



*“Care for Vulnerable Populations:
Global Perspectives”*

| Abstracts Book |

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[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-C1-A-1

Type of Support Family Caregivers of Persons with Young-onset Dementia Provide When They Go Out Together

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Purpose

A majority of people with young-onset dementia (YOD) depend on their family for care in Japan. Their cognitive functions deteriorate, while their body functions remain intact. It gets difficult for them to go out by themselves, which makes them vulnerable to social isolation. The purpose of this study was to explore how families care people with YOD while outing.

Methods

Focus group interviews (1-1.5 hours per session) were conducted with the family members participating in a group activity for YOD patients at a general hospital in Osaka, Japan from April to August in 2012. All interviews were recorded with an IC recorder. Verbatim transcript was read repeatedly, statements regarding going out were extracted, and the data were coded and categorized. This research was approved by the ethics committee of Osaka University and the study hospital.

Results

The focus group interviews were conducted eight times, and eight family caregivers participated. Almost all participants were spouses. Regarding for going out, four categories emerged. These are 'support of activity of daily living (ADL)', 'increasing duration and frequency of outing', 'to prevent instrumental ADL (IADL) impairment during outing', and 'taking a rest'. Some examples of the statements which code derived were "we always look for toilets for disabled" in 'support of ADL'; "I added going out to our daily routine" in 'increasing frequency of going out'. Going out was considered as an activity to maintain IADL capabilities, for example, "I let my wife to withdraw cash from her account at ATM" in 'to prevent IADL impairment'.

Conclusions

This focus group interviews revealed that family caregivers for YOD patients regard going out as important for maintaining independence with IADL. Sharing these ideas with the other families with YOD would contribute to reduce social isolation.

Keyword(s)

young-onset dementia, family caregiver, going out, social isolation, qualitative study

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-C1-A-2

The Effect of First-aid Education Applying Portfolio Assessment on the Knowledge, Attitudes, and Skills on First-aid of Six Graders in Elementary Schools

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of first-aid education applying portfolio assessment on the knowledge, attitudes, and skills about first-aid of six graders in two elementary schools

Methods

A non-equivalent control group using pre and post-test design was used in this study. The subjects were sixth graders attending two elementary schools (25 students in the experimental group and 20 students in the control group) in Jeollanamdo. The data were collected from April to July in 2010. The portfolio assessment was conducted once a week for 50 minutes at a time in the experimental group for 5 weeks. The methodology used for this study was self-reported questionnaires for assessing knowledge, skills, and attitudes on first-aid. The data were analyzed by Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, Chi-Square test, T-test, and ANCOVA using the SPSS/WIN 15.0 Program.

Results

The results were as follows:

1. The scores of knowledge on first-aid were not significantly different between the experimental and the control group ($F=1.636$, $p=.208$).
2. The scores of attitudes on first-aid were significantly higher in the experimental group than in the control group ($F=21.952$, $p=.001$).
3. The scores of skills on first-aid were significantly higher in the experimental than in the control group ($F=31.211$, $p=.001$).

Conclusions

In conclusion, the first-aid education applying portfolio assessment was effective in changing the skills and attitudes on first-aid in six graders attending elementary school which was belong to experimental group. For the effective education in first-aid in elementary schools, it is necessary to develop discriminative teaching aids according to each grade, and to continue to study versatile teaching methods.

Keyword(s)

First-Aid Education, Portfolio Assessment, Knowledge, Attitudes, Skills

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-C1-A-3

Empirical Reserch on Causal Structure Model -impact of a Care Management Skills on Feeling of Work Related Burdens and Mental and Physical Stresses-

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Purpose

The objective of this reserch is to bring forth a clear picture of Care Managers7practices which were institutionnalised at the introduction of the Long Term Care Insurance by referring to the strctute model of stress mechanisim stipulated in "Cognitive Theory of Stress and Coping" in order to study methods to omprove community care in which care managers will play core roles in assisting their clients.The survey items included baseutes(gender, ages, base qualification, hours of employment and so on).

Methods

Questionnaires were distributed to 805 care managers who belong to the Hokkido Care Manager Association.

The operational procedure of the structure model is to conduct the exploratiry factor analysis of each scale to atart with, and then to check the fitness by using the verificational factor analysis method on the data of the factor structure model of the 5 items.

Results

As result, I have confirmed the causal structure model which verifies that care manager's care management skills affect their feelings of work related burens and stress.

Conclusions

As " Method for Improvement" from the view point of this "Structure Model".I have explained in the final integrated reserch that an urgent setting up of a system which determines the contents of education to enhance care management capabilities would lead to convert the series of stress of care managers in to motivation.

Keyword(s)

Care Management Skills, Feelings of Work Related Burdens, Mental and Physical Stresses

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-C1-A-4

Practice-based Evidence to Promote Health for Vulnerable Populations with High Blood Pressure in a Community Setting

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Purpose

The purpose of the study is to describe the health promotion interventions of nurses serving a low-income urban population in a community nursing center in Wisconsin.

Methods

The longitudinal triangulation method consisted of two phases: The first phase included a secondary data analysis of practice-based evidence from an aggregated client database coded in the Omaha System (OS) in a community nursing center. The OS was used to code client problems and nursing interventions for 9,781 encounter records for 286 clients who were assessed with high blood pressure. A dataset created by the Automated Community Health Information System was analyzed. The second phase was a focus group interview from 9 community nurses who actually provided nursing interventions to the vulnerable populations.

Results

Identification of Health-related Behaviors as the focus of over 20% of all nursing interventions was provided for this vulnerable population with an identified chronic illness. A total of 35,424 nursing interventions were provided for the study sample in the intervention categories of the OS. The findings related to nursing interventions for the vulnerable population from a focus group were identified. The five themes were as follows: 1) establishing rapport is a key with vulnerable populations; 2) health education is central to health promotion; 3) holistic approaches are necessary for the vulnerable population; 4) reasons exist that explain more health problems with younger clients; and 5) external factors affect nursing services.

Conclusions

In conclusion, this qualitative focus group method was used to further clarify and maximize the validity of the preliminary findings of quantitative analysis to support practice-based evidence. This community nursing center provided essential primary health care services to the vulnerable populations living in medically underserved community. The data suggests that nurses at the CNC actively provide hypertensive clients with practice-based health promotion services related to lifestyle.

Keyword(s)

Practice-based Evidence, Community nursing center, High Blood Pressure

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-C1-A-5

The Concept of Disaster Risk Reduction Literacy in Japan

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Purpose

Disaster Risk Reduction Literacy Is Relatively a New Concept in Disaster Research. Disaster mitigation, Human security, disaster nursing. The purpose of this research is to review “What is the disaster risk reduction literacy?”, and identified its effects on an ability to comprehend the nature of and make decisions in disaster.

Methods

This paper reviews and analyses the concept of literacy for disaster risk reduction.

Results

The defining attributes of disaster risk reduction literacy are “Cognition”, “Knowledge” and “Skill” which will aid survivors to reduce risks arising from disaster and quickly make decisions about reducing risks. Disaster risk reduction literacy empowers people to act appropriately.

Conclusions

This concept analysis will benefit people to enhance their role in assessing the community people’ needs of disaster risk reduction more accurately. The findings suggested that it is the “Ability to recognize the crisis for disaster, to learn the knowledge of disaster on a daily basis, and to ensure the safety of their own under the correct decision in the event of a disaster” as conceptual definition. In future, the parameters of the disaster risk reduction literacy concept are in dire need for reducing ambiguities associated with the terminology and promote the usage of the concept in health research.

Keyword(s)

Disaster Risk Reduction, Literacy, Concept Analysis

[Cancer Care] / WANS-C1-B-1

Potentiality of the Mindfulness Art Therapy on Mood and Spiritual Well-being of Japanese Cancer Patients

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Purpose

The primary aim of this study was to investigate potentiality of the Mindfulness Art-therapy which is one of the complimentary therapies on mood of Japanese cancer patients, and the secondary aim was to investigate efficacy on spiritual well-being and hope and burden as quality of life.

Methods

The design was a pre and post intervention study, and the study was conducted in a hospital in Japan. Participants were 8 cancer patients under medical treatments. The intervention was the Mindfulness Art therapy, in which they conducted mindfulness such as breathing or meditation and making arts like drawing, painting, or collage. There were 2 sessions and participants received the second session after two weeks from the first session. They answered the questionnaires at pre and post the intervention. The Questionnaires were the Profile of Mood Scale (POMS) consisted of Tension-Anxiety, Depression, Angry, Vigor, Fatigue, and Confusion, FACIT-Sp (Functional Assessment Chronic Illness Therapy-Spiritual) which consist of Meaning/peace of mind and Religion factors. The Ethical Board permitted this study.

Results

The score of Vigor increased from 6.4 to 8.8 with a medium effect size. The score of Fatigue decreased from 8.8 to 5.8 with a medium effect size. The scores of Tension-Anxiety, Depression, and Confusion decreased with a small effect size. The score of Meaning/Peace in mind factor increased with a small effect size. The score of hope increased with a small effect size, and that of burden decreased with a small effect size.

Conclusions

The Mindfulness Art therapy may be effective to elevate vigor and to alleviate fatigue mainly, and to alleviate tension-anxiety, depression or confusion of mood secondary. Moreover this therapy may effective to elevate meaning of spiritual well-being and hope, and to alleviate burden. This therapy may have a potential to support cancer patients.

Keyword(s)

cancer patient, complementary therapy, mindfulness art therapy, mood

[Cancer Care] / WANS-C1-B-2

Bowel Movement after Gum Chewing in Patients with Colorectal Cancer after Colectomy.

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Purpose

Colectomy affects bowel function resulting in decreasing intestinal motility after abdominal surgery. Gum chewing might be helpful in promoting bowel movement through cephalic-vagal stimulation. The purpose of this study was to investigate effect of gum chewing on bowel movement in patients with colorectal cancer after colectomy.

Methods

Randomized control trial research design was used. 64 patients with colorectal cancer after colectomy at one tertiary hospital in Bangkok, Thailand, were randomly assigned into 2 groups as 32 experimentals and 32 controls. Experimental group chewed a stick of sugar-free gum for 20 minutes three times a day until enteral feeding starts. Control group received routine nursing care. Bowel sounds were evaluated as an outcome in this study. Data were analyzed using Chi-square and independent t-test.

Results

There were significant differences between bowel sounds of experimentals and controls after chewing gum on the first and second postoperative day (\bar{x} =2.19, SD = 1.05, \bar{x} =1.02, SD = 0.80, t = -4.95, p = 0.00 and \bar{x} =2.99, SD = 1.01, \bar{x} =2.00, SD = 0.90, t = -3.69, p = 0.00, respectively).

Conclusions

Gum chewing is helpful to stimulate bowel movement assessing by increase of the bowel sound after colectomy. It should be included in postoperative nursing care because it is simple and convenient to do by nurse.

Keyword(s)

Gum Chewing / Bowel Movement / Colectomy

[Hospice / Palliative Care] / WANS-C1-B-3

“Between Gloomy Nightingales’ Cap and Rigor Mortis”: Phenomenological Inquiry into the Lived Experiences of Private Duty Nurses on Death and Dying

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Purpose

Little is known about how nurses’ experience caring for death and dying patients on a private nursing practice. Knowing the feelings of the nurses to this phenomenon will lead to a progressive and comprehensive empathetic care for the entire health care system. To extend an arm of knowing and understanding, this endeavor focused on describing their exposure to death and dying and their desirability to talk about and interest in the end-of-life preparations for the development of a network, infrastructure support and consciousness plan in psychology of Filipino death and dying.

Methods

On this light, this descriptive phenomenological inquiry focuses on twelve (12) Filipino registered private duty nurses who had significant experience with death and dying in a professional capacity were utilized and saturated the data. Purposive sampling was utilized and data were gathered using predetermined semi-structured questions, audio-taped interviews to describe the meaning of the experience of the participants.

Results

Through constant comparison method, their experiences were therefore described as “Between Gloomy Nightingales’ Lamp and Rigor Mortis” phenomenon. Four main themes emerged from the data analyses were (1) Accepting the Gloomy Nightingales’ Lamp, (2) Dealing with Dying Cues, (3) Coping with Rigor Mortis, and (4) Embracing the Caring Profession. The reality of death and dying may trigger the vulnerability of nurses’ demeanor but having a hold on the norms of the fundamental patterns of knowing, this may lead to a progressive caring perspective.

Conclusions

While this research emerges in this end, we must understand that every nurse is whole and complete in the duration of care even as death may entail and is unique in his perspective of death and dying, and must be treated also through counseling and reflection at every encounter to arrive at a quality of life through a worthwhile recuperation and authentic human health experience.

Keyword(s)

Nursing, Caring, Death, Dying

[Hospice / Palliative Care] / WANS-C1-B-4

The Good-death Concepts and Good-death Care Behaviors of the Critical-care Nurses

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Purpose

If dying patient can make a choice, good-death is the first choice. In critical care unit, nurses are the most important medicine members to meet peaceful death of end-stage patients, and their good-death concepts and caring behaviors are related to the care quality of terminal illness patients.

Methods

This cross-sectional study consisted of a survey of intensive care nursing staffs in Taiwan. A self-reported structured questionnaire including items on basic data as well as the nurses' concepts and care behaviors of good-death for the end-of-life patients. Concepts of good-death has 40 items and nursing care behaviors of good-death has 50 items which of them have good validity and reliability.

Results

We got fifty-two participants, all of them are women . Most respondents have adequate cognition and intervention about good-death, especially on the items of physiology , body care and corpse care. This research also found that nurses' and their medical colleagues' attention about death issue, hospice palliative care, and the nursing experience for cardiopulmonary resuscitation have an influence on the good-death concepts and care behaviors of critical care unit nursing staffs.

Conclusions

Most of the intensive care nurses neglected the spirituality dimension of good-death concepts and care behaviors, so this study suggest that training programs of intensive care should reinforce the issue of spiritual care in order to meet the peaceful death needs for terminal illness patients in the critical care unit.

Keyword(s)

good-death, critical care unit, terminal stage, spiritual care

[Theoretical / Methodological Issues] / WANS-C1-B-5

Nurse's Language Usage toward Patients Reviewed from the Point of Politeness

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Purpose

There have been critical appraisals regarding nurse's language usages. The expressions are subjective and often include non-scientific connotations. This report intends to correct misleading conceptions regarding language usages by nurses by applying cognitive linguistics.

Methods

It is a generally accepted approach to analyze language usages from three aspects of Syntactics, Semantics, and Pragmatics introduced by C.S. Morris (1946). Pragmatics studies relationships between a sign and an interpreter. P. Brown and S. Levinson (1978) introduced an aspect called Face Threatening Act in analyzing language usages. Their theory is known as Politeness Theory, and now is an important theoretical construct in pragmatics.

Language usages were sampled from a textbook which advises nurse students appropriate language usages toward patients. Each sampled language usage was interpreted and categorized according to the categories of politeness theory..

Results

It was found language usages, which are regarded as appropriate, use either positive politeness strategy or negative politeness strategy.

Conclusions

Use of knowledge of cognitive linguistics is not popular in nursing sciences. Language usages by nurses are often appraised only from a scientific (physiological or medical in a narrow sense) point of view. Correspondence between a sign and an object is focused at, and relationship between a sign and an interpreter is neglected. This study from politeness theory revealed importance of pragmatic side of language use by nurses.

By applying cognitive linguistics, it was observed that caring activities by nurses were carried out by language usages

Keyword(s)

Politeness Theory, Pragmatics, Cognitive Linguistics, Caring, Face Threatening Act

[Aging and Health] / WANS-C1-C-1

Difficulties in Life after Hip Fracture and Expected Hospital Supports for Patients and Their Families

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to describe hip fracture patient difficulties in life after subacute care, to describe supports they wanted from the hospital where they underwent surgery, and to compare the difficulties and supports they wanted pre- and post- fixed payment system introduction.

Methods

This is a survey study of 2 community general hospitals in Japan. A questionnaire was sent to patients who had surgery after hip fracture and/or their family members. Data were collected from 2010-2012. This study used both statistical and qualitative content analysis. Approvals were obtained from the Institutional Review Board from a University and each hospital. This study is an original and previously unpublished work.

Results

Data from 124 patients/families were analyzed. The average number of day after surgery was 613.6. Four categories of difficulties were formulated: "Difficulties in activities in daily living (ADL)", "Physical symptoms", "Reduced social activities" and "Anxiety". "Difficulties in ADL" included [Movement], [Standing/sitting], [Instrumental activities of daily living] and [Self-care]. The most frequent difficulties in ADL involved the category *Walking*. "Physical symptoms" included [Pain], [Cognitive impairment], [Edema] and [Tiredness]. "Anxiety" included [Anxiety for recovering ambulatory ability] and [Anxiety for future]. The most frequent support that patients/families needed from hospitals was [Rehabilitation at the same hospital]. There were no significant differences in the number of meaning units of the 4 categories of patient difficulties, and the 7 subcategories of Supports needed from hospitals between pre- and post-fixed payment system introduction.

Conclusions

The greatest difficulties for hip fracture patients after subacute care were pain and ambulatory problems. The support that patients/families most needed was continuous rehabilitation at the same hospital. More pain control care and continuous rehabilitation at the same hospital performing the surgery is necessary. The introduction of fixed payment system did not alter patient-reported difficulties or supports needed from hospitals.

Keyword(s)

hip fracture, ADL, difficulty, rehabilitation, care

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-C1-C-2

Effects of Brief Cognitive Behavioral therapy for Insomnia on Depression among the Elderly

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Purpose

Chronic insomnia is the most common sleep disturbance in late life. Sleep disturbance may lead to impaired glucose tolerance, obesity and hypertension, which are risk factors for cerebrovascular disease and cardiovascular disease. Additionally, recent studies have demonstrated that sleep problems in later life are linked to depression and impaired cognition. Cognitive behavioral therapy for insomnia (CBT-I) including sleep hygiene education, relaxation training, stimulus control and sleep restriction/compression has been reported to be safe and effective for improving the sleep of older adults with insomnia. However, since standard CBT-I is time consuming, recent studies have focused on briefer interventions. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of brief CBT-I on sleep and depression in the elderly.

Methods

We conducted a randomized controlled trial to evaluate the effect of CBT-I on sleep and depression among a group of rural, elderly patients. Forty-six elderly adults with sleep disturbances were randomly assigned to the CBT-I group or to the control group. Interventions (group education, single individual sessions and two booster sessions by telephone) were delivered by nurses trained via a two-day workshop.

Results

We calculated the differences in changes of the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) and Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS) scores between the two groups from baseline to three months after the start of intervention after adjusting for confounding factors. Results showed that although the mean total PSQI score did not change significantly ($p=0.16$), sleep latency significantly improved in the CBT-I group. The difference in change of GDS scores between the two groups was also significant at 1.8 (95% CI: 0.5 to 3.2).

Conclusions

These results indicate that a brief CBT-I intervention significantly improved sleep latency and level of depression among a group of the elderly patients with insomnia.

Keyword(s)

cognitive behavioral therapy, sleep, depression, older adults

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-C1-C-3

Factors Associated with Health-related Quality of Life among Overweight and Obese Korean Women

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Purpose

Health-related quality of life (HRQOL) has been found to be lower among individuals who are overweight and obese than those of normal weight, and women may be more vulnerable to a lower HRQOL associated with obesity than men. Identifying factors associated with HRQOL may be crucial for improving HRQOL for overweight and obese women. We aimed to determine factors associated with obesity-specific HRQOL among overweight and obese Korean women.

Methods

A cross-sectional, correlational study was conducted with 125 women (mean age: 42.8 years; mean body mass index [BMI]: 28.5 mg/kg²) who were selected from a baseline sample enrolled in a Community-based, Heart and Weight Management Study. The Weight Efficacy Lifestyle (WEL) questionnaire, the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)-II, Interpersonal Social Evaluation List (ISEL), and the Impact of Weight on Quality of Life (IWQOL) – Lite scale were used to measure self-efficacy for weight control, depressive symptoms, social support, and HRQOL, respectively.

Results

The mean total IWQOL score was 63.7 (0-100 range); among subscale scores of the IWQOL, self-esteem was the lowest at 48.2. Higher BMI was significantly associated with greater impairment in total IWQOL (beta=-.24, P=.004). Lower self-efficacy for weight control and higher levels of depressive symptoms were significantly associated with greater IWQOL impairments (beta=.32, P<.001; beta=-.23, P=.013). However, social support was not significantly associated with IWQOL.

Conclusions

These findings suggest that, along with strategies for weight loss, those for improving self-efficacy and alleviating depressive symptoms may be essential for improving HRQOL among overweight and obese women.

Keyword(s)

obesity; women; self-efficacy; depression; social support; quality of life

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-C1-C-4

Smoking Cessation Research in Eastern Europe, the Post-soviet States, and Mongolia

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Purpose

The purpose of this presentation is to describe the state of research from Eastern Europe, the post-Soviet states, and Mongolia with respect to smoking habits and smoking cessation interventions. This block of nations faced unique challenges after the dissolution of the Soviet Union as multiple new governments were establishing tobacco control policies and transnational tobacco companies were attempting to build new markets within these regions. Understanding the tobacco environment and results of smoking intervention studies is important for evaluating the success of current tobacco-free lifestyle interventions, establishing evidence based practices for helping clients become tobacco free, and determining future research needs among these populations.

Methods

An electronic systematic review of the literature was conducted on CINAHL and Medline to evaluate tobacco habits and smoking cessation interventions for Eastern Europe, the post-Soviet states, and Mongolia. Results were limited to English language publications between the years 1990-2012.

Results

While high smoking prevalence rates were generally noted among men throughout this region, prevalence rates of women varied between countries. Of the 22 nations investigated in this literature review, four nations were identified for which no articles were retrieved. Further, only four smoking cessation intervention studies were identified among all these nations.

Conclusions

Populations in Eastern Europe, the post-Soviet states, and Mongolia have high smoking rates, and thus are at high risk for significant problems with tobacco related mortality and morbidity. While more research related to prevalence and factors correlated with smoking habits can further expand knowledge of smoking issues in these nations, an even greater need is interventional research studies which could help establish evidence based strategies to decrease smoking rates and expand the smoke free population.

Keyword(s)

smoking cessation, research, post-Soviet states

[Women's Health] / WANS-C1-C-5

The Impact of Child Temperament and Mother-child Interactions and Partners' Support, on Childrearing Mothers' Mental Health

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Purpose

Previous studies suggested that mothers with insecure attachment style (AS) were at higher risk for postpartum depression. This study examined the influence of child temperament, mother-child interactions, and partner relationship quality on mothers' mental health.

Methods

In 2010, women at their 32nd week of pregnancy were interviewed using the Attachment Style Interview (ASI). In 2013, 16 of them participated in this study using self-reported questionnaires. Measured variables included: depression (SDS), child temperament (ECBQ), marital love scale (MLS), and partners support. In addition, the mother-child interaction behaviors were observed and video-recorded with Japanese Nursing Child Assessment Teaching Scale (JNCATS). The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Pearson's correlation coefficient, and regression analysis. The study protocol was reviewed and approved by the Ethics Committee of the University of Tokyo.

Results

Sixteen mothers completed questionnaires and provided JNCATS data. The average age of mothers was 37.2. The average score of SDS, MLS, and partner support were 37.4 (range: 4-80), 74.1 (range: 15-105), and 25.3 (range: 8-32), respectively. Pearson's correlation matrix revealed significant correlations among AS ($r = -0.6$), the temperament score of discomfort ($r = 0.5$), and soothability ($r = -0.6$), indicating that more secure the AS and higher soothability predicted less depression, and that more discomfort increased depression. Regression analysis revealed significant effects of discomfort ($\beta = 0.65$), marital love scale ($\beta = -0.46$), partner's support ($\beta = -0.63$), and mother-child interactions ($\beta = 0.39$), and there was no significant effects of AS ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusions

Maternal AS had significant relationship with their depression at three years after childbirth. However, multiple regression analysis revealed that there was no significant relationship between depression and AS, when controlled child temperament, marital relationship, and partners support. Clinical implications included that future intervention for better partners support and marital relationship may possibly prevent maternal depression.

Keyword(s)

child temperament, depression, mental health, mother-child interactions, partners' support

[Women's Health] / WANS-C1-C-6

**A Study for the Experiences of the Elderly Primipara from Puerperium to Child-rearing
(initial state) Period of Postnatal for One Year in a City of China**

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Purpose

The aim of this study is to explore the puerperium and child-rearing experience of late-child bearing mothers in order to identify an appropriate support system for them.

Methods

Semi-structured interviews will be conducted on five primiparas , of whom three are over 35 years of age and two are in their twenties for comparison in order to clarify the experiences recognized in mother over the age of 35. All of them delivered a low risk baby in their first time within the period of data collection. Ethical consideration was taken

Results

Three categories, which described the happening of both group , were identified as follows; “support from their own mother/mother-in-law”, “giving birth to a healthy baby” , and “support from their husband”. In contrast, four categories which express their anxiety were identified. There are struggling with lumbago due to breast-feeding in 20 years old mothers, remorse and pain to that breast was not come out ≥35 years old mothers; felt irritability in both mother between the age of 35 and 20 for matching the life rhythm of child their own things are disappeared, and difficulty of compatibility in work and childcare, common anxiety factors for all the mothers were “difficulties in continuing breastfeeding”, and “fatigue relating to childbearing”. In addition, because of going away from the society, the same topics of childcare disappeared and worry about mothers own health. The mothers with late-childbearing expressed “isolation from society” and “being sorry for their mother’s assistance”.

Conclusions

It is necessary to support all the mothers about the anxiety during pregnancy, cooperation from their family and breastfeeding. In addition, especially for the mothers who are over 35 years, the support against the lack of interaction between their friends and family will be needed.

Keyword(s)

Elderly primipara ; Puerperium period; Postnatal period ; Qualitative research

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-C2-A-1

Conditions of Mental Health Problems among Nurses: an Organizational Survey in a Selected Prefecture in Japan

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Purpose

Mental health problems among nurses are a critical issue in terms of turnover and absenteeism in Japan. This study examined the present conditions of mental health problems among nurses using an organizational survey.

Methods

Approval for this study was obtained from the ethics committee at an institution of researchers in 2013. We distributed anonymous self-administered questionnaires to all hospitals (n=348) in a selected prefecture in Japan. The questionnaire included items of organizational characteristics, experiences of having nurses who were absent from work for more than one month because of mental problems, their clinical condition, the factors influencing their condition, degree of recognition concerning organizational countermeasures toward those nurses, and forecast of absenteeism among those nurses. The response rate was 46% (n=162). We calculated descriptive statistics, and conducted t-test and ANOVA about the degree of recognition.

Results

Eighty percent of the subjects were general hospitals, and the average number of nurses was 105.3±136.2. Thirty-one percent of the subjects were hospitals with a capacity from 250-399 beds, and 67% answered that there were nurses who have been absent from work for more than one month due to mental health problems. The average ratio of those nurses accounted for 1.81, and the most frequent age group were nurses in their twenties. Fifty-eight percent answered that individual characteristics influenced most on their clinical condition, and 52% responded that absenteeism among those nurses will increase in the near future. Concerning the degree of recognition about organizational countermeasures, the scores of hospitals which have had nurses who were absent from work because of mental health problems was significantly higher than the hospitals which have not had those nurses.

Conclusions

The results suggested that mental health problems among nurses are a serious issue and effective countermeasures are needed in hospitals in Japan.

Keyword(s)

mental health, nurse, absenteeism

[Advanced Nursing Practice] / WANS-C2-A-2

The Role of Advanced Practice Nurse in Development and Implementation of the Disease Management System for Population of CHF Patients in Hiroshima Prefecture in Japan

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Purpose

CHF is the major cause of increase of medical expenditure in Japan. In order to reduce readmission of CHF patients, we developed the disease management system for CHF patients, a part of New Community Healthcare Reformation Policy in Hiroshima prefecture. The aim of this study is to find out the role of advanced practice nurse (APN) in development and implementation of the system in a community.

Methods

We developed the disease management system for population of CHF patients using population-based health management approach. We stratified the population of CHF patients into four levels by NYHA scale. For each stage, we made the strategy to prevent from progressing heart failure. The role of advanced practice nurse in promoting the project was assessed.

Results

Hiroshima University hospital and four major hospitals were designated to be a cardiac rehabilitation center, and the APN consulted to develop and implement following plans at each hospital; held regular conference and intervened to CHF patients by developing an inter-professional heart failure team, provided group education classes to patients and families, used community-based clinical pathways to cooperate with medical and healthcare workers in a community, provided lectures to local healthcare workers in each community, and conducted telenursing to patients using telemonitoring system. The APN took rolls to adjust the project by followings; planned and managed the committee meeting between 5 hospitals and administration, visited 4 hospitals and gave consultation to manage the care of individuals and groups, engaged in collaborative practices with inter-professional teams, provided educational supports to improve nursing practice.

Conclusions

APN could take a leadership role to promote the disease management project in a community.

Keyword(s)

disease management, APN, population-based health management approach, CHF

[Evidence-Based Nursing] / WANS-C2-A-3

The Effects of Empowerment Groups on Renal Transplant Recipients: A Randomized Controlled Trial

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Purpose

Renal transplant is a vital treatment for renal failure patients. Interventions are required to strengthen patient coping skills and self-care, facilitating an improved post-transplant quality of life. This study investigated the effects of an empowerment support group on the empowerment levels and self-care of renal failure patients.

Methods

This study comprised a randomized trial. Participants were eligible if they underwent renal transplantation within the past 20 years, were 18 or older, able to read and write, and willing to participate. We recruited 122 renal transplant recipients from 2 medical centers in Southern Taiwan. The renal transplant outpatients were randomly assigned into experimental (n = 56) and control (n = 66) groups. We developed measures and examined them for reliability and validity; the content, protocols, and the experimental group were also assessed. The intervention involved one 2-hour meeting every 2 weeks. The topics included goal setting, problem solving, coping with daily stress, seeking social support, and staying motivated. The sessions consisted of introductions that highlighted the topic, group discussions, identifying problem areas for self-care after renal transplant, and developing a set of goals and strategies to overcome these problems.

Results

The experimental group reported a significant increase in empowerment ($F = 5.29, p = .023$) based on age and time interaction ($F = 9.86, p < .001$) and a significant increase in the level of self-care ($F = 7.15, p = .009$) compared with the control group. A mixed-model analysis was employed.

Conclusions

Empowerment support for renal transplant patients may be a cornerstone for improving self-care behaviors and confidence.

Keyword(s)

renal transplant recipients, empowerment, self-care.

[Informatics / Technology] / WANS-C2-A-4

The Relationship of Information and Communication Technology and Emotional Intelligence among Nursing Students

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Purpose

The aim of this study is to examine relationship of information and communication technology (ICT) use and emotional intelligence (EI), which is essential for building trustful relationship with patients, among Japanese nursing students.

Methods

We distributed 1,530 surveys to 11 randomized chosen nursing universities from 194 facilities across the country and received 892 survey responses. The sample was nursing students who attended the first and the last year of bachelor's program. The survey was included demographic characteristics, use of ICT and social network sites (SNS). EI was measured using the 65-item Emotional Intelligence Scale (EQS), which comprises intrapersonal, interpersonal, and situational domain. JMP9 was used for data analyses.

Results

A total of 383 responses from the first year students and 510 from the last year students were obtained. The majority was female (89.3%), the mean age of sample was 20.6 years old (ranged 18 to 34) and the possessing rate of cellphone or smartphone was 98.4%. The using hours of cellphone, internet and SNS were compared by intervention groups using t-test, and found that senior nursing students was significantly high of using ICT ($p < .05$). There was no significant difference between intervention groups on EQS. The relationship of use of ICT and EQS showed the group of active use of SNS had significantly high EQS scores than the group of non-active use of SNS ($p < .001$).

Conclusions

The active use of ICT among the senior students was reflected that they went through University life to gather information of study and friendship. The high EQS in the active user of SNS is considered of using the communication site opens interpersonal relationship. This research was supported by a grant from Japan Academy of Nursing Education.

Keyword(s)

Emotional Intelligence Nursing students ICT

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-C2-A-5

“Bitter Sweet Nightingale’s Silhouette”: Basis Towards an Image Enhancement Plan in Nursing Profession

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Purpose

An increasing need to adapt to the ever evolving public health palate, and improve the image of Filipino nurses is at paramount. The purpose of this qualitative inquiry was to elucidate the perception of selected individuals on their lived transitional view on Filipino Nurses' image today. Thereby, (1) Describing their thoughts on unemployment and issues surrounding the nursing profession. (2) Exploring the ways to improve nurses' view of self, the future and relationship with patients and (3) Identifying enabler and deterrents on nursing image.

Methods

Qualitative Descriptive design was utilized in this study as this offers opportunity to have a rich description of the phenomenon and in the process, creating an intervention to transform a culturally sensitive plan to reduce a social disturbance. Ten (10) individuals of all walks of life were the respondents of this study who saturated the data. Using pre-determined open-ended questions, semi-structured, audio-taped interviews were conducted with approximately 20-30 minutes or longer as permitted and as deemed necessary to describe the view of the participants to the topic of inquiry. Content analysis was used to analyse the data.

Results

Through constant comparison method, their experiences were therefore described as "Bitter-Sweet Nightingales' silhouette" phenomenon. Four main themes emerged: (1) Catching the aroma of caramel macchiato: nurses as caring soldiers of life, (2) Discovering the bitterness of dark mocha: nurses facing challenges, (3) Leaving the harsh smell of the field: nurses having temporary goodbye to the profession, and (4) Reversing back on sweet taste of caring: nurses returning to the lucrative profession.

Conclusions

It is revealed necessary to remain aware of the tastes of the people on issues and it is imperative to address challenges in the rapidly changing health environment and the ingredients required for the tasks thereby, quenching the public thirst for modern Nightingales.

Keyword(s)

Nursing, Nurses, Nursing Image, Image Enhancement

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-C2-A-6

International Comparison of Professional Behavior between Nurse Leaders in USA and Japan

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Purpose

Nursing professionalism is considered an essential component of nursing leadership, however, little is known about the levels of nursing professional behavior from the global point of view. This study aimed to compare nursing professionalism among nurse leaders in the U.S.A and Japan.

Methods

A cross-sectional survey was conducted. Wheel of Professionalism in Nursing Model was applied as a theoretical framework and the corresponding inventory, Behavioral Inventory for Professionalism in Nursing, was used to measure the level of professionalism. The sample was 126 nurse leaders from the U.S. and 182 nurse leaders from Japan. The 308 respondents' professional scores were compared by intervention groups using t-test. The Chi-square test and Fisher's exact test were performed to evaluate the degree of professional behaviors between the countries.

Results

The results revealed that the mean total score of professionalism was significantly high in the U.S. (15.07 in the U.S. and 12.63 in Japan, $p < .0001$). The mean scores of professionalism subscales were also significantly high in the U.S. in the categories of education preparation ($p = .000$), community service ($p < .0001$), theory development ($p < .0001$), and self-regulation and autonomy ($p < .0001$), whereas publication and communication ($p = .008$) and research development ($p = .02$) were significantly high in Japan.

Conclusions

The findings extend our understanding of the behaviors that contribute to nursing professionalism in different cultural contexts, and they provide a rare direct comparison of nursing professionalism in the U.S.A and Japan.

Keyword(s)

nursing professionalism, behavior, nurse leader, comparison, Japan

[Nursing Education] / WANS-C2-B-1

Competency Assessment of the Olivarez College Student Nurses on the Care of Vulnerable Clients

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Purpose

The need to determine the competencies of student nurses in the care of vulnerable clients is essential not only to administration of the College but relevant also in programming of curricular activities.

Methods

The study utilized a self assessment of competency utilizing a researcher made questionnaire using a five point likert scale. Mean and F test was used to find the difference in the competency assessment.

Results

(1) Level 3 and 4 students are satisfied with their competencies in the care of vulnerable clients. (2) The priority rankings of the competencies among the two levels were different. Level 4 students tend to prioritize interventional therapy particularly somatic/biophysical therapy while level 3 students concentrated on therapeutic use of self. (3) There was no difference in the competency assessment in the care of vulnerable clients between level 3 and 4 students.

Conclusions

(1) Enhancement of the curricular activities particularly on nursing skills in the care of vulnerable clients has to be made (2) Re-alignment of clinical activities and classroom discussion of concepts related to the care of vulnerable clients has to be considered. (3) Assessment of competencies in the care of vulnerable clients of students should be made by faculty members. (4) A comparison of the assessment made by the Faculty may be made to complement result of the self-assessment made by the students

Keyword(s)

Competency, Assessment, Vulnerable Clients

[Nursing Education] / WANS-C2-B-2

Explicating Filipino Nursing Students' Preferences of Clinical Learning Experience Delivery Structure: a Conjoint Analysis

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Purpose

Clinical learning experience (CLE) is the most vital aspect of nursing programme by which students are immersed in the clinical area to assume professional role, gain professional values, and consolidate theoretical knowledge and practical skills. Studies that examine the overall effectiveness and efficiency of clinical learning experience delivery structures based on the degree of student nurses' preferences remain a blind spot in the nursing literature. The objective of this study is to explicate Filipino nursing students' preferences of clinical learning experience delivery structures.

Methods

A conjoint analysis survey of 300 Filipino nursing students was conducted from April 29, 2013 to May 31, 2013 to measure the clinical learning experience delivery structure preferences via orthogonal cards.

Results

The most relevant attribute for nursing students is the kind of clinical instructor's supervision. They prefer to have their CLE in private hospitals during the course semester for a span of 6 weeks having a group-based learning strategy under an authoritative clinical instructor.

Conclusions

On the whole, clinical learning experience attributes as the kind of supervision deemed as the most important preference promote new provisions in the nursing curriculum that may positively affect the outcomes of nursing practice and quality of care.

Keyword(s)

Clinical Learning Experience, Filipino, nursing students, conjoint analysis

[Nursing Education] / WANS-C2-B-3

Adaptation and Nursing Education - I Re-capture the Power of Nursing Students from the Nursing Interventions for Adaptation of the Patient -

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Purpose

be taken in the Roy adaptation nursing theory nursing content of students during training, in order to validate the interventions of students.

Methods

1. I will arrange the framework of adaptation nursing theory of Roy the content of nursing students in training.
2. I will verify the validity of interventions for adaptation that has been extracted.

Results

1. The second phase assessment of adaptation of the self-concept and oxygenation

1) physiological style

"Inadequate gas exchange" ① "insufficient gas transportation"

→ focus stimulation (invasive aspergillosis)

Related stimulus (elderly and long-term hospitalization)

(Difficulty and low nutritional state maintenance of respiratory care at the time) remaining stimulus

2) psychosocial integration

"Failure of body image" ②

→ (inhibition by mitten) focus stimulus

(Restlessness by the elderly and long-term bed rest) related stimulus

(Self-concept with high A's) remaining stimulus

Conclusions

In order to intervene in the self-care deficit towards the integration of life and living process, cleanliness, a presence that act very act of excretion is life-threatening activity. And possible as a student, and was trying to intervention, such as gymnastics facial massage and mouth to incorporate the oral care effect on respiratory status of the A's also relatively small. This was the intervention excellent not only was important as a function of nursing unique from the viewpoint of nutrition and improved regeneration.

The interventions of self-concept, students practice ". To talk beside it so that it does not tormented by loneliness," "take advantage of physical contact" "I think the A's own, listen to hope" and from the beginning was going. Students had obtained form to provide the necessary nursing at that time while weighing coordination with staff from within the special learning form to provide nursing and mixed in a field different from the campus of "training".

Keyword(s)

Roy adaptation nursing theory, four adaptive behavior, physiological and psychological social integration, Nursing student

[Nursing Education] / WANS-C2-B-4

A Conjoint Analysis on the Career Path Preferences of a Select Group of Filipino Nursing Students

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Purpose

Over the past decades, researchers have sought to explore the nature of career choice and determine the influences on career decision-making. However, there is paucity of research on the development of career path preferences in young adults in the field of nursing. This study aims to discover the career path preferences of a select group of Filipino nursing students in relation to job location, job placement, and continuing education.

Methods

To assess the preferences for career path, a conjoint analysis survey of 271 Filipino nursing students was conducted from April to May 2013 using the balanced incomplete block design.

Results

The most important attribute nursing students considered in terms of career decision-making was continuing education. Students preferred to head straight to nursing practice in the clinical setting after passing the licensure examination.

Conclusions

Results prove that the career path preferences of Filipino nursing students in terms of job location, continuing education, and career placement were as follows: to be employed in a more industrialized work setting; to practice nursing after passing the NLE; and to work in the clinical area. These findings, if integrated into the current practice and curriculum, will give way for the development of new policies with regard to nursing education in terms of career path referencing.

Keyword(s)

nursing students, nursing education, Filipino, conjoint analysis, career path

[Nursing Education] / WANS-C2-B-5

Student Nurse Preferences in Dealing with Medication Errors: a Conjoint Analysis

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Purpose

The overall aim of this study is to determine student nurses' preferences when dealing with medication errors.

Methods

A total of 340 purposively chosen nursing students from a comprehensive University in the Philippines were recruited to participate in this conjoint analysis study via orthogonal cards. Data were treated using SPSS version 18.

Results

The most important factor nursing students consider when faced with medication error is their relationship with the health care team followed by the number of patients to handle. Of smaller importance is the preference of what area needs to be addressed, while the manner of how the instructor addresses medication error turned out to be the least important attribute.

Conclusions

Results suggest that several factors affect the preferences of student nurses in dealing with medication error and the relationship with the health care team is deemed most important. Said identified preferences are valuable inputs in structuring a student-centered safe medication administration system within the Nursing curriculum.

Keyword(s)

Filipino, Nursing students, Preferences, Medication administration, Medication errors

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-C2-C-1

Factors Influencing the Decision for Seeking Treatment in Patients with Acute Heart Failure

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Purpose

Nowaday, although, the high quality treatment and modern guidelines have developed, for acute heart failure patients, the annual mortality rate remains high. Moreover, the re-admission of acute heart failure has many factors such as physical factors and the failure to perceive or respond to sign and symptom of recurrent acute heart failure. Hence, the objective of this study was to explore the factors influencing the duration of decision making in seeking treatment for heart failure at hospital. Influencing factors include cognitive illness representation (identity, timeline, cause, personal/treatment control, and consequences) and emotional illness representation.

Methods

The predictive research design study questioned 98 patients with acute heart failure, who were conveniently available as inpatients at Siriraj Hospital. The data were collected by using two questionnaires: the demographic data and the Brief Illness Perception Questionnaire (Brief IPQ). The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, including frequency, percentage, mean, median, standard deviation and multiple regression analysis.

Results

The average duration of decision making prior to seeking treatment in hospital was 14 hours, 30 minutes, ranging from 0 minutes to nearly 3 days, with a median of 6 hours. In multiple regression analysis, cognitive illness representation, including the factors of identity, personal/treatment control and consequence, was found to be a significant predictor of the duration of decision making prior to seeking treatment at hospital, for 52.5%. Timeline and emotional illness representations were not significant predictors.

Conclusions

Nurses should provide information for patients and their families before discharge, regarding how to recognize the significant signs and symptoms of acute heart failure, and encourage earlier treatment seeking. In addition, nurses should teach patients and their families how to monitor and manage some heart failure symptoms to reduce potential dangers from acute heart failure.

Keyword(s)

acute heart failure, decisions to seeking treatment, illness representation

[Complementary / Alternative Health Practices] / WANS-C2-C-3

Spectrum of Non-pharmacologic Pain Management: a Synthetic Review of Evidence and Practice

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Purpose

The contemporary view on chronic pain management has shifted from the conventional pharmacologic approach to a growing array of complementary modalities. The shift from the mere concern with pain relief to moving beyond pharmacologic therapy is a phenomenon created by the increasing consciousness and discourse on quality of life. The acceptance and use of complementary interventions to minimize dependence and overuse of pain medications have been associated with progressive improvements in the quality of life of patients with chronic pain conditions. But while this emerging view on the management of pain has evolved with research, there is very little evidence of “complementation” in pain management across levels of health professionals due to a lack of systematic perusal of researches done by zealous pain practitioners.

This paper aims to analyze the complementation of non-pharmacologic interventions for the management of chronic low-back pain with the end-view of evolving a systematic analysis of results of RCTs on modalities of pain management i.e. physical exercise, yoga, use of ginger pack, and conventional or self-care approaches. Further, it attempts to extrapolate on the spectrum of pain management approaches used by health care professionals and practitioners.

Methods

Using the best available evidence, a systematic review was done on four RCTs to determine complementation and/or spectrum of low-back pain management.

Results

Synthetic analysis of findings revealed that a spectrum exists within these modalities which when applied in appropriate complementation can usher in a mechanism of better and longer pain relief.

Conclusions

The existence of the spectrum confirms the complementation of pain management approaches and when applied in coordinated fashion will bring about better pain relief for chronic low-back pain. Further grounding is needed to validate the application of the spectrum of pain management and its timely use by a team engaged in the practice of pain management.

Keyword(s)

pain management, chronic back pain, alternative approaches

[Cultural Diversity] / WANS-C2-C-4

**View of Health and Health Behavior of International Students
- Comparative Study between Japan and Australia -**

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Purpose

In this research, the view of health and health behaviors of international students were examined in order to consider a support for the increasing number of international students studying in Japan. Data were compared between international students studying in a University in Japan and Australia to clarify the characteristics between the two countries.

Methods

32 international students in Japan, 72 Japanese domestic students, 84 international students in Australia, and 46 Australian domestic students, the total of 234 University students completed a questionnaire. The questionnaire consisted of general characteristics, student's view of health as what they regard as important to maintain their health, and health behavior as the behavior they take in a poor physical health condition. the questionnaire was made in Japanese and English. By the IBM SPSS Statistics 20, descriptive statistics and the Mann-Whitney U test were used to analyze the collected data.

Results

As a result of analyzing the view of health, "religious faith" was more likely to be an important factor to the international students in both countries than the domestic students. Two factors, "I use the school health care center/infirmary" and "religious faith" were more likely to be important for the international students in both countries when they feel unhealthy than the domestic students.

Conclusions

Compared with the domestic students, international students were more likely to consider their religious faith in order to maintain their health and when they feel unhealthy. As living and studying in a foreign atmosphere, religious faith was one of the factors helping them go through stressful circumstances. Difference in lifestyles of both countries have also been revealed. Further comprehensive research of international students' religion, culture, lifestyle, and health is needed to be able to seek a better understanding of the students studying abroad.

Keyword(s)

view of health, health behavior, international students

[Aging and Health] / WANS-C2-C-5

A Study on Knowledge and Attitude about Dementia of Adolescents

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Purpose

Adolescents are the generation who will support senior generation after becoming adults. They will play an absolute role for the establishment of policies about senior citizen's medical welfare including dementia in the future. The adolescent's lack knowledge and negative attitude towards people with dementia would negatively affect the direction and policies of the welfare of senior citizens with dementia in the future. Therefore, it is very important for adolescents to grasp the knowledge and attitude to dementia. The purposes of this study are to examine adolescents' knowledge and attitude to dementia and to provide basic data for educating about knowledge of dementia and strengthening positive attitude to dementia.

Methods

This research is a descriptive investigation. The data were collected from August 8 to 12. The subject of the research was 214 students in high school located in Gyeonggi-do. As a research tool, the questionnaire organized by 16 questions of knowledge and 10 questions of attitude to dementia was used.

Results

The subject's knowledge of dementia showed low standard, average 8.81 ± 2.79 score of perfect score, 16 score. The questions with low rate of correct answer were 「Dementia is caused by several dozens of diseases such as internal medicine, neurology, psychiatry, etc.」, 「Dementia is related to genetic factors.」. The subject's attitude to dementia was average 3.63 ± 0.56 score of perfect score, 5 score. Questions of negative attitude were 「I don't want to be closed to patients of dementia.」, 「I watch information or prevention about dementia in mass communications.」.

The knowledge of dementia by general characteristics showed significant differences according to the experiences of living together ($t=3.318$, $p=0.001$) and education ($t=-2.653$, $p=0.009$).

Conclusions

The result means the mediation is necessary for improving knowledge about adolescents' dementia and strengthening positive attitude. It's necessary to develop various and professional dementia education programs which can provide correct knowledge and information about dementia.

Keyword(s)

Dementia, Knowledge, Attitude, Adolescents

[Acute / Critical Care] / WANS-P-001

The Effects of Concrete Information about Patient Controlled Analgesia in Gynecologic Surgical Patients

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Purpose

This nonequivalent control group non-synchronized pre and post-test design was to investigate the effects of concrete information about patient controlled analgesia (PCA) in gynecologic surgical patients.

Methods

Data were collected from one University hospital. Sixty subjects were participated and they were assigned to experimental group (30 patients) or control group (30 patients). The concrete information about PCA was composed of a side effects of using PCA, confidence on stability of PCA, method of operating PCA and practice of using PCA.

Results

The results of this study showed that the experimental group which have received concrete information about PCA before surgery had higher knowledge level about PCA ($t=-5.56$, $p<.001$), lower pain score (post op. 4hours $t=5.52$, $p<.001$; post op. 8hours $t=8.17$, $p<.001$; post op. 24 hours $t=4.68$, $p<.001$), more positive attitude toward pain control medicine ($t=-10.45$, $p<.001$), and higher satisfaction level of using PCA after surgery ($t=-8.30$, $p<.001$) compared to the control group which have received general information before surgery.

Conclusions

It was found that the concrete information about PCA was an effective nursing intervention for reducing the patients' post operative pain and increasing their satisfaction of using PCA. Therefore, it would be recommended to apply this concrete information about PCA in nursing for promoting the use of PCA and consequently reduce the patient' post operative pain.

Keyword(s)

Gynecological surgery, Patient controlled analgesia, Pain, Post operative

[Acute / Critical Care] / WANS-P-002

The Experience of Nasogastric Tube Insertion in Cerebral Stroke Dysphagia Patients

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Purpose

This study was to provide understanding about the meaning of the nasogastric tube insertion experiences by the cerebral stroke dysphagia patients.

Methods

Data was collected through a face to face interview from 5 cerebral stroke patients who had dysphagia and experienced the nasogastric tube insertion. The contents of the interviews were analyzed using the hermeneutics phenomenological method developed by van Manen.

Results

The results showed that the experience of the nasogastric tube insertion was not only limited to physical problems such as pain or discomfort, but also was linked to other psychological problems such as loss of pleasure in relation to eating food and feeling of social isolations. However, many patients revealed that they have withstood the nasogastric tube in order to overcome the stroke with desire that they will recover to have food eventually by mouth. Therefore, the essential themes that were associated with the experience of nasogastric tube insertion were as follows: "inevitable distressed treatment experience", "desire to pleasure from food intake", "disconnection with social interaction", and "intersection point between despair and hope".

Conclusions

It contributes a deeper understanding of the essence of the experiences of nasogastric tube insertion in cerebral stroke dysphagia patients. On the basis of this understanding, this study would be likely to highlight the importance of not only physical focused care but also psychological and social aspects. Therefore, nurses should consider it when they provide nursing care to stroke patient with nasogastric insertion.

Keyword(s)

Cerebral stroke, Dysphagia, Nasogastric intubation

[Acute / Critical Care] / WANS-P-003

Temporal Characteristics of the Thoughts of Family Members of Suicide Attempt Survivors and Characteristics Thereof Based on the Number of Attempts

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Purpose

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to clarify the temporal characteristics of the thoughts of family members of suicide attempt survivors and characteristics thereof based on the number of attempts.

Methods

Methods: This qualitative study used descriptive analysis to analyze the thoughts of family members of 76 suicide attempt survivors who were hospitalized in the critical care center of Hospital A. These data were extracted from the nursing record and subsequently categorized with a focus on similarity in semantic content. The categorized thoughts of family members were analyzed with a temporal perspective and compared based on the number of attempts.

Results

Results: The thoughts of the family members of 76 suicide attempt survivors were analyzed and divided into 11 separate categories. Concerning temporal characteristics, the thoughts of family members observed at the initial stage of hospitalization involved “shock and surprise”, “worry for the patient's condition”, and “a desire for the patient to recover”. The thoughts observed at the intermediate stage involved “sanctity of life” and “concern for public image”. The thoughts observed from the initial stage to the intermediate stage involved “self-condemnation”. The thoughts observed from the intermediate stage to the late stage involved a “sense of helplessness”. The thoughts observed at all stages of hospitalization involved “anxiety about the future”, “a sense of relief”, “a desire to help the patient”, and “hesitation/difficulty in engaging with the patient”. Concerning characteristics that were based on the number of attempts, both “concern for public image” and “sanctity of life” were only observed in family members of first-time suicide attempt survivors.

Conclusions

Conclusion: We feel that both elucidated temporal characteristics in the thoughts of family members and characteristics based on number of attempts can be of benefit to such families by providing timely, appropriate support.

Keyword(s)

thoughts of family members, suicide attempt survivors

[Acute / Critical Care] / WANS-P-004

Predictors of Violent Behavior by Patients or Caregivers of Patients in the Emergency Department

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Purpose

This study investigated the predictors of violent behaviors in an attempt to contribute to the development of a violence prevention program based on Moser and Shrader's ecological integration model, targeting patients and caregivers who visit the emergency department

Methods

The subjects were 447 citizens in B city who had visited the emergency department in the past year as patients or caregivers. The data collection period was June 1–August 31, 2012. The predictors of violent behaviors were investigated by questionnaires based on previous studies. The subjects were asked to answer by recalling the circumstances of the events. The collected data were analyzed by multiple logistic regression analysis using the SPSS 18.0 program to predict the violent behaviors in the emergency department

Results

The personal predictors of violent behaviors by patients or caregivers were the relationship to the patient, drinking, expression of a previous unsatisfactory experience at the emergency department, or dissatisfaction due to patient deconditioning. The interpersonal predictors were the attitude of the medical staff when providing explanations and the proficiency of the medical staff. The institutional predictor was the delay in treatment time.

Conclusions

Violent behaviors in the emergency department could be prevented by an educational program that quickly and comprehensively allows the medical staff to determine these violence predictors. Violence prevention programs based on violence predictors need to be developed and their effectiveness must be evaluated.

Keyword(s)

Violent behavior, Emergency department, Patients, Caregivers

[Acute / Critical Care] / WANS-P-005

Comparison of the Importance of Caring Behaviors As Perceived by Nurses and Patients in the Emergency Department

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Purpose

This is a descriptive study that compares the importance of caring behaviors as perceived by nurses and patients in the emergency department.

Methods

The subjects were 159 nurses at 9 hospital emergency departments in B city and 153 patients who had visited 6 emergency department hospitals; the data collection period was July 1–31, 2012. The Caring Behavior Assessment (CBA) instrument developed by Cronin and Harrison (1988) was used as a research tool; the reliability of the 7 categories of the CBA in this study was Cronbach alpha =.83–.93. The collected data were expressed as mean and standard deviations and were analyzed by a t-test using the SPSS 20.0 program.

Results

The emergency nurses and the patients perceived <Human needs assistance> as the most significant factor, followed by <Humanism/Faith-hope/Sensitivity>, and then <Supportive/Protective/Corrective environment>. Both groups perceived <Helping/Trust> as the least significant factor, followed by <Existential/phenomenological/spiritual forces>. No significant difference was noted between the perceptions of the emergency nurses and patients for the importance of caring behaviors. The largest rank difference in the importance of caring behavior perceived by emergency nurses and patients was 'Know when I have had enough and act accordingly (for example, limiting visitors)', followed by 'Encourage me to do what I can for myself'.

Conclusions

The emergency nurses and patients clearly had different perceptions of the importance of caring behaviors. Therefore, caring that fulfills patients' expectations can likely be provided by reducing these differences in perception of caring behaviors between patients and nurses.

Keyword(s)

Caring behaviors, Importance, Emergency department, Patients, Nurses

[Acute / Critical Care] / WANS-P-006

The Relationship between Mental Health, and Workplace and Family Nursing Stress on Emergency Nurses

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Purpose

This study was to clarify the relationship between mental health, and workplace and family nursing stress factors on emergency nurses.

Methods

A total of 271 emergency nurses in emergency and Critical Care Center of 8 facilities were conducted using self-administered questionnaires in August 2013, and 205 respondents (male 172, female 33, response rate 83.8%) were analyzed. Contents of the survey were the basic attributes, and questionnaires about workplace stress factors, family nursing stress factors and depressive state. A logistic regression analysis was performed with mental health as the independent variable, workplace or family nursing stress factors as the dependent variable, and sex, age, educational background and nurse experience as the covariate variable.

Results

As a result of the relationship between mental health and basic attributes, the year of nurse experience on non-depression group (11.80 ± 7.6) was significantly higher than on depression group (8.85 ± 6.3). As a result of the relationship between mental health and workplace stress factors, "Lack of ability to accomplish" (AOR=2.99, 95%CI=1.52-5.88), "Unstable sense of belonging" (AOR=5.94, 95%CI=2.92-12.10) and "Work pressure" (AOR=0.54, 95%CI=0.32-0.93) were significantly associated. "Lack of ability to accomplish" and "Unstable sense of belonging" was significantly high tendency to depression, but "Work pressure" was significantly low tendency to depression. As a result of the relationship between mental health and family nursing stress factors, "role of advocater" were significantly low tendency to depression.

Conclusions

The finding suggests that mental health of nurses engaged in emergency unit is closely related with the family nursing stress factor and work environment factors, and to reduce their stress, it is important for them to learn of critical care nursing skills, establish social support, and to play the role of advocater of patients and their families.

Keyword(s)

Mental Health, Workplace stress, Family Nursing Stress, Emergency Nurses

[Advanced Nursing Practice] / WANS-P-007

Midwives and Drug Prescription in Japan

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Purpose

This study examines the present situation with regard to midwives' prescription privileges—an issue much discussed in Japan—and determines future goals in this area of healthcare

Methods

A literature review was conducted to clarify midwives' abilities regarding drugs declared essential by the International Confederation of Midwives (ICM). International trends regarding nurses, midwives, and their prescription privileges were examined. The present condition in Japan with regard to midwives' prescription privileges was examined.

Results

The ICM recommends training for midwives so that they can handle drug prescription, dispensing, administration, and medication appropriately as and when needed. In some countries, prescription privileges have already been granted to midwives.

In Japan, a practicing midwife can purchase a prescription drug directly if comprehensive instructions have been provided by the physician. In addition, the issue of whether midwives should be authorized to sell and prescribe discrete, low-dose oral contraceptives as part of their duties is controversial. Although a movement exists to give midwives prescription privileges, it has not been legislated.

According to the literature on nurses' prescription privileges in foreign countries, the nurses in those countries appear to lack knowledge of clinical pharmacology. Additionally, nurses with prescription privileges report a tendency to hesitate to prescribe drugs, and since the role of such nurses is unclear, they tend to appear confused and to not be self-subsistent.

Conclusions

We believe midwives should be given prescription privileges in Japan on the following conditions:

- Laws determining the scope of their roles and responsibilities should be established.
- An education system that allows them to acquire enough knowledge of clinical pharmacology (e.g., effects and side effects of drugs intake) should be set up.
- Midwives who have finished their higher education should be allowed to obtain prescription privileges in the future.

Keyword(s)

Midwives Drug Prescription Japan

[Advanced Nursing Practice] / WANS-P-008

Clinical Stress, Self-Concept, Mental Health of Nursing Students

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Purpose

To explore the mental health level of nursing students according to their clinical stress and self-concept, and to identify influencing factors of mental health.

Methods

A cross-sectional study design was used in this study. The participants for this study were 169 nursing students in B and C city. The collected data were analyzed using t-test, ANOVA, Pearson's correlation and multiple regression with SPSS/win21.0 program.

Results

The mean scores of clinical stress self-concept and mental health were 2.86, 3.05 and 1.56. The mental health of the nursing students was significantly different according to the sex and the location of high school. The mental health showed the significant positive relationship with clinical stress and negative relationship with self-concept. Self-concept and clinical stress accounted for 31.1% of variance in mental health of nursing students.

Conclusions

Finding of this study allow a comprehensive understanding of nursing students. It is necessary to develop nursing intervention program for improving mental health of nursing students by considering self-concept and relieving clinical stress.

Keyword(s)

Clinical Stress, Self-Concept, Mental Health, Nursing Students

[Advanced Nursing Practice] / WANS-P-009

Nurses' Recognition on Family Nursing and the Present Condition of Practice in Jilin Province of China

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Purpose

Although nursing encompasses collaborative care of individuals and families, the family nursing in China has not been established. The purpose of this study was to identify nurses' recognition, knowledge, skills, and practice on family nursing in China.

Methods

Questionnaires were administered to 850 nurses who work at ten hospitals in Jilin province. This research was approved by the Ethical Review Board.

Results

Four hundreds forty five questionnaires were returned (response rate 52.3%), and 404 were analyzed (47.5%). 1) 21.5% nurses agreed on an idea of "families are objects of nursing care", and 40.8% relatively agreed. 2) Over 50% of nurses replied that they did not know the family function, family nursing theories, and family development stages. 3) 70.3% of them don't know family assessment and intervention methods. 4) Family nursing contents that they always practice are data collection on families (48.2%), explanation about symptoms to families (46.0%), family education on caregiving skills (54.8%). Contents that they don't practice are drawing genogram (45.1%), development of nursing care plans for families, and family counseling/interviewing (41.5%).

Conclusions

Family nursing is not well known or educated in China at present. Majority of nurses who practice family care are at a generalist level, but not yet at a specialist level. Family nursing concepts and theories needs to be taught to nurses in China.

Keyword(s)

Family Nursing ,Nurse,Practice,China

[Advanced Nursing Practice] / WANS-P-010

The Postoperative Nursing Needs of Elderly Patients after Surgery under Regional Anesthesia

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to identify the nursing needs of elderly patients who underwent a surgical operation under regional anesthesia.

Methods

The sample included 126 elderly patients who had undergone surgery under regional anesthesia between October 1 and October 31, 2012. The instrument was descriptive questionnaire developed by Im, J. M. et al. (2012). The data were analyzed using SPSS for Windows 18.0.

Results

The score for the nursing needs of elderly patients administered regional anesthesia during surgery was 3.08 ± 0.38 , out of a total possible score of 5. The scores for specific nursing needs were as follows: educational needs (3.47 ± 0.50), spiritual needs (3.37 ± 0.78), physical needs (3.31 ± 0.46), emotional needs (2.72 ± 0.50), and environmental needs (2.51 ± 0.47). The general characteristics that were significantly related to nursing needs were gender ($Z = -2.48$, $p = .013$), religion ($Z = -2.37$, $p = .018$), marital status ($Z = -2.11$, $p = .035$), and occupation ($Z = -2.77$, $p = .006$). The characteristics of surgery significantly related to nursing needs were the length of the surgery ($\chi^2 = 11.21$, $p = .004$), and ASA (American Society of Anesthesiologists) physical classification ($\chi^2 = 11.06$, $p = .004$).

Conclusions

When caring for elderly patients after surgery, nurses must provide adequate information about the surgery and anesthesia attend to needs such as thirst and cold, and provide explanations slowly in a loud voice. Spiritual care for elderly patients after surgery is also important.

Keyword(s)

Nursing needs, Regional anesthesia, Elderly patients

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-011

Influence on Care Staff of Individual Reminiscence Therapy Using Photographs for the Elderly with Dementia: a Change in Care Staff Awareness about Care for the Elderly with Dementia

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Purpose

The objective of this study was to clarify how the awareness of care staff involved in individual reminiscence therapy concerning care for the elderly with dementia changes by conducting (individual or group) reminiscence therapy using photographs for the elderly with dementia in a geriatric health services facility.

Methods

1) Outline of reminiscence therapy: Group reminiscence therapy (“GR”) was performed once a week (approx. 30 min./time) for 5 times, and individual reminiscence therapy (“IR”) was performed 2 times each between GRs (a total of 8 times). In each reminiscence therapy, old pictures of participating elderly and general photographs such as seasonal events were presented on the screen of a tablet device, and conversation was carried out about the pictures. The number of participating elderly was 4. 2) Survey subjects: Four care staff members 3) Survey method: Semi-structured interviews were performed to investigate how the subjects see and are involved with each of the participating elderly before and after reminiscence therapy. 4) Analysis method: Interview data of the subjects before and after reminiscence therapy were compared to extract distinctive statements showing changes in care staff awareness, which were classified and organized based on similarity.

Results

As a change in care staff awareness concerning care for the elderly with dementia, 15 items were identified and classified into 4 categories. The category “Understand the elderly very well” included 6 items. The category “Take more interest in the elderly” included 2 items. The category “Achieve smooth communication in daily life” encompassed 5 items. The category “Realize the happiness and pleasure of being involved with the elderly” covered 2 items.

Conclusions

The study indicated that the reminiscence therapy also led to the recognition that they “achieved smoother communication in daily life” than before and that they “realized the happiness and pleasure of being involved with the elderly.”

Keyword(s)

Individual Reminiscence Therapy, Elderly with Dementia, Influence on Care Staff

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-012

Relationship between the Health-related Quality of Life, Vitality, Morale, and Physical Function in Elderly Adults in Japan

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Purpose

Considering Japan's rapidly ageing population, the development of a social solution for this age group is urgently needed. Most elderly people exhibit a decline in physical function and social motivation. Therefore, we surveyed their motivation for social life, vitality, morale, health-related quality of life (QOL), and physical function, and analyzed the relationship between these variables.

Methods

A questionnaire survey was conducted with 121 elderly people aged 65 years and over. A functional checklist was used to determine functional level, and the Medical Outcomes Study (MOS) 36-Item Short-Form Health Survey v2, Philadelphia Geriatric Center Morale Scale, Vitality Index, and Motivation for Social Life were used to assess the subjective factors. Their relationships were clarified using multiple regression analysis and structural analysis.

Results

From the subscales of Vitality Index, Morale Scale, QOL, Physical Function and Motivation, 10 items with strong correlations with mental and physical functions ($r > 0.4$) were extracted. In addition, the scale formed by these items had high validity ($\Delta R^2 > 0.6$) and internal consistency (Cronbach's $\alpha > 0.9$).

Conclusions

Structural analysis showed that the factor with the strongest influence on motivation for social life was having many worries; correspondingly, the factor with the strongest influence on having many worries was weakness. Japanese elderly adults were shown to be poor in interacting with persons whom they did not know well. In this regard, the development of a system that will promote and ease the process of such interactions is essential.

Keyword(s)

health-related QOL, Morale Scale, Vitality Index, Motivation, Social Life

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-013

Relationship between Preparation for Old Age and Anxiety about the Future among Elderly People

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Purpose

With the increase in life expectancy in Japan, people have a lifespan of approximately 20 years after retirement. The aim of this study is to investigate the state of preparation for old age, and clarify the relationship between preparation and anxiety about the future.

Methods

A self-administered, anonymous questionnaire was conducted with 300 members of an elderly persons' club in X Prefecture in February 2013. Responses were received from 280 people. Of these, 247 complete responses were used for analysis.

Results

In terms of sex, 133 of the 247 respondents were men, and 114 were women. Mean age was 71.6±5.4 years. A total of 207 of the respondents (83.8%) had begun preparations for old age in advance. One hundred nineteen people (48.2%) had begun economic preparations, with age of beginning preparations 49.7±11.9 years, 98 (39.7%) had begun housing preparations, with starting age 49.1±13.1 years, 165 (66.8%) had begun health preparations, with starting age 57.0±9.3 years, and 174 people (70.4%) had begun preparations for hobbies, with starting age 54.7±11.8 years.

A total of 225 people (91.9%) had some kind of anxiety about the future. Sixty people (24.3%) had financial anxieties, 17 (6.9%) had anxieties about housing, 187 (75.7%) had anxieties about health, and 135 (54.7%) had anxieties about care.

In terms of correlation between preparation for old age and anxieties about the future by the chi-square test, there was no significant difference in proportion of people with anxieties about the future between the group that had made some kind of preparation for the future and the group that had not.

Conclusions

This study suggests that anxiety about the future among elderly people is something that cannot be eliminated by some form of preparation, but may always be intrinsically present as people get older.

Keyword(s)

elderly people, preparation for old age, anxiety about the future,

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-014

Development of Autonomy Scale for Nursing Home Residents in Japan

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Purpose

Although assessment of autonomy among nursing home residents is needed to examine not only resident's quality of life but also quality of care, it is difficult to get responses from residents directly. The aim of this study was to develop Autonomy Scale for Nursing Residents for assessment by care staff in Japan.

Methods

Based on the literature (Hertz 1991, Tagawa 2005), face and content validity for 30 items were evaluated by an expert panel. Included in the questionnaire battery was the 30-item Autonomy Scale for Nursing Home Residents, as well as demographic and Barthel Index. Concurrent validity was examined between Barthel Index and Autonomy Scale for Nursing Home Residents, because similar scales of autonomy do not exist for analyses. This survey was distributed and assessed to 129 convenience samples by care staffs in 6 facilities covered by long-term care insurance in Japan.

Results

The majority of nursing home residents were women (83 %) with a mean age of 87 years. Assessed staffs were nearly 54% women with a mean age of 40 years. Overall floor and ceiling effects were not observed. Cronbach's alpha of Autonomy Scale for Nursing Home Residents was .911. Concurrent validity was shown that Barthel Index and Autonomy Scale for Nursing Home Residents was significant related ($r=.480$, $p<0.001$).

Conclusions

Autonomy Scale for Nursing Home Residents had satisfactory reliability and validity. It can be used to measure autonomy concisely in the Japanese older adults.

Keyword(s)

autonomy, scale development, nursing home, Japanese

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-015

Development of an Intervention for Preventing Isolation in Elderly Residents of a Depopulated Aging Area

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Purpose

In Japan, population aging in depopulated areas is particularly remarkable, and there needs to be a solution for lonely elderly people. Therefore, to obtain knowledge about such elderly adults, we investigated what kind of difficulties they face and attempted to develop solutions for them.

Methods

Subjects were adults aged 65 and over living in the depopulated districts of Wakayama Prefecture, Japan. Questionnaires were distributed to 50 persons living alone. The questionnaire included the Philadelphia Geriatric Center Morale Scale (PGC Morale Scale) and the Observation List for early signs of Dementia (OLD). Subjects received an assisted-living intervention, conducted by students. Scores on the aforementioned scales were compared between the intervention and non-intervention groups.

Results

Valid responses were obtained from 36 subjects (72%). The average age was 82.3 ± 6.9 years. The mean difference in OLD scores between the intervention and non-intervention groups was 1.4 points, and the intervention group was shown to have maintained recognition ability. Furthermore, the intervention group scored higher on the Attitude Toward Own Aging subscale of the PGC Morale Scale and appeared to have a more affirmative view of their circumstances, but this difference was not statistically significant.

Conclusions

Elderly adults living alone in a depopulated area face a lot of inconvenience in their lives. The intervention conducted by young people was effective in improving their situation, as evinced by the emerging increase in the mental satisfaction subscale of the PGC Morale Scale. If such interventions are continued, this effect will increase further.

Keyword(s)

preventing, isolation, elderly, Depopulated areas

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-016

Association between Depression and Fall among Elderly Community Residents

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Purpose

To investigate the relationship between depression and fall history among the elderly.

Methods

Residents of a community in Japan (563 people), aged ≥ 65 years were given a self-administered questionnaire survey between June and July 2010. To evaluate depression status and fall history, the Geriatric Depression Scale—Short Form and a simple question about a history of falls within a year were administered. Adjustment factors assessed were age, sex, medical history for diseases associated with falls, usage of hypnotics, and cognitive dysfunction. We examined the relationship between depression and fall history using multiple logistic regression analysis. Given that some degree of correlation was expected among adjustment factors in the model, we constructed a model that introduced the adjustment factors stepwise to confirm the robustness of the model and any effect of multicollinearity.

Results

Overall (n = 395), after excluding data from participants with significant cognitive disturbance or severe physical problems from among valid responders, a significant relationship was found between depression and falls in all models. The odds ratio was 2.03 (95% confidence interval: 1.12–3.55) in the final model, controlling for all adjustment factors.

Conclusions

Our findings suggest a significant relationship between depression and falls among the elderly. This relationship implies that the improvement of depression could be an effective measure to decrease falls in the elderly.

Keyword(s)

Elderly people, Depression, Fall, Cross-sectional study

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-017

Home Modification and Prevention of Frailty Progression in Older Persons: a Japanese Prospective Cohort Study

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Purpose

The aim of the present study was to determine whether home modification was associated with subsequent progression of frailty and mortality in older persons.

Methods

The aim of the present study was to determine whether home modification was associated with subsequent progression of frailty and mortality in older persons. We conducted a prospective cohort study in 574 older persons who required low or moderate level of care. This study was approved by the institutional review boards of the National Institute of Public Health (No. NIPH-IBR 03006) and the Research Organization of Information Systems (No. ISM-08002).

Results

The mean age of the males was 79.0 (± 6.9) years among those who modified their homes and 80.5 (± 7.5) years among those who did not. Mean age of females was 80.8 (± 6.9) years among those who modified their homes and 82.4 (± 7.0) years in those who did not. Younger persons were significantly more likely to modify their homes ($p=0.045$).

Of these, 34.0% modified their homes, most frequently corridor, and the most common type of modifications was the installation of handrails.

The mortality was significantly lower in older persons with home modifications than in those without home modifications at 2 years (adjusted hazard ratio [HR], 0.52; 95% confidence interval (CI), 0.32 to 0.87), at 3 years (HR 0.57, 95% CI 0.54 to 0.81) and at 4.7 year (HR 0.65, 95% CI 0.65 to 0.91).

Conclusions

These findings suggest that home modification may prevent the progression of frailty requiring a low or moderate level of care to requiring a high level of care in older persons.

Keyword(s)

older persons, home modification, cohort study, frailty, prevention

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-018

Study on the Effects of Foot Care in Patients with Chronic Schizophrenics

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Purpose

To gauge the effects of therapeutic foot care on the comfort and overall relaxation of patients with chronic schizophrenics.

Methods

With the approval of the participating hospital and the ethics review committee of the University the following methods were applied during the study.

Utilizing a variety of instruments a resting 5 minute base line was established for heart rate, cardiac autonomic nervous activities, and subjective input from the patient utilizing the quality of life scale , positive negative syndrome scale, heart rate fluctuation real-time analysis program (GMS), analysis of the SPSS 18.0 (IBM) and the T-test.

Foot care was performed by first bathing the feet for 10 minutes, Gentle massage from the foot to the knee for 10 minutes and then rest for 10 minutes with all measurements repeated with each phase.

These methods were repeated for each patient 3 times a week for 4 weeks for a total of 12 sessions

Results

The participants in the study consisted of 6 patients 4 male and 2 female. All subjects participated in all 12 treatments with findings as follows. In 3 cases parasympathetic indicators (HF) rose from base line measurements. While improvement was noted in all cases on the positive negative syndrome scale and the quality of life scale

Conclusions

As the results of comparison of the bio-signal acquisitions and subjective feedback from the patients themselves having expressed an improvement in the level of relaxation and quality of life it appears that foot care could be an effective nursing intervention in the care of patients with chronic schizophrenics however due to the small scale of the study and limited means of measuring effects further research is required to ascertain if this type of intervention is indeed effective.

Keyword(s)

Chronic, Schizophrenic, Foot, Massage,

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-019

Reasons for Selecting End-of Life Care at a Nursing Home in Japan

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Purpose

In Japan, about half of the population died at home about 40 years ago, but about 80% die at a hospital today. However, since nursing care fees in Long-Term Care Insurance were revised in 2006 and fees have been added when residents die at a nursing home, the percentage of those who die at these nursing homes has been gradually increasing. Our aim was to clarify the reasons why residents and their families selected end-of-life care at a nursing home, which provide nursing care and have a few medical providers, rather than hospitals.

Methods

Semi-structured interviews were carried out with key persons of the bereaved families of 35 elderly people who died at three nursing homes between April 2012 and January 2013 for summarizing content analysis. The study was approved by the ethical committee of the University of Tokyo Graduate School of Medicine.

Results

There were 6 males and 29 females that died at the nursing homes. Their age ranged from 78 to 103 years at the time of death. As key persons, 15 daughters, 11 sons and 9 others were interviewed. The reasons for selecting end-of-life care at the nursing homes were classified into two categories: “Due to old age, no painful or awful experience by forceful life-sustaining treatment was wanted,” and “an end-of-life course without intervention was wanted.” Furthermore, as subcategories, residents and their families “thought about what to do when they could not eat any more”, and “had an awful experience or heard about one during hospitalization”.

Conclusions

When residents and their families had a negative image such as awful and painful aspects about dying at a hospital or no wish for medical care when residents could not eat any more regularly, it was found that not hospitals but such nursing homes were selected for end-of-life care.

Keyword(s)

end-of-life care , nursing home, Long-Term Care Insurance, Japan

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-020

The Health Conditions of Vulnerable People Living on the Pacific Coast of Western Japan and the Actual Status of Disaster-prevention Measures

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Purpose

The region south of M Prefecture on the Pacific coast of western Japan has the potential for large-scale earthquakes in the future. In addition, as the percentage of the elderly population in this area has exceeded 35%, the pressing issue is to work out effective measures for the elderly, who are vulnerable in disasters. We, therefore, conducted a study to clarify the health conditions of vulnerable people and examined the actual status of disaster-prevention measures with the goal of considering measures for those who are vulnerable during disasters in the area.

Methods

The respondents in this study were those who were vulnerable during disasters and lived among the six regions in the southern part of M Prefecture, and those who consented to participate in the survey. The investigation was implemented from July 2011 to November 2012. As for the ethical considerations, we gained approval from the Research Ethics Committees of the Faculty of Medicine, Mie University.

Results

In this analysis, a total of 429 people were surveyed, and the ratios were 34.3% male and 65.7% female, while the average age was 81.14 years old. A total of 54.5% answered that they recognized the need for assistance during disasters. However, 23.9% of those surveyed had not discussed with anyone about emergency evacuation plans during disasters. As for illnesses, 90.4% of those surveyed answered they had some type of illness that was currently being treated.

Conclusions

These results revealed that about half of those surveyed required some type of assistance in evacuating from their homes in times of disasters. Thus, in the future, there is a great need to discuss measures for vulnerable people on a community level to provide assistance that is suitable for their health conditions and abilities.

Keyword(s)

vulnerable people ,disaster, elderly people

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-021

Effectiveness and Issues in Activities to Strengthen Disaster Preparedness among Elderly People Living on the Pacific Coast of Western Japan at Risk of Tsunami Damage

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Purpose

This study was to ascertain the effectiveness of activities to strengthen disaster preparedness among elderly people living in regions at risk of tsunami damage.

Methods

Participants were 106 elderly people living in an area ≤ 10 meters above sea level, where the proportion of elderly people is 43%. Seminars on exercise to strengthen lower limbs and ways of strengthening disaster preparedness were held, and physical strength indicators and time required to reach the evacuation shelter before and after the intervention were investigated.

Results

Mean age of participants was 73.6 years, 56.2% were living alone or with a spouse only. For this reason, they were considered to be at extremely high risk in the event of a disaster. Comparing results of mean scores of physical strength before and after intervention, speed of walking 5 meters, speed of sitting down and standing up from a chair, time they could stand on one foot with open eyes, and strength of grip all improved significantly after intervention. 73.3% of participants continued to exercise after the intervention, and compared positively with the National Health Survey conducted by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, so in terms of physical strength indicators, this was effective in improving the fitness necessary for elderly people to evacuate safely and speedily in the event of a disaster. However, there was no difference in the time required to reach the evacuation shelter before and after intervention, and a correlation between exercise habits and confidence in physical strength if a disaster occurred was not apparent.

Conclusions

This suggests the need to investigate the effects of place of evacuation and evacuation route, and the need to provide support for continued exercise in order to enable people to be confident in evacuating promptly.

Keyword(s)

tsunami damage, disaster preparedness, elderly people

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-023

Health-related QOL among Elderly Married Couples Caring for a Spouse at Home

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to clarify the link between the health of elderly husbands and wives and their relationship, in cases of one spouse caring for the other at home.

Methods

Participants were 110 wife-caregiver and 56 husband-caregiver couples over the age of 65 undertaking home-based care in Japan. An anonymous self-administered questionnaire evaluated health-related QOL using the PF (physical functioning), RP (role physical), BP (bodily pain), SF (social functioning), GH (general health perceptions), VT (vitality), RE (role emotional) and MH (mental health) aspects of the SF-36v2, while the GDS15 evaluated depression and the Couple Relationship Satisfaction Scale (Moroi) evaluated relationship satisfaction, with couples compared and analyzed using Pearson's correlation coefficient, with 5% level of significance. Except for GDS15, high scores represented positivity.

Results

Mean age for caregiver wife and care receiver husband was 75.9±5.3 years and 80.0±5.6 years, respectively, while mean age for caregiver husband and care receiver wife was 80.3±5.3 years and 78.6±5.0 years, respectively. In wife-caregiver couples, significant correlations were evident between wife's VT and husband's MH ($r=.332$) and VT ($r=.314$), between wife's depression and husband's VT ($r= -.333$), MH ($r= -.431$), depression ($r=.444$), and relationship satisfaction ($r= -.406$), and between the couple's relationship ($r=.652$). For husband-caregiver couples, there were significant correlations between husband's BP and wife's GH ($r=.340$) and VT ($r=.326$), between husband's depression and wife's relationship satisfaction ($r= -.451$), between husband's relationship satisfaction and wife's VT ($r=.319$), depression ($r= -.303$), and relationship satisfaction ($r=.587$).

Conclusions

In wife-caregiver couples, the wife's vitality positively correlated with her husband's vitality and mental health. Conversely, her depression correlated with his vitality, mental health, and low relationship satisfaction. In husband-caregiver couples, lower pain in the husband correlated with higher health and vitality in the wife; conversely, the greater the depression of either one, the lower the relationship satisfaction.

Keyword(s)

HR-QOL, elderly couples, home care

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-024

Linguistic and Functional Health Literacy of the Elderly

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to identify the linguistic and functional health literacy and their related factors of the Korean elderly.

Methods

The participants of this study were community-dwelling elderly and 106 old adults living in C city, southern province of Korea, were enrolled by convenience sampling. The data were collected by face to face interview from May to July 2012. The research instruments used were the Korean Health Literacy Assessment Tool (KHLT) (4) and the Korean Functional Health Literacy Assessment Tool (KFHLT). The collected data were analyzed using the descriptive statistics, t-test, ANOVA, Pearson's correlation coefficients, and stepwise multiple regression.

Results

The mean score of the linguistic health literacy was 47.7 ± 16.0 and the level was the first or second grade of middle school. In functional health literacy, the mean score was 6.0 ± 3.0 , the percentage of correct answers for the numeracy area was 47.3% and for the comprehensive area was 30.9%. Most of their hearing acuity was normal and the apparent hearing impairment was only 3.8%. There was no correlation between the functional health literacy and the hearing status ($r = -.145$ $p = .139$). The significantly related factors were 'education level' ($\beta = .319$) and 'wearing glasses' ($\beta = .193$) for the linguistics health literacy, and 'age' ($\beta = .337$) and 'perceived health status' ($\beta = .211$) for the functional health literacy.

Conclusions

The old persons have low levels of both linguistic and functional health literacy, but their relationship wasn't found. It indicates that the different approaches should be taken for the nursing intervention to the elderly along to their age, education level, and recognized health status. In addition, the specific strategies for each linguistic and functional health literacy are necessary to improve the health literacy of the elderly.

Keyword(s)

Health literacy, Aged (Elderly), Hearing

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-025

Efficacy of a Nursing Intervention Aimed at Releasing Contracture of the Lower Limbs in Elderly Patients with Immobility Syndrome

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Purpose

An immobility syndrome including joint contracture significantly restricts the ability to perform daily activities in elderly patients. The present study was an efficacy trial of a nursing intervention whose primary goal was to release contraction in lower limbs with elderly patients with an immobility syndrome.

Methods

The study participants were seven elderly hospitalized patients (F = 6, M = 1, Mean age = 89.9±5.7) with flexion contractures of the knee and hip joint while experiencing difficulties in spreading their legs sideways. Nurses individually gave each participant the following intervention for 5 days within one week: a) manually-vibrating massage on hip joints (2 minutes) and knee joints (5 minutes) and b) an exercise whereby a half-filled balance ball was placed under the knees, with repeated bending and extension action of the knees and rotating his/her hip 15 times to each side. Passive ranges of motion (ROM) in the hip and knee joints and the distance between right and left knee joint were measured before and 2 weeks after the intervention.

Results

Wilcoxon signed-rank tests showed that there were significant increases in hip flexion and outward rotation ROM as well as the distance between right and left knee joint ($p < 0.05$), whereas there was no significant improvement in hip abduction and hip internal rotation ROM. Minimal reductions in hip inward and knee extension ROM were observed throughout the trial.

Conclusions

Findings suggest that the effects of the intervention were moderate with knee and hip ROM and spreading legs sideways. Future trials should examine effects of the intervention as well as its impact on improvements in daily activities among elderly patients with an immobility syndrome.

Keyword(s)

elderly, contracture, immobility syndrome, intervention

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-026

Issues Faced by Family Caregivers of Persons with Young-onset Dementia- a Review of Literature

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Purpose

Majority of the research on dementia care focused on older persons with dementia and their family caregivers. The aim of this review was to summarize the studies on issues faced by family caregivers of persons with young-onset dementia.

Methods

MEDLINE, CINAHL and Igakuchuoasshi were used for database search at June, 2013. 'Dementia' was used for thesaurus term, and 'early' and 'presenile' were used as keywords. Inclusion criteria were: 1) original articles, 2) family caregivers of dementia patients <65 years of age. Exclusion criteria were: 1) those mostly dealing with diagnosis or epidemiology of dementia, 2) those focusing on dementia patients and 3) Creutzfeldt–Jakob disease and several other diseases developing dementia symptoms. Language was limited to English for MEDLINE and CINAHL search. The search yielded 630 articles without duplication.

Results

Thirteen articles met the inclusion criteria. Of these, two were intervention studies; two were quantitative; eight were qualitative; and the remaining one was a study with mixed method. Two intervention were small scale pilot studies. One was an education program for caregivers, and the other was an impact of volunteer respite activity on caregivers. For quantitative studies, one was cross-sectional study, and the other was prospective study which studies the changes in quality of life and depression in caregivers and identified predictive factors. For qualitative studies, seven were cross-sectional and one was a followup study. Most qualitative studies focused on difficulties associated with dementia behavior, early retirement, and social isolation, and the results suggest the need for social service and social support.

Conclusions

The number of studies dealing with family caregivers of young-onset dementia was limited, and only two pilot intervention studies were reported. This review suggests the need to identify specific issues family caregivers face, which are amenable to nursing interventions.

Keyword(s)

young-onset dementia, family caregiver, literature review

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-027

Evaluating the Effects of Nursing Interventions by Objective Indicators in a Mixed Dementia Patient with Spatial Disorientation

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Purpose

To evaluate the effects of nursing interventions to compensate spatial disorientation in a dementia patient.

Methods

Subject: A 69 year-old man with mixed dementia was admitted to the dementia care unit and wandered around to look for his room or a toilet. He had a difficulty in recognizing toilet seat. Dementia was in advanced stage with unknown duration of dementia; cognitive function was unmeasurable.

Method: This study was conducted in a general psychiatric hospital in Osaka, Japan. The Integrated Circuit (IC) tag monitoring system was used to monitor the movements for 57 days in 2012. The IC tag was attached to his shirt. When he moved, the antenna recorded the time and location of the subject. The median distance moved/day, location and time, and the number of detection by the antenna were tabulated. Duration of rest and sleep were monitored using Acti watch. Patient's information, nursing assessment and interventions were prospectively collected from nursing records. This study was approved by Osaka University and the study hospital. Written informed consent was obtained from the patient's proxy.

Results

Two nursing interventions were implemented to compensate spatial disorientation: to relocate his room to close to the day room and to identify remaining cognitive functions to improve spatial disorientation. Dementia specialist nurse found he could recognize a red color and displayed a big sign on the toilet door. Toilet seat was marked in red. After the interventions, distance moved per day decreased from 1563m to 590m. The spatial movement data showed that he stopped wandering around. He could go to the toilet and could successfully sit on the toilet seat. Hours of sleep increased from 4.25 hours to 7.68 hours.

Conclusions

The study showed the effectiveness of simple nursing interventions to compensate spatial disorientation.

Keyword(s)

Dementia, nursing intervention, objective measurement

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-028

Effects of Living Behaviors on Quality of Life of Home Care Worker

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Purpose

The purpose of this study were to assess the quality of life, the living behaviors for home care worker, and to clarify the effects of living behaviors of quality of life of home care worker.

Methods

The subject is a family to care for the medical person at home. Questionnaire of this study was send by visit nurse, and subjects wrote the questionnaire, send back to us. The items of questionnaire were as follows; the attribute of home care worker (family of a person requiring long-term care) and a person requiring long-term care, living behaviors of home care worker, and quality of life using WHOQOL-BREF. In order to find the factors to affect the QOL, we used the general linear model that the dependent variable was QOL score, and independent variables were the other variables of questionnaire.

Results

357 subjects were participated our study. The mean and standard deviation of WHOQOL-BREF were 3.18 and 0.57, respectively. This value was almost same as the result of the other subjects with different conditions. The factors that affect QOL were as follows; working in the community, the frequency of going out of home, dementia of long-term care, use of day care service and/or visiting rehabilitation, and so on.

Conclusions

We found that if the subjects that went out of the house frequently, and had a role of the community, the quality of life of them was higher. This result suggested that it was important that public health nurse make the promotion that subjects take a role in the community.

Keyword(s)

Quality of life, home care worker, long-term care

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-029

Prevalence of Musculoskeletal Pain in the Elderly: Literature Review

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Purpose

Chronic musculoskeletal pain impairs activities of daily living and quality of life in the elderly. Although nursing care for these populations is needed, prevalence of chronic musculoskeletal pain is not well examined. The aim of this review is to investigate prevalence of musculoskeletal pain among the elderly in Japan.

Methods

Literature search using databases of CINAHL (2000-May 2013), MEDLINE (2000 - May 2013), and Ichushi-Web, Japanese medical literature database (2000 - May 2013) was conducted. Key words included 'prevalence', 'incidence', 'pain', 'orthopedics', 'musculoskeletal', and 'Japanese'. Additionally, we focused on aged population, and review articles and original articles for analysis.

Results

The search strategy identified a total of 157 papers (written in Japanese 141, written in English 16). Of these, 140 were excluded (different theme 36, no examination on the prevalence 28, and so on), finally, 17 papers were selected for analysis. Osteoarthritis or lumber spine diseases were frequently reported, moreover, the prevalence of low back pain and leg pain were observed in those studies. These musculoskeletal pain affected patient's activities of daily living.

Conclusions

These results suggest that studies regarding the prevalence of musculoskeletal pain in Japanese elderly have not examined. Assisting activities of daily living in musculoskeletal patients, however, is needed to enhance patients' quality of life.

Keyword(s)

Prevalence, musculoskeletal, pain, elderly, Japan

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-030

Effect of Laughter Brought by Visual Media in Elderly Patients with Dementia

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Purpose

Although laughter has beneficial effects on revitalizing the brain and reducing stress, no studies have demonstrated whether laughter is effective in aged people with dementia. This study examined the effects of showing funny visual media to elderly patients with dementia and the effects of laughter on them.

Methods

Study subjects were 18 adults living in an elderly healthcare facility. Their salivary amylase activity was measured before and after watching a DVD of Japanese and foreign comedy shows. Cognitive function was assessed using the Revised Hasegawa Dementia Scale (HDS-R) and Dementia Behavior Disturbance Scale (DBD scale) to examine the association with amylase activity. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS21.0 for Windows. Consent to cooperate in the study was obtained from the facility director, subjects and their family members.

Results

The mean age of subjects was 85.9±5.8 years. A significant difference was observed in amylase activity pre- and post-watching Japanese comedy shows ($P=0.023$). There was a correlation between HDS-R scores and changes in amylase activity comparing pre- and post-watching foreign comedy shows (-0.5). Those with lower cognitive function were more likely to have decreased amylase activity by watching foreign comedy shows.

Conclusions

Japanese comedy is easy to understand for elderly people in the language and characters being played, which explains the observed decrease in amylase activity, as persons with low cognitive function can laugh irrespective of verbal comprehension. In contrast, amylase activity increased in those with good cognitive function, where poor understanding of language could have generated stress and led to elevated amylase activity in this patient group. Our study provides basic data on laughter in elderly patients with dementia. This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number 23660120.

Keyword(s)

elderly patients with dementia, salivary amylase activity, effect of laughter, elderly healthcare facility

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-031

Fatigue Experienced by Family Members Who Take Care of the Elderly Requiring Nursing Care at Home

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Purpose

To elucidate the actual conditions of fatigue experienced by family members who take care of the elderly requiring nursing care at home, and to clarify the factors related to fatigue.

Methods

The study investigated family members who take care of elderly relatives at home. Responses from 305 persons were analyzed. Of these caregivers, 60 were men and 245 were women with a mean age of 64.9 ± 11.5 years. The content of the assessment included the family caregivers' attributes, family caregivers' experience of fatigue, available social support, and the attributes of the elderly requiring nursing care. Fatigue was assessed using the 11-item Chalder Fatigue Scale (CFQ) that was translated into Japanese.

Results

The mean CFQ was 7.1 ± 3.1 . It was shown that 82.9% of the caregivers were in a fatigued state with a total CFQ score of 4 points or greater. Fatigue was shown to have significant positive correlations with the age of the caregiver and the amount of time spent providing nursing care per day. A significant negative correlation was observed between the level of fatigue and social support. Additionally, family members taking care of an elderly requiring a higher degree of care experienced greater fatigue compared to those taking care of an elderly requiring a lower degree of care. However, fatigue was not associated with the sex of the caregiver or with the relationship to the elderly.

Conclusions

Approximately 80% of the family caregivers were in a fatigued state. It was suggested that the caregiver's fatigue was associated with the burden of care. Therefore, it is essential to strive to reduce the burden of care by utilizing social resources.

Keyword(s)

family caregiver, fatigue, long-term care, elderly

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-032

Care-helpers' Attitudes toward Dementia in Long-term Care Facilities in Korea: Result from Nationwide Survey on Dementia Care in Korea (nasdeck)

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Purpose

This study aimed to examine the differences in attitudes toward dementia by care-helper's general and dementia related characteristics in long-term care facilities in Korea.

Methods

A cross-sectional survey study design was used. Long-term care facilities in 7 major cities and near rural districts in Korea were stratified based on types and sizes of long-term care facilities, and then were randomly selected in 2010. A total of 513 care-helpers who responded to the questionnaire were included for data analysis. Care-helper's location, age, formal education, length of working experiences, and stipend were included as general characteristics. Knowing their care recipients, continuing education on dementia, and confidence on dementia care were counted as dementia related characteristics. Attitudes toward dementia was measured by Dementia Attitude Scale composed of two subscales; comfort and knowledge (O'Connor & McFadden, 2010).

Results

Mean age of the participants was 50.7 (SD =8.46, range 19 – 68). Comfort was significant by education (F=3.50, p=.031), stipend (F=3.70, p=.012), knowing their care recipients (F=10.04, p=.000), continuing education on dementia (F=7.80, p=.000), and confidence on dementia care (F=6.64, p=.000). Knowledge was significant by location (F=4.16, p=.003), education (F=4.18, p=.016), stipend (F=4.79, p=.003), knowing their care recipients (F=3.39, p=.035), continuing education on dementia (F=2.97, p=.031), and confidence on dementia care (F=5.94, p=.001). Association between comfort and knowledge subscales was moderate (r=.50, p=.000).

Conclusions

In Korea, since national long-term care insurance has been operated in 2008, many care-helpers working in long-term care facilities have been certified, producing diverse quality in their preparation for caring persons with dementia. Continuing education should be required to improve comfort and knowledge on care for dementia. In addition, interventions urgently need to be developed for having positive attitudes on dementia care among care-helpers.

Keyword(s)

Care-helper, Attitude, Dementia, Long-term care facility, Korea

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-033

Elderly Home Care by Unmarried Middle and Older-aged Sons

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Purpose

To clarify the state of unmarried middle and older-aged sons who continue to conduct elderly care at home and are supported by regional comprehensive support centers and care professionals at visiting nurse stations.

Methods

(1) Research period: From December 1, 2011 to the end of February, 2012

(2) Survey method: national regional comprehensive support Center109 locations and visit nursing station 132 Collected case studies from European cooperation, mature singles for the elderly at home who takes care.

Results

Approximately half of the total 382 reported cases (189 cases) that conducted care were middle and older-aged single sons. Eighty-five of the middle and older-aged single sons were in their 50s, and 56 were in their 60s. Of these, 72% were unmarried and 66% were employed. Of the elderly people being cared for, 60% were aged in their 80s and 80% of them were classified as being in need of support levels 1 and 2 (40%) and long-term care levels 3, 4, and 5 (40%). Those being cared for in their own home comprised 90% and many used visiting-type services, housing renovation and welfare equipment-type services, and day care services. The work/life balance of cases was described with responses including “I am continuing to work with the understanding of my workplace (38 subjects),” “I quit my job (37 subjects),” Multiple answers for how cases accepted conducting care were “It is my responsibility as their child (118 subjects)” and “I am the only one who can do it (114 subjects),” while responses on the future outlook for the carers themselves comprised “They appear troubled,” “The carer can manage by themselves,” and “A consultation has been conducted” at 30% each.

Conclusions

Unmarried middle-aged years son to take care of the elderly at home, at work, household chores and care how support should be.

Keyword(s)

Elderly Home Care Unmarried Middle and Older-aged Sons

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-034

Study on the Health Behavior of the Elderly in One Region

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Purpose

This study on the health behavior of the elderly in one region, obtain basic data for health promotion of the elderly .

Methods

From 1 May, 2012 to 5 october, 2012, over the age 60 , total 98 peoples who visit on one local health center. General characteristics, health history, eating habits, body composition, health status was confirmed. The general character of the object used technical statisticswith spss 18.0, such as average, standard deviation, and so on.

Results

18 people man, 78 people woman, average age 72.40 ± 5.79 , and 34.4% said that the usual unhealthy. People who do not exercise regularly 57 (59.4% were), recent health problems, high blood pressure (51 people, 37.0%), arthritis (45 people, 32.6%), and the usual hours of sleep on average 5.87 ± 1.84 time. Usual eating food or the animal did not eat fatty foods often 69 (71.9), instant and often did not eat snacks 72 (75.0). However, fat mass (22.97 ± 6.75), WHR ($1.00 \pm .02$) was measured.

Conclusions

The results of this study to know the health status of the elderly in one region that elderly was obesity and higher blood pressure, a healthy lifestyle was not, yet did not feel healthy. This was a more direct nursing care required.

This study was to create a variety of programs to promote health be used as a basis. This approach to nursing for the elderly when used as an appropriate basis for hope.

Keyword(s)

Health behavior, Elderly

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-035

Relationship between Decline of Swallowing Function and Health-related Qol among Elderly Persons in Japan

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Purpose

Regardless of degree requiring nursing care, eating is a pleasure for an elderly person in Japan. Therefore, swallowing function may be related to QOL (quality of life) among elderly persons in Japan. We therefore examined the relationship between swallowing function and health-related QOL (quality of life) among dependent elderly persons in the community in Japan.

Methods

Subjects were 90 community-dwelling dependent elderly adults residing in southwest Hyogo prefecture in Japan. Through a questionnaire, we obtained data on age, gender, ADLs (activities of daily living), cognitive function, health-related QOL, and swallowing function. We used the SF-8 (comprising 8 items, including general health, physical functioning, role physical, body pain, vitality, social functioning, mental health, and role emotional) to measure health-related QOL, and the DRACE (Dysphagia Risk Assessment for Community-dwelling Elderly) to evaluate swallowing function. DRACE (comprising 12 items) estimates more than three points as swallowing functional decline. The relationship between the swallowing functions and health-related QOL was analyzed by performing a t-test.

Results

Ninety dependent elderly persons (47 women and 43 men; mean age: 77.3 ± 9.4 years) participated. The average score on the DRACE was 4.47 ± 4.16 . Fifty-six subjects (57.1%) had risks associated with swallowing. Furthermore, swallowing risk was related to the bodily pain, general health, vitality, social functioning, role emotional, and mental health subscales of the SF-8 ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions

Our results suggest that swallowing function among community-dwelling dependent elderly persons in Japan is significantly related to health-related QOL. We think that it is necessary to promote care in increasing swallowing function in order to improve QOL.

Keyword(s)

swallowing function, QOL, elderly persons

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-036

Factors Associated with Health-related Quality of Life for the Elderly with Chronic Disease

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to investigate predictors of health-related quality of life and to examine their effects for the Elderly with Chronic Disease.

Methods

This study was a multiple regression analysis using individual-level Korea Health Panel data. The subjects were 287 elders with Chronic Disease aged over 65, and data were collected from the 27th of January, 2010 to 16th of February, 2011.

Results

The mean health-related quality of life in the subjects was 0.85 ± 0.13 . The predictors identified in this study significantly explained 48.5% of health-related quality of life. Activities of daily living (ADL) were the most significant predictor of health-related quality of life. Stress, self-rated health status and depression had an effect on health-related quality of life.

Conclusions

ADL, stress, self-rated health status and depression were the predictors of health related quality of life for the Elderly with Chronic Disease.

Keyword(s)

Elderly, Chronic Disease, Quality of life

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-037

The Effects of the Urinary Incontinence and Quality of Sleep on Fall Efficacy of the Community Dwelling Elderly

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to identify the incidence of urinary incontinence, quality of sleep and efficacy of fall in the community dwelling elderly and to investigate how the factors were connected to one another.

Methods

Data were collected between January 3rd and 30th, 2013 from 112 elderly people who aged 65 or older. Elderly people agreed to participate in this study sampled among elders assistants in a way of responding to the questionnaire after being read. The study scales were composed of demographic characteristics, urinary incontinence, quality of sleep and efficacy of fall. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics and Pearson's correlation analysis and multiple linear regression using PASW Statistics 18 (SPSS 18) program.

Results

A total of 45(40.2%) subjects were reported fall experienced. The results showed a positive correlation with urinary incontinence, quality of sleep and efficacy of fall. Multiple linear regression analysis revealed that predictor of efficacy of fall was quality of sleep. A combination of the urinary incontinence and quality of sleep accounted for 9.6% of the efficacy of fall.

Conclusions

The findings of this study provides useful information for developing nursing interventions against fall in accordance with the elders' quality of sleep.

Keyword(s)

Elderly, Urinary Incontinence, Sleep, Falls

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-038

**Viewpoints to Assess the Spirituality of Elderly Patients
- Based on the Viewpoints of Nurses -**

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to examine the spirituality of elderly patients as viewed by nurses, including those who “lived a spiritually fulfilling life while coping with painful symptoms and treatment” (spiritual well-being) as well as those who were “unable to do so” (spiritual pain), discuss viewpoints required to assess it, and develop an assessment tool for nurses to provide elderly patients with spiritual care.

Methods

Semi-structured interviews with nineteen ward nurses were conducted, including questions regarding elderly patients under treatment who experienced “spiritual well-being” and “spiritual pain”. The Steps for Coding and Theorization was employed, and story lines were categorized.

The survey was conducted between September 2011 and March 2012, with the approval of the ethics committees of the University and health care institution.

Results

“Spiritual well-being” cases were classified into eight categories: <good relationships with families and other people>, <recognition of the value of their own existence>, <acceptance of themselves including their past>, <able to continue to live as themselves>, <having the skills to live peacefully>, <having their own views on death and its acceptance>, <having hope> and <connecting a power greater than oneself>. “Spiritual pain” cases were classified into the following seven categories: <unfavorable relationships with families and others>, <unable to recognize the value of their own existence>, <unable to accept their lives>, <unable to continue to live as themselves>, <being isolated>, <unable to find hope in life> and <being influenced by physical pain>.

Conclusions

The following viewpoints required to assess the spirituality of elderly patients were identified: relationships with families and others, the recognition of the value of their own existence, views on their lives and themselves, and hope.

(The present study is part of the results of a study supported by the Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C) - No.23593488)

Keyword(s)

elderly patients, spirituality, spiritual care

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-039

Current State of Pressure Ulcer Prevalence among Persons with Dementia (PWDS) in Long-term Care Facility (LTCF): Result from Nationwide Survey on Dementia Care in Korea (NASDECK)

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Purpose

This study aims to compare the pressure ulcer prevalence, current state of pressure ulcer and the pressure ulcer risk factors by the size of LTCF with targets of 1533 PWDs in LTCF of 7 regions nationwide.

Methods

A descriptive survey research design. A secondary data from Nationwide Survey on Dementia Care of Korea(NASDECK) 2011. 1533 PWDs were identified based of doctor's diagnosis or institutional documents. Braden Scale was used for the pressure ulcer risk evaluation; the presence of pressure ulcer, number of pressure ulcer and the most serious part of pressure ulcer were investigated as the pressure ulcer-related factors; use of pressure ulcer preventionl device and the time of changing body position were investigated as for the pressure ulcer prevention factors.

Results

As for demographical characteristics of PWDs in LTCF, the frequency of the aged more than 80 years was 55.7%. The pressure ulcer prevalence in PWDs was 3.9%, and the occurrence of pressure ulcer by the size of facility was 1%(n=15) in the small-sized LTCF (1-10 beds), 2%(n=30) in the medium-sized LTCF (11-50 beds) and 1%(n=15) in the large-sized LTCF (>51beds). The size of LTCF was significant by education($\chi^2=58.52$, $p < .001$), Braden scale total score($F=9.34$, $p < .001$), time of changing body position($\chi^2=81.11$, $p < .001$), and existence of pressure ulcer($\chi^2=14.19$, $p < .001$). Braden scale sub-scale showed significance with humidity ($F= 3.88$, $p=.021$), activity($F= 8.13$, $p < .001$), mobility($F= 8.36$, $p < .001$), nutrition($F= 17.99$, $p < .001$), and friction($F= 13.48$, $p < .001$) by the size of LTCF.

Conclusions

Consequently, the pressure ulcer prevalence in LTCF and the degree of pressure ulcer risk are affected by the size of LTCF. Based on these results, researchers and clinicians should develop tailored intervention strategies following the size of the elderly nursing facilities in order to reduce the occurrence of pressure ulcer of PWDs in LTCF.

Keyword(s)

Dementia, Long Term Care, Pressure Ulcer

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-040

Hand Bath Increased Prefrontal Activity in the Elderly People –A Near-infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS) Study

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Purpose

Our previous study reported that hand bathing increased sympathetic nervous and prefrontal cortical (PFC) activities in healthy adult subjects with elevated parasympathetic nervous activity. Since activation of the PFC is supposed to ameliorate dementia, we investigated effects of hand bathing on PFC activity in elderly people using near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS).

Methods

Five healthy old subjects participated in this study. The subjects lied on the bed. Once they were fitted with a belt with NIRS probes on the forehead over the PFC, they were required to close their eyes. In hand bathing, they were required to put both hands and wrists into hot water at around 40 degrees (hand bathing) or without water (control bathing) in a basin. Hand and control bathing was repeatedly applied for 180 sec with 180-sec rest period between the hand and control bathing. During the experiment, PFC hemodynamic activity (changes in Oxy-Hb, Deoxy-Hb, and Total-Hb concentration) were measured.

Results

We analyzed temporal changes in activity (changes in Oxy-Hb concentration) in the right, left, and middle PFC during the rest period, hand bathing, and control bathing. The results indicated that PFC activity was increased during hand bathing compared with the control bathing and rest period.

Conclusions

Previous studies reported the beneficial influences of exercise and learning on cognitive functions in elderly people by activating PFC. Therefore, the present findings suggest that hand bathing might ameliorate cognitive deficits in elderly people by activating the PFC.

Keyword(s)

Hand bath The elderly people a near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS)

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-041

Medication Adherence and BMD Level according to Weekly or Monthly Bisphosphonates Treatment among Postmenopausal Women with Osteoporosis

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Purpose

Evidence indicates bisphosphonates are useful in decreasing the risk of fractures and this benefit is present with long term use. To improve medication adherence, it is necessary that patient's preference is evaluated exclusively within the context of dosing procedure and frequency. Studies investigating the effects of monthly oral bisphosphonate treatment on medication adherence and bone mineral density (BMD) level have mostly conducted short-term evaluation and revealed inconsistent data. The aim of this study was to compare the effects of monthly with weekly bisphosphonate treatment on the medication adherence and BMD level among postmenopausal women with osteoporosis.

Methods

This was 12 months crossover study. Participants were 60 women with osteoporosis; the weekly dosing group (n=30) and the monthly dosing group (n=30). After one year, medication possession ratio (MPR) for medication adherence and BMD using band dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) were assessed. Collected data was analyzed using SPSS Win 22.0 program.

Results

There were no significant differences in medication adherence and BMD level between the two groups (L-spine: $p=.306$, Femur: $p=.165$, and MPR: $p=.198$). However there were more increase BMD in the monthly dosing group compared to the weekly dosing group (BMD(g/cm^3): L-spine (pretest= -3.72 ± 0.83 , posttest= -3.62 ± 0.19 , difference: -0.10 ± 0.64 for the weekly group vs. pretest= -3.81 ± 0.84 , posttest= -3.56 ± 0.81 , difference: -0.25 ± 0.03 for the monthly group), Femur (pretest= -1.99 ± 0.79 , posttest= -2.02 ± 0.76 , difference: -0.03 ± 0.03 for the weekly group vs. pretest= -2.12 ± 1.22 , posttest= -2.00 ± 1.16 , difference: -0.12 ± 0.06 for the monthly group). MPR(%) was more improved in the weekly dosing group (94.33%) compared with the monthly dosing group (92.93%).

Conclusions

For better patients outcome, nurses need to help patients make decision about what can be considered to reflect their preference. The results of this study provide further understanding of monthly dosing treatment.

Keyword(s)

Medication adherence, BMD, Bisphosphonate, Osteoporosis

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-042

Examining Difficulties in Performance of Daily Living Activities and Effective Care Skills for Different Dementia Severities: Focusing on Performance of Daily Living Activities Necessary for Personal Grooming

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Purpose

This research aimed to clarify “difficulties in performance of daily living activities (D-PDLA)” that arise due to dementia-induced cognitive functional decline, particularly specific conditions and effective care skills for D-PDLA necessary for personal grooming that are encountered by dementia patients.

Methods

13 practitioners proficient in dementia care were asked to fill in an evaluation sheet on D-PDLA to comprehend effective care skills and gain a concrete image of D-PDLA where providing personal grooming care was problematic for different severities of dementia. Based on that, group interviews were conducted. The subjects consented to participate in the research after receiving an explanation addressing the aims and methods of research, the guarantee of participation on a voluntary basis, and the assurance of anonymity.

Results

The research clarified that D-PDLA for patients with mild dementia included the “application of basic cosmetics but not foundation because it is troublesome” and the “inability to symmetrically pencil in eyebrows,” while patients who shave “don’t check whether their beard is fully shaved.” Patients with moderate dementia “only wash the middle area of the face.” Patients with severe dementia “can’t place their hands beneath the faucet” when washing their face, and “attempt to put makeup in their mouths” when putting on cosmetics. Patients with severe dementia who shave are “afraid of the sound of the shaver and struggle,” and when cleaning dentures “place the denture cleaner in their mouths and eat it.”

Conclusions

It is hard for family and caregiver staff to recognize D-PDLA that patients with mild and moderate dementia experience. The self-esteem of dementia patients can be respected by helping with appropriate grooming activities through careful observation of patients, or acting partially or fully on their behalf when daily living activities are conducted. This provision of appropriate assistance contributes to the retention of relationships with others and connections to society.

Keyword(s)

dementia, difficulties in performance of daily living activities , personal grooming

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-043

Examining Difficulties in Performance of Daily Living Activities and Effective Care Skills for Different Dementia Severities: Focusing on Assuming Appropriate Posture

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Purpose

This research aimed to clarify “difficulties in performance of daily living activities (D-PDLA)” that arise due to dementia-induced cognitive functional decline, particularly specific conditions and effective care skills for D-PDLA encountered by dementia patients related to assuming appropriate posture.

Methods

13 practitioners proficient in dementia care were asked to fill in an evaluation sheet on activities for daily living that included “assuming a sitting position,” “assuming a supine position,” and “transfer” to comprehend effective care skills and gain a concrete image of D-PDLA where providing care was problematic for different severities of dementia. Based on that, group interviews were conducted. In regard to ethical considerations, the subjects consented to participate in the research after receiving an explanation addressing the aims and methods of research, the guarantee of participation on a voluntary basis, and the assurance of anonymity.

Results

The research clarified that patients with mild dementia do not have D-PDLA when assuming an appropriate sitting position, while it was noted that patients with moderate dementia “sit toward the edge of chairs.” Patients with severe dementia are “unable to sit in the middle of a chair so sit on the edge”. In regard to assuming a supine position, patients are “unable to adjust the pillow when trying to align it to their head” and “can’t change from a position they have assumed.” Moreover, it became clear that patients “can’t understand instructions given by caregivers during transfer.”

Conclusions

A variety of D-PDLA related to the assumption of appropriate posture appear in patients with severe dementia and are thought to greatly impact sleep and the consumption of meals for which these postures are necessary. The provision of care that improves posture is particularly important for patients with severe dementia in order to prevent conditions such as aspiration and fatigue that stem from inappropriate posture.

Keyword(s)

dementia, difficulties in performance of daily living activities, assuming appropriate posture

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-044

The Effect of Intervention Program for Cognitive Function, Sleep, Quality of Life(qol) and Depression of the Persons with Severe Dementia(pwsds) in Long Term Care Facility(ltcf) in Korea

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Purpose

This study aims to verify the effect of the intervention program using Korean familiarity on the cognitive function, sleep, quality of life (QOL) and depression of the persons with severe dementia who reside in Korean long term care facility.

Methods

The study used nonequivalent control group synchronized design. 42 study participants were recruited from PWSDs resided in LTCF with MMSE-KC score 15 or below, and they were divided into experiment group (21) and control group (21). This program is based on the multi-sensory stimulation intervention program using Korean familiarity. This program was conducted as a 50 minutes session twice a week for total 10 weeks. To find the effect of intervention, Severe Cognitive Impairment Rating Scale(SCIRS), Sleep Questionnaire(Oh, Song, & Kim, 1998), Geriatric Quality of Life-Dementia(GQOL-D), and Short form of Geriatric Depression Scale-Korean version(SGDS-K) were surveyed on the participants before and after the intervention.

Results

The result showed that SCIRS($t=-3.18$, $p=.005$) was significantly increased in the experimental group, and Sleep Questionnaire total score ($t=-2.37$, $p=.028$) and SGDS-K($t=3.09$, $p=.006$) were significantly decreased. The GQOL-D total score tended to increase ($t=-2.03$, $p=.055$) after intervention. But in the control group, SCIRS($t=-1.02$, $p=.758$), Sleep Questionnaire total score ($t=-.21$, $p=.836$), SGDS-K($t=-1.74$, $p=.098$), and GQOL-D($t=-.31$, $p=.758$) were not significantly increased or decreased.

Conclusions

This study showed that the multi-sensory stimulation program using Korean familiarity was effective in improving their cognitive function, sleep and quality of life and in reducing depression of PWSDs. This program is useful to PWSDs whose cognition, emotional function and quality of life have been decreased. We suggest that the relevant researches should be continuously performed in the future.

Keyword(s)

dementia, intervention, familiarity

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-045

Psychological Processes during Convalescence of the Old-old with Hemiplegia Due to Cerebrovascular Disorder

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Purpose

By 2025, the number of elderly classed as "old-old" will surpass that of those referred to as "young old" in Japan. Given this projection, adequate levels of support are needed to enable the old-old to live well through this final stage of life in spite of illness and other disorders. The purpose of this study was to investigate psychological processes during convalescence of the old-old with hemiplegia as a result of cerebrovascular disorder.

Methods

In this study qualitative and inductive study, interviews were conducted with the old-old who were hospitalized with hemiplegia as a result of cerebrovascular disorder and were recovering on rehabilitation wards. The patients responded to questions about their lives during recuperation since becoming hospitalized. Transcribed interview data were analyzed for their psychological content using a Modified Grounded Theory Approach.

Results

Analyses of the interviews with four patients generated 22 concepts and 7 categories, from which 3 core categories emerged: "destroyed self image," "reconstruction of self image," and "self moving forward."

Conclusions

We found that the old-old with hemiplegia due to cerebrovascular disorder typically followed this psychological process: they experienced a conflict between an "unforgettable past self" and a "destroyed self image," received support from health care providers, family members and close friends, "developed hope" while "reconstructing a self image," and then found a new "self moving forward." This process is similar to the steps involved in accepting other disorders. However, because the old-old often had many physical issues before experiencing their current debilitating illness, they did not express strong emotions about their disorder, unlike those typically seen in other age groups. Another characteristic psychological feature observed of the old-old was that they calmly reconciled their disorder and old age in the context of repeated loss and resolution.

Keyword(s)

Psychological Processes, Old-old, Hemiplegia

[Aging and Health] / WANS-P-046

**Factors Associated with Oral Health Related-quality of Life in Elderly Persons
-Applying Andersen's Revised Model-**

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to identify the factors that influence the oral health related-quality of life in elderly persons by applying Andersen's revised model.

Methods

A descriptive correlational study design was used. Participants were 257 older adults from three senior citizen welfare centers. Data were collected to between May 13 and June 24, in 2013 using structured questionnaires. Variables were measured using the conditions of ADL & IADL (15 items, 4 point), xerostomia(6 items, 10 point), OHIP-14(14 items, 5 point) and general characteristics. Data were analyzed using frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, t-test, ANOVA, Scheffé, Pearson's Correlation Analysis and Hierarchical Multiple Regression.

Results

There were significant differences in oral health-related quality of life according to education, marriage, existing number of teeth, number of chronic disease, subjective oral health status, alcohol intake and exercise.

The variables such as predisposing factors, enabling factors and need factors explained 31% ($F=12.7$, $p<.001$) of variance in oral health-related quality of life. The predisposing factors, enabling factors, need factors and health behavior collectively explained 33% ($F=9.22$, $p<.001$) of variance in oral health-related quality of life. factors influencing oral health-related quality of life older adults were education, existing number of teeth, ADL & IADL, subjective oral health status, xerostomia and oral hygiene devices.

Conclusions

The analysis results show that the need factor had the highest level of relative importance of the three factors. These results indicate that in order to promote oral health-related quality of life for older adults, prevention or applications of useful oral health education programs is necessary

Keyword(s)

xerostomia, ADL, oral health, quality of life

[Cancer Care] / WANS-P-048

A Review of Japanese Articles on the Nursing of Elderly Patients with Both Dementia and Cancer in Japan

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Purpose

In Japan, the number of elderly individuals aged 65 or above who suffer from dementia is projected to exceed 3 million in 2020; this corresponds to about 10% of those aged 65 or above. Moreover, as cells age, cancer incidence also increases in the population. Cancer has been the leading cause of death in Japan since 1982 (National Public Health Trends 2012). Thus, nursing care for elderly patients who have both dementia and cancer would be an important challenge in the future. Yet, there has been little research regarding the practice of such care in Japan. For these reasons, this study aimed to evaluate articles on the state of nursing care of elderly people with both dementia and cancer.

Methods

We performed a search with the Igaraku Chūō Zasshi Web database Version 5 using the keywords “dementia,” “cancer nursing,” and “elderly people” within original nursing articles that published during the period 2008-2013. Analysis :The theme and the contents of the paper were divided into the category and content analysis was conducted.

Ethical consideration :We analyzed anonymous articles.

Results

Seven articles were identified. These articles focused on severe dementia, and the types of cancer included colon, breast, and metastatic cancer. The articles emphasized the need to relate to patients in a way that promotes or substitutes for the self-determination of those who lack the capacity for decision-making, while supporting family members.

Conclusions

Nurses are expected to provide nursing care at a high clinical level to meet the challenges of providing appropriate terminal care and managing pathological and medical conditions. The articles also suggest the importance of nurses supporting patients' self-realization and family members, and taking a team approach alongside other caregivers.

Keyword(s)

Dementia, Cancer, Elderly

[Cancer Care] / WANS-P-049

Adherence with Antiemetics and Telephone Follow-up Program for Breast Cancer Patients Who Are Receiving Outpatient Chemotherapy

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Purpose

To evaluate the telephone follow-up program for breast cancer patients receiving anthracycline-based outpatient chemotherapy, in the high emetic-risk category, and to determine their adherence with delayed antiemetics for controlling chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting

Methods

Design, setting & participants: A single-center, prospective, observational study was conducted from 2012 to 2013 at a cancer hospital in Chiba, Japan, with breast cancer patients receiving anthracycline-based outpatient chemotherapy and antiemetics.

Procedures: All participants received nurse-led telephone follow-up from day 3 through 5 of the first cycle of outpatient chemotherapy when they are likely to experience delayed emesis. Nurses assessed patients' adherence with antiemetics and recommended taking additional antiemetics if indicated. Medical charts were reviewed to collect the data, including: degree of emesis, adherence with the prescribed regular antiemetic (aprepitant, dexamethasone) and rescue antiemetic (prochlorperazine), type of intervention during telephone follow-up, and changes of adherence after intervention. This study was approved by the study hospital's research ethics review committee.

Results

A total of 74 female patients (median age=56.5 years, range 24-74) participated in the study. The incidence and the severity of delayed emesis were: 22 (30%) with Grade 0; 39 (53%) with Grade 1; and 13 (17%) with Grade 2. A high (100%) adherence rate of the prescribed regular antiemetic was achieved. However, among 52 participants with Grades 1 and 2, a low adherence rate (n=25, 48%) of the prescribed rescue antiemetic was noted. The reasons for nonadherent included "I did not need medication with such a level of symptoms," or "I thought I was going to take my medication." Among 27 nonadherent participants, 13 (48%) took rescue antiemetics after nurses' recommendation, whereas 14 (52%) did not even after nurses' recommendation.

Conclusions

With such low adherence with rescue antiemetics, patients unnecessarily suffer from emesis. Nurses have a key role in encouraging patients to take additional rescue antiemetic without hesitation

Keyword(s)

adherence, antiemetics, telephone follow-up, breast cancer, outpatient chemotherapy

[Cancer Care] / WANS-P-050

Stress Coping in Recently Discharged Postsurgical Cancer Patients

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Purpose

The purposes of this cross-sectional study were to investigate coping strategies and the expression of psychological stress and perceived illness-related demands as indexes of stress experience in postsurgical patients recently discharged from the hospital, and to examine whether a relationship was present between these variables and the clinical and demographic data.

Methods

A questionnaire survey was carried out among postsurgical cancer patients in hospital A in Japan. A total of 42 anonymously completed questionnaires (effective response rate, 51.9%) were received by mail within 1 week after discharge from the hospital and statistically analysed.

Results

The average age of the respondents was 58.1 years (standard deviation [SD] = 14.8 years), and 38.1% were male. The total mean score of the respondents for the Stress Response Scale-18 (SRS-18) was lower than that reported among the general population. A total of 21.4% of the respondents indicated that the most stressful event they had recently experienced had been unrelated to their cancer diagnosis and treatment. The total mean scores for problem- and emotion-focused coping were nearly identical. Total mean scores for the SRS-18 were moderately correlated with illness-related demands ($r=0.55$, $p<0.001$) and weakly correlated with total mean scores for emotion-focused coping ($r=0.38$, $p<0.01$). No other significant relationship or association between demographic data, including cancer site, and study variables concerning stress and coping was observed; however, significant associations were seen between some of the subscales and physical functional disorder, disease history, and adjuvant therapy ($p<0.03$).

Conclusions

Although postsurgical patients with cancer recently discharged from the hospital were shown to have a low stress response in this study, the findings suggest that particular attention must be paid to stress-coping in patients who have a specific clinical condition such as functional disorder and in those receiving adjuvant therapy.

Keyword(s)

Stress, coping, cancer patients

[Cancer Care] / WANS-P-051

**Sex Life Support and Advice
- What Female Patients Undergone Breast Cancer Treatment Expect from Nurses-**

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Japan

Purpose

The present study examined female patients who have experienced breast cancer treatment expect from nurses when receiving support and advice on sex life.

Methods

The subjects were 20 female patients in their 20s to 60s who had undergone breast cancer treatment and who had agreed to participate in the study. Semi-structured interviews were conducted and an inductive approach was used for qualitative data analysis. This study was conducted with the approval of the ethics committee of Kochi University Faculty of Medicine, and with the consent of the study participants.

Results

Regarding the support on sex life expected of nurses by female patients who had received breast cancer treatment, five categories were extracted. The respondents expected nurses to «provide timely information for individual patients». However, the respondents were «unable to secure sufficient time to communicate with nurses», and they thought that «opportunities and time were necessary for them to consult nurses specializing in breast cancer who can “provide sex life and other support”», including consultations on private life. The respondents hoped that nurses would «be careful not to embarrass them» when individual patients receive timely information, and that they be allowed to «receive support together with their partners». Some patients did not expect nurses to provide them with support, whereas «I thought I would be able to cope with the problems by myself».

Conclusions

It is necessary to support both patients undergoing treatment and her partner since the sex life after breast cancer treatment is a delicate problem involving a sense of shame. Simultaneously, providing the right information for each individual at the right time, and adjusting time and place for communication is needed to support these patients. Nurses' specialized knowledge will be required for such assistance.

Keyword(s)

Sex life, Treatment Expect from Nurses, Breast Cancer

[Cancer Care] / WANS-P-052

The Effect of Customized Home Visiting Health Service on Cancer Survivors in Community

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Purpose

Cancer survivors who are receiving or have finished medical treatments may go through various physical and psychological symptoms such as fatigue and depression as well as symptoms by cancer itself. Korean government and local authorities have been providing specialized nursing services for them through the Customized Home Visiting Health Service(CHVHS) program. Effectiveness of CHVHS on cancer patients, however, has not been systematically evaluated yet. This study was to assess the level of cancer patients' need for and satisfaction with CHVHS for an evaluation.

Methods

Among the registered cancer patients for CHVHS in Seoul from 2008 to 2011 (N=17,769), 8,125 patients were included for one-group pre=post design analysis, and 12,725 patients were included for post-hoc comparison design between newly-registered and existing groups. The level of need for and satisfaction with specific services were identified from the Basic Survey on Services for Cancer Patients at Home conducted by home visiting nurses. Descriptive statistics and one-way ANOVA were used for analysis.

Results

One-group pre-post design analysis shows that the average need level for nine specific services was significantly dropped from 2.47 ± 0.64 to 2.41 ± 0.67 after 2 year-intervention ($p < .05$). The average satisfaction level was significantly raised from 2.76 ± 0.55 to 2.85 ± 0.55 ($p < .05$). Specifically, the need level was highest on the pre-intervention for these three services: consultation for nutrition and diet, fatigue management, and consultation for treatment plan. Post-hoc comparison analysis shows that the average need level of comparison (newly-registered) group was higher than that of intervention group (2.57 ± 0.71 vs. 2.37 ± 0.67 in 2011). The average satisfaction level was higher in the intervention group than the comparison group (2.84 ± 0.53 vs. 2.76 ± 0.55 in 2011).

Conclusions

Cancer survivors need community-based care especially of consultation for nutrition and diet, fatigue management, and consultation for treatment plan. The findings suggest that CHVHS made a positive contribution to meet the needs of cancer survivors in community.

Keyword(s)

Customized Home Visiting Health Service, Cancer Survivors, Cancer Care, Home Visiting Nursing Service

[Cancer Care] / WANS-P-053

Association between Psychosocial Factors and Longer Survival of Patients with Cancer

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Purpose

The association of psychosocial factors and cancer survival presented inconsistent results. Some studies reported that fighting spirit and hope were associated with positive features of coping with cancer, and depression was associated with shorter survival. However, some studies could not report that relationship. The purpose is to identify the effect of psychosocial factors on longer survival of cancer patients.

Methods

This was a longitudinal study. Patients were 153 diagnosed with stomach cancer, colorectal cancer, and breast cancer. The questionnaires were collected in 2002 and medical documents were reviewed 10 years after the data collection. The survey was performed at a University cancer center in Korea. Survey questionnaires about psychosocial information were included fighting spirit, hope, and depression. Fighting spirit was checked by one of five adjustment style of Mental Adjustment to Cancer, hope was checked by 7 items of WHOQOL spirituality, religiousness and personal beliefs pilot test module, and depression was checked by the Symptom Checklist 90 R. The Cox proportional hazards regression modeling was used to determine the association of depression, hope and fighting spirit with survival by adjusting confounding variables.

Results

High level of depression (HR=1.37, 95% CI=1.05-1.78, P=.02) and low level of fighting spirit (HR=0.46, 95% CI=0.26-0.82, P=.009) revealed predictors to shorter survival controlled by confounding variables but no significant association between hope and survival (HR=1.26, 95% CI= 0.69-2.32, P=.46).

Conclusions

The assessment of the psychosocial factors should be considered when planning treatment and rehabilitation on cancer patients. Further research is necessary to confirm hope and survival. Nurses should encourage cancer patients to have positive attitude at their situation.

Keyword(s)

cancer, mortality, depression, psychological adjustment

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-055

The Arts of Facilitator nurses in Psycho-social Group Intervention for cancer patients

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Purpose

The objective of this study was to provide cancer patients with a psychosocial group intervention consisting of 3 parts, i.e, education on how to cope with stress and solve problems, group discussions, and progressive muscle relaxation, and to investigate the intervention skills of Japanese facilitators.

Methods

Group interventions for breast cancer patients performed by 3 facilitators were analyzed qualitatively and inductively using a phenomenological approach.

Results

The analysis revealed that the art of facilitators included 10 intervention skills and 1 problem in interventions. Intervention skills, which promote group dynamics and thereby help participants acquire improvements in their coping abilities and quality of life (QOL), were somewhat different between new and experienced facilitators, with the content showing immaturity and maturity in the new and experienced facilitators, respectively. Both experienced and new facilitators faced the risk of experiencing problems in interventions, which countered the purpose of the intervention of improving the participants' coping abilities or QOL.

Conclusions

Thus, while intervention skills are necessary for facilitators to execute group interventions, it must be borne in mind, that even well-experienced facilitators may not always be able to accomplish skillful intervention.

Keyword(s) (Maximum 5)

Arts, Facilitator nurses, Psycho-social Group Intervention, cancer patients

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-055

The Practice of Psychological Preparation for Children in Child Health Nursing in Japan

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Purpose

To clarify the current issues regarding psychological preparation for children in child health nursing in Japan.

Methods

From general hospitals in the Kinki and Hokuriku areas with pediatrics departments and ≥ 500 beds, 500 nursing staff members were sent a self-report questionnaire. The questionnaire identified factors contributing to nurses' recognition and practice of preparation for pediatric patients according to their personal factors, their work environments, and their nursing activities in child health nursing.

The study was conducted from January to March 2012, and responses were received from 253 nurses (response rate, 50.6%).

Results

Personal factors and work environments

The nurses' mean age was 32.77 years (SD 8.87 years) and their mean number of years of child health nursing experience was 5.04 years (SD 4.82 years). Most nurses were working in a pediatric ward. However, less than half of the respondents had participated in sessions on psychological preparation.

Nurses' recognition and practice

Approximately 90% of respondents recognized the meaning of psychological preparation, its effects, and its necessity. The most difficult procedures for implementing psychological preparation were those requiring the cooperation of other specialists, such as lumbar puncture, bone marrow aspiration, kidney biopsy and intracardiac catheterization. Moreover, approximately 30% of respondents reported not conducting psychological preparation, and the most common reason was the lack of time and human resources.

Relationship between contributing factors and practice

The percentage of nurses who practiced psychological preparation was significantly higher among nurses who had been hoping to be assigned to pediatrics departments. Furthermore, the percentage of nurses who practiced psychological preparation was significantly higher among nurses who had participated in sessions on psychological preparation.

Conclusions

These findings indicate the need to identify more effective methods of continuously educating nurses about psychological preparation. Moreover, it is important to promote cooperation between health professionals and nurses.

Keyword(s)

psychological preparation child health nursing nurses' recognition and practice

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-056

The Relation between Falls and Preventive Measures Implemented by Parents of Pediatric Patients

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Purpose

In Japan, the typical pediatric ward environment is one where most parents attend their children as caregivers when their children are hospitalized. More than half of pediatric patients' falls take place when parents are present. The purpose of this prospective study was to clarify the relationship between falls and preventive measures implemented by parents of pediatric patients.

Methods

Participants were 697 pediatric patients using cribs in 10 wards. Pediatric patients were assessed regarding fall risk using the child fall risk assessment tool C-FRAT. Parents were educated by nurses using a pamphlet on preventive measures to be carried out by parents. From the second assessment on, parents checked by themselves whether fall prevention measures were implemented, using C-FRAT. We investigated the incidence of falls and near-falls. Chi-square tests were used for analysis. The survey was conducted from October 2012 to April 2013. Approval for this study was obtained from the institutional ethics committee at the University.

Results

Fifty-five percent of subjects were male, averaging 2.4 (SD=1.9) years old. Parent checks numbered 430 times. The number of reported "falls" and "near-falls" was 17 cases. Four out of six preventive measures were significantly related to falls: "When your child is running, tell him or her not to run" ($p<0.01$), "Use non-skid footwear rather than slippers" ($p=0.04$), "When the parent leaves the bed, raise bedside rails" ($p=0.01$), and "Keep the bed tidy" ($p=0.01$). Two preventive measures were not significantly related to falls: "Open the bed curtains when not needed" ($p=0.06$) and "Keep the area around the bed tidy" ($p=0.57$).

Conclusions

Some preventive measures were significantly related to falls. These data suggest that if parents implement the prevention measures properly, falls in pediatric patients can be reduced. The key point of children's safety is effective education for parents regarding preventive measures.

Keyword(s)

accidental falls, child, preventive measures, parents

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-057

A Study on Awareness of Young Pregnancy and Feelings About the Fetus in High School Girls in Japan

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Purpose

In Japan the abortion rate among teens is declining, but there is a high rate of medium-term abortions (after about 12 weeks of pregnancy). There is also an increase in the number of pregnant teens who carry their pregnancy to term. It is difficult for teens to make these decisions, but there are no examinations of high school students' awareness of pregnancy or about how to avoid pregnancy. In terms of how to prevent abortion, there is a need to bring their awareness to light.

Therefore, our objective was to elucidate high school students' current attitudes toward an imagined pregnancy and their thoughts and feelings toward a fetus.

Methods

The subjects were 1,204 female high school students at 4 schools in Osaka and Mie Prefectures.

The content of the questions included gender, year of school, number of siblings, how they would cope at the time of becoming pregnant, and their thoughts and feelings toward a fetus.

Results

espondents included 976 of the 1,204 subjects (81.1%). The responses to the question, "If you and your partner found that you were pregnant, how would you cope," were divided into 3 groups, the "have the baby" group, the "I don't know" group, and the "abortion" group. The largest group was the "I don't know" group, with 67.4%.

Average scores showing positive feelings in wanting to approach children were higher in the "have the baby" group than in the "I don't know" and "abortion" groups ($p < 0.005$).

Conclusions

Fostering positive feelings toward children is important.

Keyword(s)

High School Girls Young Pregnancy Feelings About the Fetus

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-058

Problems Regarding Promotion of Breastfeeding as Viewed by Midwives

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Purpose

The present study aimed to identify problems in promoting breastfeeding as viewed by midwives, with a focus on prenatal problems.

Methods

Semi-structured interviews with midwives were conducted with due ethical consideration between July and August 2012. The interviews were recorded, transcribed, and then coded and grouped into categories and subcategories. The results were discussed by collaborators until a consensus of opinion was reached.

Results

The subjects were nine midwives (one to two persons selected from five public health districts in the prefecture), with experience of six to 40 years (mean: 20 years). Some of them were practitioners, and others were in charge of maternal and child health in administrative organizations or worked in core health care institutions.

As the results, the descriptions were classified into two categories: [maternal] and [environmental] problems. The category [maternal problems] contained three subcategories: < mothers' lack of knowledge >, < failure to participate in schools for prenatal women >, and < problems attributed to work >. The category [environmental problems] consisted of the following five subcategories: < bottle-feeding is the symbol of caring for babies >, < few experience seeing breastfeeding >, < problems related to companies and nurseries >, < Pregnant woman do not receive sufficient services from midwives >, and < public health centers without staff to support breastfeeding >.

Conclusions

To provide prenatal breastfeeding support, it is necessary to: 1) improve social environments and develop the relevant legal system, 2) increase public awareness of breastfeeding, 3) improve the services provided by maternity hospitals and increase the number of staff, 4) improve and make childbirth classes acceptable, and 5) recruit staff to support breastfeeding at public health centers.

Keyword(s)

breastfeeding, breastfeeding support, midwife, prenatal

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-059

Influential Factors of Maternal Anxiety with Her Sick Child at a Pediatric Outpatient Clinic

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Purpose

When a child suddenly falls sick, the mother becomes worried and takes her child to the health care facility. As maternal anxiety has an impact on sick child, it is important to know factors associated with maternal anxiety. The aim of our research was to examine factors related to maternal anxiety with her sick child at a pediatric outpatient clinic as secondary medical institution.

Methods

A self-administered questionnaire was used for cross-sectional survey. We recruited the mothers who visited the pediatric outpatient clinic in Osaka, Japan. Spielberger's State Trait Anxiety Inventory was used to measure state anxiety. The questionnaire also contained the following information: 1) degree of child-rearing anxiety; 2) maternal age; 3) child's age; 4) mother's employment status; 5) congenital anomalies; 6) child's body temperature; 7) number of other siblings; 8) support person for child-rearing; 9) first visit at the clinic; 10) arrival after office-hour; and 11) severity of child's illness. Step-wise multiple linear regression analysis was conducted to predict maternal anxiety. Our study was approved by the Ethics Committees of Osaka University and Nakano Children's Hospital.

Results

A total of 1077 participants agreed to participate, and 990 provided valid responses. Mean age of the mother was 34.1 years old, and mean age of the sick child was 49.1 months. The mean state anxiety score was 49.7. The following factors were significant predictors of anxiety: 1) degree of child-rearing anxiety, 3) child's age, 6) child's temperature, 7) other siblings, 8) support person, 9) first visit, 10) arrival after office-hour, and 11) severity of the illness. The highest standardized coefficient was degree of child-rearing anxiety. The model explained 21.6% of the variance.

Conclusions

The results show that many factors affected the maternal anxiety. Health care professionals should take these factors into consideration to reduce the maternal anxiety when providing care.

Keyword(s)

Anxiety, Mother, Pediatric outpatient clinic, Secondary medical care

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-060

Evaluation of a Tool Developed for Improving the Self-Care Ability of Children with Physical Disabilities in Disaster Preparation

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Purpose

To elucidate the effectiveness of the “Disaster Self-Care Package for Children with Physical Disabilities”, a tool developed by investigators to improve the self-care ability of children with physical disabilities to prepare for disasters.

Methods

A qualitative inductive study was conducted. The data was collected from transcripts of meetings among six schoolteachers leading intervention at three special need schools, and four investigators leading the development of the package. As well as, the other data was from semi-structured interviews individually held with the three children as participants of the intervention, and with corresponding parent and schoolteacher to each participant child, total of nine interviewees. The data collected on March 2013 were analyzed. The ethics committee of the University approved this study. Description of the Package: The package consists of behavioral objectives (nine self-care abilities) for school-age children, support materials for teachers and parents, a checklist for the disaster self-care ability of children, and a manual for instructors.

Results

The package was used for a period of approximately from November 2012 to February 2013. Intervention by schoolteachers involved using the package to increase children's awareness of disasters, and enable them to ascertain their own self-care ability. Children and their families used the package at home for discussing regarding specific actions to be taken during disasters. As the effects of the intervention, teachers perceived that children had had some of required behaviors and their crisis awareness had increased, as well as, parents recognized that their children had changed from being severely dependent to becoming self-reliance. Furthermore, children themselves were aware of the difficulties of evacuating by wheelchairs.

Conclusions

The participants of this study perceived that the intervention using this package improved the self-care ability of children to prepare for disasters, suggesting that the package is useful.

Keyword(s)

Self-Care ability, Disaster Preparation, Children with Physical Disabilities, Special need School, Evaluation of a Tool

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-061

The Creative Learning Process of Children and Adolescents to Obtain Skills and Attitude to Live with Long-termed Chronic Conditions

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Purpose

The purpose of this research was to identify how the adolescents have acquired skills and attitude to live in the context with their long-termed chronic conditions.

Methods

Data was collected in the semi-structured individual interviews for 14 adolescents (4 high school students, 7 college students, 3 members of society) who received long-termed treatment for pediatric cancer or severe liver diseases. And data was analyzed qualitatively and induced categories through experiences of the participants. Before research conducted, the proposal had been examined and consented by institutional review board. Then adolescents who had experienced long-termed chronic conditions and expressed their experiences openly were recruited for participation through the representatives of their self –support groups. They were also informed about purpose of this study, interviewing, audio-taping, ethical attention for protection of the privacy throughout the research processes before consenting.

Results

8 categories emerged from the data as follows: realization of the chronic conditions as the process of creative learning to obtain skills and attitude to live; realization of the importance to live; healing in the caring partnership; awareness of expanding sense of health; resilience; overcome of various losses; reconstruction of sense of being safe; suitable understanding of own conditions.

Conclusions

They have realized chronic conditions and the importance to live by obtaining of the sense of resilience, expanding sense of health and the reconstructed sense of being safe through healing in the caring partnership and overcoming of various losses, suitable understanding of own conditions. Suitable understanding of own conditions should be considered flexibly for their developmental stage and ability to understand through their experience. Further theoretical sampling and data gathering are needed for the theoretical saturation on this research.

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Keyword(s)

long-termed chronic conditions, children and adolescents, obtaining of skill and attitude to live

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-062

Differences of Traditional Maternal Sense in Japan and China

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Purpose

China's percentage of the world's population is reported to be the largest, at more than 1.3 billion. In contrast, Japan's population is about 126.49 million, and is predicted by Japan's National Institute of Population and Social Security Research to be 86.74 million by 2060. This study examined the differences of traditional maternal sense among pregnant women in China, with a large number of children despite the one-child policy, and Japan, which has a small number of children.

Methods

The subjects were 251 pregnant women (161 from Japan, 90 from the People's Republic of China). The survey items were the subject's attributes, whether it was a planned pregnancy, feeling upon learning of the pregnancy, and whether their sense of traditional motherhood is positive on a five-point scale from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree".

Results

Those who answered "planned pregnancy" numbered 124 (77.0%) in Japan and 61 (67.8%) in China. Regarding feeling upon learning of the pregnancy, Japanese husbands were happier about their wife's pregnancy than Chinese husbands ($p < 0.001$). In the value of giving birth and raising children, pregnant women in Japan scored higher for traditional maternal sense such as "giving birth is a duty to society" ($P = 0.000$), while pregnant women in China scored higher for "satisfaction in being born a woman" ($P = 0.000$).

Conclusions

Pregnant women in Japan showed a stronger tendency of dependence on children, suggesting a potential difficulty in mother and child development.

Keyword(s)

Japan, China, Maternal sense

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-063

Service Needs of Families Rearing Children with Severe Disability at Home

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Purpose

The aim of this study is to identify what the main caregivers of children with severe disability want from professionals and the service system regarding nurture of the children.

Methods

A questionnaire, asking respondents to write freely about the present situation and comment on the professionals and the service system, was distributed to the main caregivers, and returned responses were categorized by themes with regard to their needs.

Results

Responses were obtained from 31 main caregivers. There were 12 comments asking directly for improvements in the provision of the services. Five asked for service for children with medical care, three for post- high school age service, two for emergency service, two for respite service, one for service provision near home.

As for the services they feel they would need in future, one asked for a more user-friendly service system, two for assurance of future service for their children when the children and the caregivers get older and find it difficult to cope, two for assurance of continuous service for their children when the caregivers are no longer there to help.

As for the provision of services at the point of use, three wanted more active information provision from the professionals, one wanted enhancement of professionals at government administrations and educational organizations and one wanted speedier and simpler admin procedures. As for the expectation for the outcome of the service provision, two wanted an environment in which caregivers themselves could get a job and one wanted to solve the problem of lack of sleep due to the nighttime care for the child.

Conclusions

The study revealed varied needs for service contents and the way of service provision among the families. Enhancement of service contents are called for, as well as appropriate ways of offering them that meet the users' needs.

Keyword(s)

Children with disability, Family, Service Needs

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-064

Maternal Perception on Physical Activity Level of Preschool Children

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to identify physical activity level of preschool children and maternal perception on physical activity level of the children.

Methods

A cross-sectional design using a self administered questionnaire was employed. Mothers and their preschool children were recruited from 6 kindergardens located in Daejeon and Incheon in South Korea. We assessed physical activity level of preschool children and maternal perception on the physical activity level of their children with 156 mothers. Physical activity level was evaluated with physical activity guideline of National Association for Sports and Physical Education (2009).

Results

Mean of structured physical activity time of the preschool children was 37.76 minutes per day on weekdays and 10.62 minutes per day on weekends. According to the guideline of National Association for Sports and Physical Education (2009), 63.5% (on weekdays) and 84.6% (on weekend) of them had inappropriate level of physical activity. Also, Mean of sedentary behavior time was 143.80 minutes per day on weekdays and 174.18 minutes per day on weekends. Most of the children (93.6% on weekdays, 95.5% on weekend) spent longer sedentary behavior time than the guideline. However, Most of the mothers (76.3%) perceived the physical activity level was appropriate and excess compared with children in same age. Especially, Over 90% of Mothers whose children had inappropriate level of physical activity estimated their children had enough physical activity level. In connection with these results, Mothers (61.5%) didn't have enough information about physical activity of preschool children, and main source of information about the physical activity of mothers was TV (43.6%).

Conclusions

To encourage physical activity of preschool children and correct maternal perception on physical activity level of the preschool children, Parental education is essential to provide reliable and specialized information.

Keyword(s)

preschool child, motor activity, mother, perception

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-065

Development of Worksheets and Evaluation Index Using Pbl Case Scenarios for Child Health Nursing Practice Course in Undergraduate Education

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Purpose

To develop worksheets and their evaluation index used in an instructional methodology for linking the method course to the seminar course by Problem-based Learning (PBL) in child health nursing area of undergraduate education.

Methods

(1) To pick out characteristic practice contents of child health nursing by using 'Practice Items of Nurse Education and Arrival Targets on Graduation' and contents of evaluation child health nursing by using 'The Ability of Practice Required for Nurses and the Goal on Graduating' by Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, JAPAN as a reference. (2) To match extracted contents to settings of PBL case, four year-five month-old boy visited ER with his parents coursed by sudden fever, and to make out a draft of worksheets and evaluation index.

Results

(1) Practice Items picking out were as follows; Assessment of Physical Status, Nutrition and Feeding, General Hygiene and Care, Care for Urgent and Life-Threatening Condition, Hospital Environment for Children, Performing and Care for Procedures, and Medication Management. (2) To make out a chart about concrete contents from each item to fill them on three scenarios of PBL case, S-1: Waiting for a triage at waiting room of ER, S-2: Seeing a nurse in triage room of ER and S-3: The third day of hospitalization in a pediatric unit, including 'Vital Signs', 'Blood Specimen Collection' and 'Preparation' on S-1 setting, 'Cardiopulmonary Monitoring' and 'Ultrasonic Nebulizer' on S-2 setting, 'Growth Parameter Assessment', 'Bathing' and 'Intravascular Therapy' on S-3 setting. (3) To make eleven worksheets including seven nursing plan sheets (cf. 'Growth Parameter Assessment', 'Patient Safety Management'), and four reflection sheets after role-playing (cf. 'Blood Specimen Collection', 'Preparation').

Conclusions

Worksheets suitable for specific settings of child health nursing area are expected for students to build their own competency necessary for nursing assessment, clinical judgment, and reflection.

Keyword(s)

Worksheets, Evaluation Index, Problem-based Learning, Child Health Nursing Practice, Undergraduate Education

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-066

A Study of the Use of Respite Care for Children and Adults with Severe Motor and Intellectual Disabilities Living at Home with Their Families

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Purpose

The purpose of this study is to identify factors relevant and the perceptions in the use of respite care for children and adults with severe motor and intellectual disabilities living at home with their families.

Methods

This study examined the relation of the use of short stay services and children and adults with severe motor and intellectual disabilities requiring medical care by analyzing their demographic data, Burden Index of Caregivers (BIC-11), and the perceptions for respite care obtained through the questionnaires. The self-administered questionnaires were distributed to 348 families that have a member who requiring medical care at home or children and adults with severe motor and intellectual disabilities requiring care at home living in Nara Japan. We conducted the statistical analysis of the collected data and examined the contents of the open ended questions provided by 128 families (response rate 37.1%). This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of TODAJI Medical and Educational Center.

Results

The results indicated that most individuals requiring medical care ($p<0.01$) or using home-visit care ($p<0.01$) were in need of respite care; however, they were unable to use it because it is difficult to use the short stay services for the children and adults with severe motor and intellectual disabilities who requiring respiratory care. This fact put the high level of burden on the caregivers. In addition, their families feel uneasy about the safety of the short stay services for children and adults with severe motor and intellectual disabilities, and they also feel guilty for using respite care services.

Conclusions

This study suggests that respite care services should guarantee the quality of services expected by the users. It is important to help their families by increasing self-awareness about their own health and encouraging the using of respite care services.

Keyword(s)

severe motor and intellectual disabilities, family, respite care

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-067

**Parents' Awareness Regarding the Sleep Habits of Their 3-year-old Children in Okinawa Prefecture
- Comparison of the bedtime of parent and child -**

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Purpose

It has been reported that the percentage of three-year-old children who go to bed after 22:00 is higher in Okinawa Prefecture than in any other prefectures in Japan. This study aimed to investigate their sleeping habits and to clarify the parents' awareness on their sleep.

Methods

We targeted 1,003 parents of three-year-old children at their routine check-up in two cities in X Prefecture. The survey was conducted using anonymous self-reported questionnaires. The questionnaire items were; 1) family structure, 2) child's attribute and sleep condition, 3) parents' attribute and sleep condition, and 4) parents' awareness and knowledge of sleep and either they put their knowledge into action. The participants were categorized into three groups according to their bedtime: Early-bed group with before 22:00, Sleep-late group with after 22:00, and Mixed group with irregular bedtime. Analyses were performed by χ^2 -test ($p < 0.05$).

Results

- ① Of the three-year-old children who we targeted, 373 (56.0%) were classified into the Early-bed group, 201 (30.2%) were classified into the Sleep-late group, and 88 (13.2%) were classified into the Mixed group.
- ② Of the mothers who we targeted, 70 (10.6%) were classified into the Early-bed group, 525 (79.3%) were classified into the Sleep-late group, and 59 (8.9%) were classified into the Mixed group (except for no answer).
- ③ Of the fathers who we targeted, 43 (6.5%) were classified into the Early-bed group, 488 (73.7%) were classified into the Sleep-late group, and 57 (8.6%) were classified into the Mixed group (except for no answer).

Conclusions

It is inferred that more than 70% of the parents sleep late because a night society in Okinawa influences life styles of mothers and children. It is thought that the education of parents concerning sleep is necessary to establish the healthy sleep habits of children.

Keyword(s)

Three-year-old Children Parents' Awareness Sleep Bedtime Okinawa Prefecture

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-068

Development of Self-Efficacy Scale for Weight and Health Control of Children and Adolescents and Study of Application in Nursing Care

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Purpose

For children and adolescents, long-term weight control is considered difficult, and self-efficacy is considered a key factor that has effects on their obesity. The objectives of this study is to develop a scale of self-efficacy for weight and health control in order to reduce the obesity of children, and to examine the reliability and validity of the scale, as well as the possibility of putting the scale into actual practice of nursing care.

Methods

This study employed the method of exploratory factor analysis as its study design. We created a draft of self-efficacy scale with 14 items specialized for weight control, and conducted a research with 409 children in fourth to sixth grades. The scaling technique was used as the analysis method, and a factor analysis was conducted to examine the reliability, and Cronbach's α was calculated for reliability verification. In order to examine the validity, the consistency of the questions with the concepts was reviewed by the teachers and researchers of pediatric nursing care, and a preliminary research was conducted (two surveys at an interval of one month) to confirm the validity. To conduct this study, consent was obtained from the parties responsible for education, such as the school boards and principals, in addition to the children and their parents. Also an approval was obtained from the ethical review board of A University.

Results

1. As a result of the factor analysis, 14 items were extracted in the following three factorial structures: [intake/consumption control and weight control], [Healthy eating], and [Knowledge and action for nutrition/weight control]. The Cronbach's α for these items was 0.85. 2. The results of the pilot study showed that obesity was reduced in four children's cases, and those children maintained self-efficacy for weight and health control during the year.

Conclusions

The results of this study suggested a possibility of using this scale system in actual practice of nursing care as an index of the self-efficacy. Based on the facts mentioned above, the validity and reliability of the scale system of this questionnaire have been confirmed. And it has been verified that this questionnaire of self-efficacy for weight and health control can be used in nursing care to help children and adolescents to decrease their obesity.

Keyword(s)

Child and adolescent, Anti-obesity, Weight control, Self-efficacy, Self-efficacy scale

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-069

The Voices of Japanese Mothers Raising Infants and/or Toddlers; From Interviews with Mothers Attending the Family Support Centers Running by Non-profit Organizations

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Purpose

This study is to describe the voices of Japanese mothers on raising children (infants / toddlers) who have trouble and anxiety about child bearing and the demand of them for care from nurses and other medical professionals in the medical setting.

Methods

A qualitative inductive study was conducted and data were obtained by semi-structured interviews about experiences during child bearing in the family support centers of two non-profit organizations supporting young parents in the suburbs of Tokyo. Participants were five mothers raising infants and/or toddlers. The ethics review committee of the University to which the researcher belongs approved this study.

Results

The voices of Japanese mothers raising infants and/or toddlers were as follows; (1) Mothers preferred nurses to conduct effective interview before physician's check up at the time of emergency visit because they were completely anxious about child's condition due to sudden incidents such as injury and fever. (2) Mothers preferred nurses to be with them during examination and help them communicate more clearly with physicians, as well as, to be concerned what they intended to. (3) Mothers recognized that community-based family support centers run by Non-profit organizations were valuable places because the places allowed that they were able to make 'Fellow Moms', who are also mothers attending the center, and get together to share information about child bearing. Additionally, mothers could get professionals' effective advice for medical issues. (4) Mothers shifted their consideration to choose physicians who promoted child's ability to self heal over those who prescribed a lot of medication as child grows up. Furthermore, mothers chose clinics where nurses offered reassurance to their concern and worry.

Conclusions

Mothers had useful support from both of professionals and fellows to enhance their ability of child bearing.

Keyword(s)

mother, raising infants/toddlers,

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-070

Effectiveness of a “Disaster Simulation Package for Special Needs Schools” and Factors Related to Continuation of Use

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Purpose

To examine the effectiveness of the “Disaster Simulation Package for Special needs Schools” during the Great East Japan Earthquake, and to clarify factors related to the continuation of use of the package.

Methods

Focus group interview was conducted in August 2011 with seven package coordinators who were teachers at special needs schools. Three schools were long-term use schools and four were short-term use schools. Content of interview comprised reasons for using the package, strategies for and issues in continuation of use, and effectiveness and issues at the time of the disaster. Interview was transcribed verbatim and content was analyzed.

This study was approved by the ethics committee of the University.

Results

For the long-term use schools, reasons for using the package were “consciousness of danger” “intentions of management”, and level of “embedding” of the package was accomplished. Strategies for continuation included “reorganization of school systems and work” “strategies for image training methods” “intentional promotion by the coordinator” and “support for coordinator activities by management”. The effective points of the package during disaster were “calmly checking and ensuring the safety of students” “smooth evacuation and action without instructions” “minimum power required of teachers” and “minimum preparations”.

In the short-term use schools, the package was “not embedded” or was “embedded with some difficulty”.

For both schools, problems were “differences in awareness among teachers” “different students are present at the school depending on the day and time”, and the issue was “need to expand the scope of anticipated situations in preparations”.

Conclusions

Use of the package was effective. Factors related continuation were reform of school systems and work, the activities of the coordinator were sustained, and were supported by backing from the management.

And it is suggests that there is need to incorporate various scenarios of a disaster.

Keyword(s)

Disaster Simulation Package for Special needs Schools, the Great East Japan Earthquake, Effectiveness, Continuation of Use , Focus group interview

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-071

Inter-organizational Collaboration to Prevent Child Maltreatment: Maternity Nurses' Motivational Structure.

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Purpose

The aim of this study was to determine the structure of maternity nurses' motivation to engage in inter-organizational collaboration for prevention of child maltreatment.

Methods

A cross-sectional study was conducted from April to June 2013. A mail survey was conducted using a self-administered questionnaire developed by the author through a literature review, that was sent to registered nurses and midwives in the maternity ward of Perinatal Medical Center located in the Kanto region of Japan.

Results

Valid responses were obtained from 84 nurses (94.0%). Exploratory factor analysis yielded five factors: (1) "willingness to contribute to prevention of child maltreatment," (2) "confidence in carrying out collaborative activities," (3) "sense of responsibility as maternity nurses," (4) "application of personal values in daily work," and (5) "professional values supported by one's organization." Cronbach's alpha was .88 for the total scale and ranged between .86 and .62 for the subscales, formed from the above factors.

Conclusions

Nurses' motivational structure had two components: motivation from the task itself in their profession and motivation arising from support in their practice environment. However, the present study had only a small sample. Further research is needed to refine this scale in order to increase its generalizability.

Keyword(s)

Maternity Nurses, Motivation, Prevent Child Maltreatment, Inter-organizational Collaboration

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-072

Analysis on Breast-feeding Knowledge, Attitude and Educational Needs of Male

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was tried to construct basic data for breast-feeding of male. In addition, this research investigated correlation on the breast-feeding knowledge, attitude and educational needs of male.

Methods

The subjects of this survey were 300 men (100 twenties, 100 thirties, 100 forties). Data were collected from August, 10th, 2011 to 16th and analyzed using t-test, ANOVA, and Pearson's correlation with SPSS program.

Results

There was significance in breast-feeding knowledge according to ages($F=13.787$, $p<.001$), marital state($t=-5.268$, $p<.001$), and occupation ($F=7.553$, $p<.001$). The breast-feeding attitude had statistically differences with ages($F=6.341$, $p=.002$) and income($F=4.227$, $p=.002$). The educational needs were affected by ages($F=8.129$, $P<.001$) and religious($F=3.997$, $p=.004$). There were no significant correlations between knowledge and attitude, educational needs and attitude. The Educational needs and knowledge had moderate significant relevance($r=.240$, $p<.001$).

Conclusions

Although knowledge on breast-feeding was not significantly relevant with attitude, men's attribution about breast-feeding can affect breast-feeding rate. Therefore, we suggest that future study is needed to extended number of subjects and to experimental research applied education.

Keyword(s)

Breast-feeding, knowledge, attitude, educational needs

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-073

A Study on Sleep Hygiene and Sleep Quality among Chinese School-aged Children

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Purpose

China has undergone massive socioeconomic change during the past several years, and its impact on children's sleep is still unrecognized. The purpose of this study was to investigate the sleep hygiene and sleep quality between healthy school-aged children and their guardians.

Methods

Two hundred and eighty two Chinese school-aged children aged 7–12 years were studied. Their guardians completed a self-administered questionnaire to provide demographic and socio-economic information, sleep hygiene and sleep quality of children. T-test, one-way ANOVA were established to identify the risk factors for sleep hygiene.

Results

The mean bedtime of the family was 9:52 pm (SD = 1 h 94 min), mean wake-up time of the family was 6:32 am (SD = 40 min), mean sleep duration of the children was 8h 48 min (SD = 40 min), and 35.4% of the children had sleep duration <9 h. Late sleep end time and bedtime of children were associated with mothers' late sleep end time. The sleep duration of children that the guardians didn't know their child's television time was lower than the others (8.170 ± 1.86 vs 8.82 ± 0.68 , $P < 0.05$).

Conclusions

The results of the study suggest that life style and sleep habits of guardians effected sleep health of children. Helping children to develop good sleep hygiene is very important as well as supporting guardians to improve sleep quality in the future.

Keyword(s)

sleep hygiene, sleep quality, child, guardians, china

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-074

Effect of Home Visiting Health Care Service for Infants: Enhancing Participation Rate of National Infant Health Screening from 2008 to 2011

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Purpose

Newborn and infants less than 18-month old are in crucial state of determining their health as an adult. Socially vulnerable groups are especially in need to health care services. Home Visiting Health Care Service(HVHCS) is provided to infants less than 18-month old in socially vulnerable group with low household income to arrange health needs for them. This study was to identify the effects of HVHCS on participation rate of national health screening program for infants.

Methods

Participants were those who had enrolled in HVHCS in 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011. Nurses providing HVHCS including health education visited each house 1~3 times per three months and to interview questionnaires. 861 infants in 2008, 1,298 infants in 2009, 1,513 infants in 2010, and 1,427 infants in 2011 were used to analyze the rate of national infant health screening program and inborn error of metabolism examination.

Results

In 2008, 72.4% had done physical examination for infant and 87.5% had done inborn error of metabolism examination. In 2009, 77.9% had done physical examination for infant and 90.4% had done inborn error of metabolism examination. In 2010, 81.0% had done physical examination for infant and 92.6% had done inborn error of metabolism examination. In 2011, 88.1% had done physical examination for infant and 95.1% had done inborn error of metabolism. All of rates were much higher than average participation rates of entire infant population.

Conclusions

The finding suggests that providing HVHCS to socially vulnerable group infants have increased the participation on early infant health screening program and inborn error of metabolism examination in each year to prevent future illness. HVHCS should be continuously maintained and improved to increase the participation of examination as well as to reduce health disparities as young.

Keyword(s)

Customized Home Visiting Health Service, Infant Care, Infancy, Home Visiting Nursing Service

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-075

Parenting by Mothers on Children Requiring Home Parenteral Nutrition and the Lives of Grown-up Patients

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Purpose

The study was conducted to examine parenting by mothers on children requiring home parenteral nutrition (HPN) and the lives of children.

Methods

The subjects were 7 mothers having children requiring HPN and 3 grown-up patients. Questions to mothers are about daily routine, medical care, device and worry about parenting, and minimum support requirement. Questions to grown-up patients are about daily routine at present and childhood, diet and health condition, troubles relating to HPN. For ethical considerations, we explained about the purpose and method of this study using written papers and obtained their consents. Interviews with them were recorded verbatim, and a qualitative and descriptive analysis was conducted to examine the data.

Results

From interviews with mothers, 724 codes were extracted and grouped into 98 subcategories, 19 categories, and five larger categories (expressed in []). From interviews with grown-up patients(21~23 years old) requiring HPN, 377 codes were extracted and grouped into 63 subcategories, 12 categories, and four larger categories (expressed in “”).

Mothers' five larger categories are [care inappropriate for the prognosis], [improved the environment to raise children healthily] , [self-management education for children requiring HPN], [independent-minded children with social skills], [placing an importance on self-care by children requiring HPN]. Grown-up patients' four larger categories are “determined their conditions based on gastroenterological symptoms”, “assessed their conditions to conduct self-management of HPN”, “hoped to lead an independent social life in the future”, “experienced inconvenience in life due to digestive disorders”

Conclusions

Mother raised their children while taking into consideration their growth, development, and personality to help them conduct self-management of HPN and live an independent life. When patients require HPN, nurses should provide them and their families with nursing care and parenting support with a long-term perspective while developing positive images of the future of patients as grown-ups immediately after born.

Keyword(s)

Home Parenteral Nutrition, Hirschsprung disease, Short-bowel syndrome, Parenting, Home medical care

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-076

Difficulties in Activities of Daily Living in Patients Who Have Undergone Hip Arthroplasty

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Purpose

This study aimed to reveal difficulties in activities of daily living (ADL) experienced by patients who had undergone hip arthroplasty.

Methods

A semi-structured interview was conducted with 20 patients (2 men, 18 women) with hip osteoarthritis who had undergone hip arthroplasty. The survey contents were transcribed and qualitatively analyzed to extract difficulties in ADL. Data were classified by code, subcategory, and category on the basis of similarity.

Results

Thirteen patients underwent unilateral replacement and 7 underwent bilateral replacement. Three categories and 16 subcategories of difficulties in ADL were extracted in the content analysis. The categories were: (1) life-long restrictions on ADL, (2) difficulties in avoiding risks associated with unintended movement, and (3) difficulties in expanding ADL.

Conclusions

The results of this study revealed that patients who had undergone hip arthroplasty experienced difficulty acclimating to their prosthesis due to a short hospital stay and a negative outlook on living with an artificial joint. Although the patients tried to adapt their ADL, the lack of useful information available to them to help them expand their activities made the adjustment difficult. Therefore, an appropriate support system is needed to educate patients on living with an artificial joint.

Keyword(s)

hip arthroplasty, difficulties in ADL

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-077

Development of a Questionnaire on Coordination of the Physical Condition of Patients with Stable Copd in Daily Life –Extracting Questionnaire Items–

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Purpose

To extract questionnaire items to find how patients with stable COPD coordinate their physical condition in daily life.

Methods

Actions of patients with stable COPD to coordinate their physical condition were extracted from research papers that clarified the experiences of COPD patients, and my research results that clarified the characteristics of the actions of patients with stable COPD to coordinate their physical condition in daily life. Questionnaire subcategories were also determined, based on the characteristics of actions of the patients to coordinate their physical condition, which was clarified in previous studies.

Results

A total of 138 items that could show the actions of patients with COPD to coordinate their physical condition in daily life were extracted. Then, the characteristics of the patients' actions were divided into the following nine subcategories: (1) Protecting their body, considering deterioration and limitations caused by COPD as normal (22 items); (2) Trying to familiarize themselves with how to stabilize their breathing (16 items); (3) Learning how to achieve and maintain physical and mental stability (13 items); (4) Maintaining physical mobility (17 items); (5) Implementing body therapy techniques in such a way as to steadily continue them in daily life (15 items); (6) Acquiring the ability to judge their physical condition empirically (11 items); (7) Adjusting their lifestyle according to their physical condition (11 items); (8) Finding ways to continue as a member of society (13 items); and (9) Acquiring sufficient knowledge concerning COPD, such as treatment and future prospects (14 items).

Conclusions

We will conduct further studies on the characteristics of patients with stable COPD by refining the questionnaire and administering it again.

Keyword(s)

COPD , Physical Condition, Daily Life

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-078

Probability of Stroke, Knowledge of Stroke, and Health- Promoting Lifestyle of Stroke Risk Groups

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to investigate the probability of stroke, knowledge of stroke, and health-promoting lifestyle among stroke risk groups.

Methods

A descriptive correlational design was used.

Among patients with underlying hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, or cardiovascular diseases, data were analyzed for 110 patients who were recruited from a hospital located in Gangwon Province, South Korea. The probability of stroke was calculated using the Stroke Risk Profile from the Framingham Heart Study (2013), knowledge of stroke was measured using a questionnaire developed by Yoon et al. (2001) and revised by Song (2008), and health-promoting lifestyle was measured using the Health Promoting Lifestyle Profile- II developed by Walker et al. (1995) and translated into Korean by Yoon and Kim (1999). Data collection was conducted in April, 2013.

Results

1)The average probability of stroke was 11.74%, for knowledge of stroke, 67.88, and for health-promoting lifestyle, 2.27.

2)The probability of stroke showed significant difference according to gender ($t=2.76$, $p=.007$). Knowledge differed according to patients' highest level of education ($t=-1.97$, $p=.052$) and salary ($t=-2.83$, $p=.006$). Health-promoting lifestyle showed significant differences according to gender ($t=-2.36$, $p=.020$). Among the subcategories of health-promoting lifestyle, physical activity differed significantly according to job status ($t=2.41$, $p=.018$), health responsibility according to religion status ($t=-2.23$, $p=.028$), spiritual growth and interpersonal relations according to gender ($t=-2.11$, $p=.037$ / $t=-2.83$, $p=.034$), and stress management according to job status ($t=2.15$, $p=.034$).

3)There were no significant correlations between probability of stroke and knowledge of stroke or probability of stroke and health-promoting lifestyle, but there was a significant correlation between knowledge of stroke and health-promoting lifestyle.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the results indicate the necessity of active education to increase knowledge related to stroke which will contribute to an increase in health-promoting behaviors and make primary prevention a reality in the reduction of the risk of stroke among stroke risk groups.

Keyword(s)

probability of stroke, knowledge of stroke, health promoting lifestyle

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-079

Different Dose of Exercise Intervention for Hypertensive Postmenopausal Women : a Systematic Review

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Purpose

The aim of this study was to integrate effects of dose-response to exercise to reduce blood pressure in menopausal women and suggest an exemplary intervention that was effective to bring down postmenopausal women's blood pressure.

Methods

This search was performed on electronic databases for collecting literatures published from 2001 to 2012. These databases included: CINAHL, PUBMED, and Cochrane using the terms included postmenopausal women, dose response, and exercise. Inclusion criteria for considering studies for this review were: (1) Studies focused dose-response exercise on hypertensive postmenopausal women; (2) Randomized controlled trials; and (3) Publication in English from 2001 to 2012. The initial electronic database search resulted in 78 publications. As a result, we independently screened and 15 articles were selected for review of study.

Results

All of papers included were quantitative studies that explained the dose-response to exercise in postmenopausal women. They were published from 2004 to 2012. Outcomes were classified 4 categories in the 15 papers: Physical outcomes, bio chemical outcomes, qualitative outcomes and general characteristic outcomes.

Conclusions

There are many kinds of exercise for postmenopausal women. Among them, dose-response to exercise in women (DREW) may provide an effective and safe therapy of hypertensive women. Further study is required in a clinical nursing fields .

Keyword(s)

Exercise, Hypertension, Postmenopausal women, Dose-response, systematic review

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-080

Cues for Risk for Impaired Skin Integrity of Nursing Diagnosis (NANDA-I) in Dialysis Therapy in Japan : a Delphi-study

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Purpose

In Japan, the number of chronic kidney disease patients has increased with the aging population and lifestyle related diseases. On the other hand, the survived rate has also been improved due to advances in dialysis therapy. Therefore, patients with complications have increased, it is said, and pruritus of the skin is the biggest problem among chronic complications.

We aimed to identify the cues of expert nurses and validate the cue information on the risk factors for a nursing diagnosis of risk for impaired skin integrity in dialysis therapy in Japan.

Methods

We used interviews and two-round Delphi studies to collect qualitative data for identifying the cues of expert nurses in dialysis therapy (phase 1 ; n=9) and quantitative data for validating the cue information on the risk factors for the nursing diagnosis of risk for Impaired skin integrity in dialysis therapy (phase 2 ; n=8-9, based on the diagnosis content validity [DCV] model [Fehring, 1987]), respectively.

Evaluators rated the degree to which the cues characterized the nursing diagnosis on a five-point Likert scale. We excluded the risk factors scoring less than 0.5; and grouped those scoring more than 0.8 as major risk factors and those scoring 0.5–0.8 as minor risk factors.

Results

The expert nurses regarded no sign of Risk for impaired skin integrity as major risk factors and twelve other cues as minor risk factors.

Conclusions

Expert nurses considered these symptoms as important for the diagnosis of risk for impaired skin integrity. Regarding the risk factors, they focused on the pathophysiological conditions; chronic pruritus appeared to be one of the most uncomfortable symptoms. Verification of the clinical validity and development of a specific, clinically useful database on nursing diagnoses are required.

Keyword(s)

Nursing Diagnosis, Dialysis, Impaired Skin Integrity, Delphi-study

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-081

Different Tendencies in Eating Behaviors of Male and Female Patients with Type 2 Diabetes

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Purpose

The purpose of the study is to clarify an association between type 2 diabetes and participants' eating behaviors by sex.

Methods

The study consisted of Japanese men and women aged 40 to 65, and ranged from November 2008 through March 2010. A questionnaire was created based on the Eating Behavior Questionnaire by Sakata et al. An association between the presence or absence of diabetes and each question item was analyzed by Fisher's exact test. We performed the study after obtaining approval from the Ethical Committee of K University.

Results

Nineteen out of 30 male participants (54.4±6.09 years), and 9 out of 18 female participants (53.28±5.62 years) had type 2 diabetes. As a result of our analysis, we found that tendencies of male diabetic patients included: "I often have late-evening snacks (P=.023)," "I often eat between meals (P= .001)," "I always have foods around me (P= .018)," "I often eat sweet buns (P= .023)," "I like fatty foods (P= .047)," "I think about my next meal even right after a meal (P= .049)" and "I have an irresistible passion for sweets (P= .047)".. Meanwhile, tendencies of female diabetic patients were highlighted by ideological aspects, such as "I can eat my favorite foods even right after a meal (P= .029)," "I think about my next meal even right after a meal (P= .050)" and "I have an irresistible passion for sweets (P= .015)".

Conclusions

Male diabetic patients appeared to take on the eating behaviors that directly led to excess calorie consumption. In contrast, the eating behaviors of female diabetic participants seemed to be related to their ideological thinking. Taken together, giving guidance on desirable caloric intake in a specific manner would be effective for male diabetic patients to change their eating behaviors while instructing conscious healthy eating behaviors would be advantageous for female diabetic patients.

Keyword(s)

type 2 diabetes, eating behaviors

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-082

**Effects of Hand Bathing on Speech in Stroke Patients in Convalescence and Related Factors
- Randomized-controlled Study-**

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Purpose

Hand bathing is a uniquely Japanese hygiene care in which a nurse washes and stimulates the patient's hands in warm water while talking to each other. The purpose of this randomized-controlled study was to visualize, using a unique natural language processing technique, the effects of hand bathing on speech in stroke patients in convalescence and to identify any related factors.

Methods

Subjects were randomly allocated to the hand-bathed group (23 patients) or the control (21). Both groups received a 15-minute intervention four times during a week. A verbatim record of all conversation was subjected to morphological analysis TF (term frequency) analysis of nouns and adjectives and TF-IDF after each intervention. The subjects' information including the age, gender, diagnosis, dysarthria was obtained from their medical records.

Results

No difference was observed between the two groups in the amount and variations of nouns used. Repeated measures ANOVA identified an interactional effect of intervention on the use of positive adjectives in that the hand-bathed group used such adjectives significantly more often ($F=3.58$, $p=.016$). Whilst the majority of patients used more negative adjectives prior to intervention, a higher TF of positive adjectives was observed in two (13.3%) of the control and eight (53.3%) of the hand-bathed group after interventions, six of which after the second intervention. No significant correlation was identified between the increased positiveness in talking and patients' background.

Conclusions

Hand bathing caused a dynamic change in the patients' speech irrespective of such factors as gender and dysarthria, suggesting that hand bathing is effective in giving encouragement for the future to stroke patients in rehabilitation.

Keyword(s)

Hand Bathing, Speech, Stroke Patients, randomized-controlled study

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-083

Experience of Nurses Using Self-care Agency Questionnaire in a Nursing Support Program Deployed to Improve the Self-care Agency of People with Chronic Illness

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Purpose

This study was designed to clarify the experience of nurses who used SCAQ (Self-care Agency Questionnaire) in a nursing support program deployed to improve the self-care agency of chronically ill people.

Methods

Data was collected from interviews with 15 nurses and analyzed using a qualitative descriptive method. Nursing support using SCAQ followed three steps: 1) administering SCAQ; 2) from response tendencies, ascertaining the self-care agency (strengths and weaknesses) of each respondent with chronic illness; 3) through dialog between nurse and chronically ill patient, identifying necessary self-care by considering past and present daily life. This study was approved by the institutional ethics committee.

Results

Through consideration of the response tendencies of patients and discussion of past and present daily life, it was possible to obtain wider field of view than from data such as test results, and nurses said it was possible to comprehend the life of patients. In an altered nursing support stance, care now being considered together with the patient, nurses reported changes in themselves and in the patients. Nurses also mentioned that, with the introduction of SCAQ, it was possible to take up the challenge of self-care support with patients for whom self-care was formerly considered difficult. Being able to check the reactions of patients, support could be carefully chosen according to the patient's acceptance of illness. Self-care focus could also vary depending on medical condition and symptoms. Using SCAQ, nurses felt they could optimize nursing care for each chronically ill patient, and this made nursing rewarding and pleasurable.

Conclusions

Using SCAQ in a nursing support program for chronically ill patients, nurses felt they could provide better optimized nursing.

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Keyword(s)

Self-care, Self-care agency, Chronic illness, Nursing

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-084

Telemonitoring in Patients with Chronic Heart Failure : The Interim Report of an Ongoing Prospective Multicenter Randomized Trial in Japan (Pilot Study)

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Purpose

The aim of the study is to determine whether a home-based telemonitoring program (TM) in CHF patients decreased hospital readmissions and improved quality of life and self-efficacy when compared with the disease management program (DM) and usual care program (UC) over two-year period.

Methods

A prospective multicenter randomized controlled trial was carried out at five hospitals in Hiroshima prefecture in Japan. Primary outcome was hospital readmissions for heart failure, and secondary outcomes were level of quality of life and self-efficacy. In this study, patients are randomized into three groups: A) TM group using a noninvasive blood pressure, pulse, weight-measurement device which automatically sent data to the remote center. Nurses provided patients teleconsultation when the data exceed optimal values for one year. Patients also received DM to gain self-management skills for 6 months. B) DM group with DM for 6 months. Patients self-recorded values of blood pressure, pulse, and weight to monitor their condition. C) UC group with standard self-management education once from their attending nurses. Ethical consideration was taken.

Results

Forty nine patients were assessed for eligibility from January 2013. Of these, 2 patients (4%) refused to participate. Therefore, 47 CHF patients, aged 71 ± 13 years old were randomized to these three groups. There were no significant differences in the baseline characteristics between 3 groups. Two patients (12.5%) in UC group had readmissions due to heart failure, in contrast, both TM and DM group had no readmission so far. The QOL and self-efficacy score improved in TM patients who completed 6 months intervention.

Conclusions

This study is in progress, and will end in September 2015. The results of this study may inform future possibility regarding implementation of telemonitoring in treatment of heart failure in Japan.

Keyword(s)

Telemonitoring, CHF, Telenursing, Disease Management

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-085

Coping with Dietary Therapy-Related Stress in Hemodialysis Patients

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Purpose

The aim of this study was to clarify how to cope with dietary therapy-related stress in hemodialysis patients.

Methods

Subjects comprised 110 hemodialysis outpatients. Data were collected from self-administered questionnaires and medical records. The study investigated subject attributes using a rating scale for dietary therapy stressors developed by us, a dietary management self-efficacy scale for hemodialysis patients by Oka et al. (1996), a stress self-rating scale by Ozeki (1993), subscale “compliance of diet therapy and water restriction” of a self-management behavioral scale of hemodialysis patient by Nozawa et al. (2007), free descriptions regarding specific coping methods. We examined the relationship between stress coping and subject attributes and conducted a content analysis of the free descriptions. This study was approved by the research ethics committee of the School of Nursing, Osaka Prefecture University.

Results

The 20 subjects, who experienced “no stress” regarding dietary therapy were excluded; therefore, 90 subjects were analyzed (males: 52, females: 38, mean age: 57.8 ± 11.3 years). Analysis of dietary therapy stressors revealed that the male low stress group comprised 23 cases (44.2%) and the male mid to high stress group comprised 29 cases (55.8%), while the female low stress group comprised 9 cases (23.7%) and the female mid to high stress group comprised 29 cases (76.3%). Thus, the proportion of females in the mid to high stress group was significantly higher ($p < 0.05$). The specific coping methods of subjects included many cases of problem-oriented coping. However, there was little use of support from others. Some inappropriate coping methods were also observed.

Conclusions

This study suggested the necessity of support for effective coping using the assistance of others and for female dialysis patients.

Keyword(s)

coping with dietary stress hemodialysis

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-086

Investigation of Risk Factors Control and Self-management Practice of Patients with Mild Cerebral Infarction in Japan: Suggestion to Nursing Practice

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to investigate how well patients with mild cerebral infarction control the risk factors of recurrence of the disease and conduct self-management for prevention.

Methods

Three hundred twenty-one cerebral infarction patients with modified Rankin Scale between 0 to 3 and age <80 years old had individual structured interviews. Criteria of judgment of not being controlled were; hypertension as systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg, diabetes as HbA1c $\geq 6.9\%$, and dyslipidemia as LDL-cholesterol ≥ 120 mg/dl. Data were confirmed by their labdata sheets from hospitals. Self management were assessed on the self blood pressure measurement, dietary therapy, and exercise as “practiced” when the patients practice the behaviors ≥ 4 days per week. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee.

Results

Seventy-five percent of patients were on hypertension treatment, as dyslipidemia 41%, and as diabetes 34%. Thirty-nine percent of the hypertension patients did not control their blood pressure, whereas 41% of cholesterol level, and 23% of HbA1c level. Regarding self-management, 49% practice self blood pressure measurement; 35% for dietary therapy; 40% for exercise. Correlations of risk factors being not controlled and number of self-management behavior practiced were calculated, and no statistically significance were observed ($p=0.058$). However, compared with the patients who practice self-management, the patients who do not practice hold more risk factors without control. Reasons being not practiced were mostly related to the lack of knowledge of this disease and self-management, and social support.

Conclusions

This study suggested the needs of provision of knowledge and development of a long-term self-management education system for the patients.

Keyword(s)

Risk Factors Control, Self-management Practice, Mild Cerebral Infarction

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-087

Relationships of Disease Severity, Anxiety, Depression, Social Support, Unpleasant Symptoms, Self-efficacy, and Self-care in Patients with Heart Failure

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Purpose

Although self-care may reduce aggravations of heart failure (HF), reported rates of effective self-care in HF patients are low. Modifiable factors, including disease severity, anxiety, depression, social support, unpleasant symptoms, and self-efficacy, are considered to influence self-care, but little is known about their overall impact on self-care. To investigate the relationships among disease severity, anxiety, depression, social support, unpleasant symptoms, self-efficacy, and self-care and the predictors on self-care in patients with HF based on the Modified Theory of Unpleasant Symptoms in HF patients.

Methods

A model testing design was used. The 209 subjects participated in structured questionnaires. Covariance structure analysis using Maximum Likelihood Method was used to evaluate the hypothetical model.

Results

The model-fit indexes of the final model were $\chi^2=163.473$, Normed $\chi^2=1.796$, RMSEA=0.054, IFI=.986, CFI=.986, GFI=.915, and AGFI=.873. Disease severity and anxiety had an indirect effect on self-care through unpleasant symptoms. Depression and social support had an indirect effect on self-care through self-efficacy. Greater unpleasant symptoms and higher self-efficacy were associated with greater self-care. These predictors explained 61.9% of variance in self-care.

Conclusions

Patients with lower disease severity, lower anxiety, lower depression, and greater social support might have lower unpleasant symptoms and greater self-efficacy. Findings of this study could underscore the need to consider nursing strategies of reducing unpleasant symptoms and enhancing self-efficacy in interventions aimed at improving self-care in patients with HF.

Keyword(s)

Signs and symptoms, self efficacy, self care, heart failure, structural models

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-088

A Fact-Finding Survey on the Nursing Care System for Living Kidney Donors in Japan

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Purpose

Of the 1,601 kidney transplants performed in Japan in 2011, 1,389 (86.7%) were from living donors. The GFR of donors after donation declined approximately 30%; thus, a long-term health care system is needed to prevent CKD. However, no such system exists for living kidney donors. The purpose of this study was to clarify the current reality of donor care in order to establish a continuous care system for living kidney donors.

Methods

Design: Cross-sectional survey

Questionnaires were completed by nurses at 152 hospitals. All but one (who died in surgery) were registered as of April, 2013 with the Kidney Transplant Hospital on the Japan Organ Transplant Network. The study spanned May 2013; it was approved by the Ethics Research Committee, St. Luke's College of Nursing.

Results

Of the 101 responses, 86 were fit for analysis. Years of transplant care experience were 7.2 years (SD 5.04) on average; 19 (22.1%) were full-time transplant care nurses. The number of hospitals conducting preoperative nursing consultation was 68 (69.8%). Postoperative outpatient medical consultation was conducted at 100% of the hospitals less than one month after discharge, at 68.2 % after six months, at 81.1% after one year, and at 65.9% after more than one year. 76 (88.4 %) reported problems in donor care, namely the need for decision-making support, moral support for donors in case recipients experienced poor health, and continuous consultation.

Conclusions

The study revealed that nurses have limited time to care for donors as they also have other work duties. The outpatient consultation rate one year after donation was low, and systems for lifelong health-care, preoperative decision-making support, and continuous physical and psychological care after donation are needed. This work was part of a study supported by MEXT/JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number 25670955.

Keyword(s)

living kidney donors, nursing care system, transplantation

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-089

The Assessment of Expert Nurses in the Care of Elderly People with Type 2 Diabetes - Support for Patients Having Difficulty Maintaining Their Diet with Self-Management-

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Purpose

This study reveals the results of the assessment conducted with nurses expert in managing the elderly people with type 2 diabetes who are having difficulty maintaining their diet with self-management.

Methods

The subjects surveyed were eight nurses with a high level of practical ability and with at least five years of experience in diabetes nursing in which they individually counseled and guided patients at outpatient clinics. Data were collected through interviews and analyzed using qualitative content analysis.

Results

Data analysis identified five categories: grasping the elderly patient's eating habits, including his purpose for living and eating, by taking into consideration the characteristics of his lifestyle; assessing the necessity of life support by understanding the effect of old age on self-management; determining whether the patient went on to live a normal life without any reduction in quality despite having received the treatment; identifying the aim of self-management taking into consideration the patient's age, course of illness, and quality of life; and finding the best medical treatment suited to the patient's lifestyle and ability of self-management, as discussed with the patient and his family.

Conclusions

The expert nurses considered the characteristics of the elderly and understood their effect on eating habit and self-management. In addition, they identified that the aim of self-management emphasized the patient's quality of life. And they discovered the best medical treatment in cooperation with the patient and his family that is suitable to the patient's lifestyle and self-management ability.

Keyword(s)

Diabetes Nursing, Erdaly Patients, Expert Nurse, Assessment, Diet

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-090

Depression, Anxiety, and Recurrent Cardiac Events after Percutaneous Coronary Interventions

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Purpose

The aim of this study was to examine the relationship among depression, anxiety, and recurrent cardiac events in patients with coronary artery disease (CAD) after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in Korea.

Methods

A prospective longitudinal study was undertaken with a sample of 133 CAD patients with PCI. Data were collected from 2009 to 2011 from self-report questionnaires on anxiety and depression using the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; and from patient medical records on sociodemographics, and clinical characteristics. Recurrent cardiac events (emergency department visits or hospitalization for chest pain, in-stent restenosis, or repeat PCI) were collected for 15 months after discharge and assessed by patient interviews and hospital records. To determine effects of anxiety and depression on recurrence hierarchical Cox proportional-hazards regression model was used.

Results

There were 20 recurrences in a sample of 133 participants. After adjustment for sociodemographics and clinical characteristics, hierarchical Cox proportional hazards regression model found that severe level of anxiety (hazard ratio [HR] = 19.08, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 4.31-84.57), and moderate and severe level of depression (HR = 8.74, 95% CI = 2.03-37.57; HR = 6.69, 95% CI = 1.42-31.59, respectively) were independent predictors of recurrent cardiac events. Patients with severe level of anxiety (Breslow test $\chi^2 = 30.81$, $p < .001$) and moderate and severe level of depression (Breslow test $\chi^2 = 6.29$, $p = .012$; Breslow test $\chi^2 = 10.83$, $p = .001$, respectively) had the shortest time to recurrent cardiac events.

Conclusions

Patients with CAD who have a high level of anxiety and depression are at increased risk for recurrent cardiac events after PCI. Screening should be focused on patients who experience anxious and depressive feelings in addition to traditional risk factors. Furthermore psychoeducational support interventions to reduce anxiety and depression before PCI may improve health outcomes.

Keyword(s)

Coronary Artery Disease, Percutaneous Coronary Intervention, Anxiety, Depression, Recurrence.

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-091

Evaluation of Self-monitoring Methods with the Salt Monitor in Middle-aged Male Hypertension Outpatients

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Purpose

We assigned self-monitoring techniques such as a health diary and the salt monitor to middle-aged male patients with hypertension, and evaluated changes in their diets and physical conditions to establish improved methods of assistance.

Methods

After receiving their consent to participate, 14 middle-aged male hypertension patients who visited two outpatients clinics were assigned to either a health diary and salt monitor group (SMG) or a health diary only group (CG). Excluding those who dropped out during the study, the nutritional status, physical condition and lifestyle habits before intervention and at one and three months after intervention were surveyed in five patients from each group. Changes in scores were compared between the two groups. Moreover, the behavior of patients with decreased sodium levels was analyzed when they were interviewed. This study was conducted after it was approved by the ethics committee of our institution.

Results

With the exception of one patient in SMG, all patients had their meals prepared mainly by their wives. Although blood pressure, salt intake, and lifestyle habit scores were improved after three months of intervention, no significant differences in the levels of improvement were observed between the two groups. After three months of intervention, there were two patients whose salt intake was reduced by approximately 2–3 g/day in SMG. But there was no patient in CG. Furthermore, although their usage of the salt monitor differed, they had improved dietary habit scores. Moreover, their wives also used the salt monitor.

Conclusions

It is suggested that self-monitoring techniques such as a health diary and the salt monitor will be able to cut down salt-intake. The use of a salt monitor for middle-aged male hypertension patients should be promoted in their wives who are responsible for preparing their meals as well as the patients.

Keyword(s)

self-monitoring, salt monitor, hypertension

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-092

Patient Experience from Dialysis Introduction to Maintenance

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Purpose

As dialysis patients increase, in addition to assuring their safety, appropriate professional support for the patients to improve their self-care agency and QOL is being discussed. This study focuses on patient experience during the maintenance period after being introduced to dialysis at an acute clinic, seeking the desirable support systems and methods for the patients.

Methods

A qualitative study with the semi-structured interview method was conducted. The participants in the study included patients who started dialysis within the past 2 years. They were asked about what dialysis treatment means to them, difficulties and support issues. The interview data was analyzed, focusing on each patient's background and context.

The Japanese Red Cross College of Nursing Research Ethics Review Committee approved the study (2013-9).

Results

The narratives of the six participants, four males and two females, ranging in age from their 50s to 80s revealed

the following six points: The participants were completely unaware that their illnesses such as diabetes and hypertension are connected with dialysis; the abrupt introduction of dialysis treatment was an unpleasant surprise. For most of the patients, dialysis was a required treatment accompanied by a sense of self-responsibility. They expressed their feelings that dialysis and the resulting situation were unavoidable. When dialysis treatment was introduced, they felt life and social relationship changes. Some also felt wounded due to the attitude of those around them. One patient felt difficulties as medical care providers failed to understand the social implications of drinking water. Even after two years, the patients are still unaccustomed to dialysis.

Conclusions

This study suggests that providing information and educating patients before and after introducing dialysis is important, continuing that medical caregivers should consider the social life of each patient and the resulting changes after introducing dialysis.

Keyword(s)

dialysis patients , patient Experience , support systems ,qualitative study

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-093

Effect of the Web-based Individual Intervention on Cardio-vascular Risk Factors in Post-menopausal Women with Impaired Fasting Glucose

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Purpose

The present study evaluated whether an intervention using a short message service (SMS) by personal cellular phone and wire Internet would improve cardio-vascular risk factors in post-menopausal women with impaired fasting glucose at 6month.

Methods

This is a quasi-experimental design with pre- and follow-up tests. Participants were recruited from the gynecology outpatient and the family medicine department of tertiary care hospital located in an urban city of South Korea. Seventeen patients were assigned to an intervention group and a control group. The goal of intervention was to bring fasting plasma glucose(FPG), waist circumference (WC), body weight (BW), and blood pressure(BP) levels close to normal ranges. Patients in the intervention group were requested to record their FPG, WC, BW, and BP in a weekly web based diary through the Internet or by cellular phones. The researchers sent optimal recommendations as an intervention to each patient, by both cellular phone and Internet weekly. The intervention was applied for 6months.

Results

FPG level was no significant change at 6months compared with baseline in both groups. WC and BW significantly decreased by 5.2 cm and 3.0 kg respectively at 6months compared with baseline in the intervention group. The mean change in the control group was, however, not significant in both WC and BW. Systolic (SBP) and diastolic blood pressures (DBP) significantly decreased by 11.2 and 5.6 mmHg in the intervention group at 6months in the intervention group respectively. The mean change in the control group was, however, not significant in both SBP and DBP.

Conclusions

This web-based individual education using SMS of personal cellular phone and Internet improved WC, BW, BP at 6months in post-menopausal women with impaired fasting glucose.

Keyword(s)

Web, impaired fasting glucose, Post menopause, Women

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-094

Current Situations and Challenges of Nursing Research on Menopausal Symptoms in Japan

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Purpose

The aim of this research is to clarify the current situation and challenges in nursing researches on menopausal symptoms in Japan by examining related literature.

Methods

The keywords of “nursing” and “menopausal symptoms ” were used in a search within Japan Medical Abstracts Society (Igaku Chuo Zasshi) website (ver. 5), a database website listing medical documents. Documents published during the period from 1999 to 2013 were searched. The document classification of the document type of “Original article” were used in the search. The search took place in May, 2013. The retrieved papers were classified based on the formats created for each of publication date, research method, and contents of the researches. In handling the literature, the author paid utmost consideration not to infringe the copyright.

Results

From the search on the website of Igaku Chuo Zasshi, 106 documents were extracted. After excluding those documents which did not accord with the aim of this research, finally 69 documents were extracted as the subject documents for this research. Research publications were observed in all the years, this research topic has been considered continuously. Those research contents were classified into the following: “Affecting factor on menopausal symptoms (32)”, “Coping methods for menopausal symptoms (12)”, “The actual situation of menopausal symptoms (9)”, “Recognition to menopausal symptoms (6)”, “Assessment of intervention for alleviate the effects of menopausal symptoms (5)”, and “Others (5)”.

Conclusions

These findings suggest that affecting factor on menopausal symptoms is becoming clear in nursing research. In future, studies to examine the effectiveness of intervention and preventing methods are considered to be necessary.

Keyword(s)

menopausal symptoms, nursing research, current situation, challenge, literature

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-095

The Relationship among Patient's Perception of CPAP Treatment, Social Support and Self-efficacy

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Purpose

Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) is a mainstay for treatment of obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) and its adherence is depending on patients' perception of CPAP treatment. The aim of this study is to clarify the relationship among patient's perception of CPAP treatment, social support and self-efficacy.

Methods

The subjects were OSA patients who started CPAP treatment from September 2007 to May 2008. We made an original questionnaire and scoring system to evaluate patients' perceived benefits and problems of CPAP use, self-efficacy, OSA related symptoms and their social support. Patients responded to this questionnaire at before, after one-week, one-month and three-months of CPAP use.

Results

Of 33 patients (Age: 58±14 years, Apnea Hypopnea Index: 50.3±22.4 /hour, BMI: 28.1±8.6 kg/m²) completed the questionnaire. After one-week of CPAP use, the score of patients' perceived benefits of CPAP use was positively associated with social support (behavioral support for disease)($r=0.277$, $p=0.049$). The scores of benefits of CPAP use (B) and self-efficacy (active coping behavior with disease (A), and controllability for health(C)) showed positive correlations after one-month (B vs. A: $r=0.437$, $p=0.003$, B vs. C: $r=0.435$, $p=0.002$) and after three-months (B vs. A: $r=0.541$, $p=.0001$, B vs. C: $r=0.494$, $p=0.001$), whereas the significant correlations were not found between the benefits of CPAP use and social support.

Conclusions

The patients' perceived benefits of CPAP use were correlated with social support (behavioral support for disease) after one-week of CPAP use. However, this relationship was not found after one-month and three-months of CPAP use, whereas the benefits of CPAP use were associated with self-efficacy. Although OSA patient's social support (behavioral support for disease) may help to reinforce their perceived benefits of CPAP use, its effects does not seem to last long. The patient's self-efficacy may be important to patient's perception of CPAP treatment after one-month of CPAP use.

Keyword(s)

social support, self-efficacy, Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) , adherence

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-096

A Study of Research Publications Related to Earthquakes and Heart Failure Following the Great East Japan Earthquake

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Purpose

To ascertain the change in the number and content of research publications written since the Great East Japan Earthquake by implementing a document search using the Japanese keywords shinsai (earthquake) and shinfuzen (heart failure)

Methods

Using the JDreamIII, Japan's largest scientific publication information database, a search was conducted in Japanese for earthquake and heart failure. The search covered from 1995, the year of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, to 2013. Changes in the number of publications and their content were analyzed, using 2011, the year of the Great East Japan Earthquake, as a marker. This study was approved by the institutional ethics committee.

Results

By volume, between 1995 and 2010 only 8 hits contained the two keywords, while between 2011 and 2013 there were 53 hits. This increase was due to more patients who first developed heart failure and existing patients whose symptoms worsened after the earthquake. Many of the publications featured an increasing number of heart failure onsets after the Great East Japan Earthquake and analyzed pathogenesis and heart failure factors after the earthquake. The publications examined factors characteristic to the Great East Japan Earthquake including the devastated areas having a high proportion of elderly residents and problems caused by the tsunami.

Conclusions

After the Great East Japan Earthquake, the number of research publications related to factor analysis of heart failure increased. The recent earthquake, compared with the Great Hanshin-Awaji and Niigata Chuetsu earthquakes, displayed a great increase in the number of people who developed heart failure and heart failure patients whose symptoms were aggravated after the quake.

This study was supported in part by a grant from the Strategic Research Foundation Grant-aided Project for Private Universities from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport, Science, and Technology, Japan (MEXT), 2011-2013 (S1191011).

Keyword(s)

earthquake,heart failure,Chronic Illness

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-097

The Process of Living with Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillators among Japanese Elderly Male Patient

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Purpose

Having no future prospects is one of the major concerns in life among patients receiving implantable cardioverter defibrillators (ICD), but this has not been examined in Japan. This study aimed to identify perceptive and behavioral processes of how elderly patients receiving ICD manage to cope.

Methods

A semi-structured interviews were conducted involving 8 subjects (8 males, 65 to 82 years of age), and the obtained verbatim transcriptions were analyzed using a modified grounded theory approach.

Results

After ICD implants, the patients came to believe “health comes first” more than before. Based on this enforced belief, some began “adhering to ICD precautions spontaneously”, while others began “adhering to ICD precautions reluctantly”, yet others began “adhering to precautions on-and-off”.

At the same time, the patients came to think they should not burden others by making them worried about a possibility of sudden death. Therefore, “being watchful” for such possibility became their norm. Also some chose to “resign from responsible roles” so as to lower the risk of shocking others by suddenly dying on spot.

Through all these, the ICD implant patients became to “embrace a life with ICD”. At this point many of them came to “realize there is a new path ahead” to look forward to. Meantime, most of them often “forgot about ICD” being implanted under their skin by then.

This result shows obvious differences between young adult and elderly regarding social responsibility.

Conclusions

The results suggest that elderly male patients receiving ICD follow the process of not to care for ICD unconsciously, and it relates “Embracing life with ICD”. Thus, it is important for nurses to watch out the patient so that they can follow these process, and especially they reach “Embracing life with ICD”.

Keyword(s)

Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillators, elderly male, perceptive processes, behavioral processes, modified grounded theory approach

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-098

Factors Associated with the Subjective Sense of Well-being of Patients on Dialysis

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Purpose

The number of patients on dialysis in Japan is expected to continue to increase in the future. The purpose of this study was to identify factors that are associated with the subjective sense of well-being of patients on dialysis

Methods

We used the results of the 412 subjects (proportion of males, 62.4%; mean age, 64.5 (SD 11.1) years) who replied to all of the items used in the analysis among the results of an anonymous survey whose subjects were 800 patients on dialysis (recovery rate 57.9%). The items used in the analysis were: subjective sense of well-being, self-care, regular exercise, have hobbies, relationship with the attending physician and nurses, dialysis history, and basic attributes. Analysis method: We used the chi-square test to analyze subjective sense of well-being and cross tabulations of the individual items, and we performed a multivariate logistic regression analysis (forced entry method) in which we used the items for which there was a significant difference (self-care, regular exercise, have hobbies, relationship with the attending physician and nurses) as the independent variables and subjective sense of well-being as the dependent variable, and forcibly entered dialysis history, age, and gender (significance level, $p < 0.05$).

Results

The results showed that 71.4% of the subjects of the analysis of subjective sense of well-being replied that their health status was “good,” and 28.6% replied that it was “not good.” According to the results of the multivariate analysis the factors that were significantly associated with subjective sense of well-being were older age (OR=1.04; 95% CI, 1.02-1.07), a good self-care (OR=4.72; 95% CI, 2.73-8.16), engaging in exercise (OR=1.27; 95% CI, 1.09-1.49), and a good relationship with the attending physician (OR=1.94; 95% CI, 1.02-3.66).

Conclusions

Age, self-care, regular exercise, and relationship with the attending physician were associated with the subjective sense of well-being of patients on dialysis.

Keyword(s)

Sense of Well-being ,Dialysis

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-099

The Psychological Change in Employment Maintenance of Traumatic Higher Brain Dysfunction in Adolescence

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to investigate the process of psychological state in employment maintenance of traumatic higher brain dysfunction who put in adolescence.

Methods

The Brain Injury Self-help Organization (an association for the disabled and their families) were asked to introduce the persons concerned who are working, and the scope of the data collection, post-discharge, do you have maintained their work in any state of mind, they heard the process. This is a qualitative and descriptive research study using a Kinoshita modified version of the Grounded Theory Approach (hereafter referred as to "M-GTA".)

Results

As a result, seven persons were selected as analytically focused persons. Six categories were chosen after the analysis. There was [Conflict between the recognition of one's own dysfunction and others] as a core category, and There was [Anger that cannot be controlled] against [No place for oneself] and [Unfair treatment of the disabled]. However, They had maintained the work in "work in the style of their own" and "a challenge to themselves to build self-confidence".

Thus, they had to maintain the work in psychological state of conflict and suffering.

Conclusions

Higher brain dysfunction traumatic they have received a sudden does not lead to a reduction of up to intellectual level of their until now. However, It is believed that you are not aware of the disorders of their own, that it was wronged from coworker, they had to maintain employment while embracing the psychological state of conflict and suffering.

Keyword(s)

The psychological change Traumatic higher brain dysfunction Adolescence Employment maintenance

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-100

Cues for Disturbed Body Image of Nursing Diagnosis (NANDA-I) in Dialysis Therapy in Japan : a Delphi-study

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Purpose

In Japan, the number of chronic kidney disease patients has increased with the aging population and lifestyle related diseases. In our country, more than 95% of patients with end-stage renal disease have been treated hemodialysis, therefore, changes in body image associated with the hemodialysis treatment are expected. We aimed to identify the cues of expert nurses and validate the cue information on the defining characteristics a nursing diagnosis of disturbed body image in dialysis therapy in Japan.

Methods

We used interviews and two-round Delphi studies to collect qualitative data for identifying the cues of expert nurses in dialysis therapy (phase 1 ; n=9) and quantitative data for validating the cue information on the defining characteristics for the nursing diagnosis of Disturbed Body Image in dialysis therapy (phase 2 ; n=8-9, based on the diagnosis content validity [DCV] model [Fehring, 1987]), respectively. Evaluators rated the degree to which the cues characterized the nursing diagnosis on a five-point Likert scale. We excluded the defining characteristics scoring less than 0.5; and grouped those scoring more than 0.8 as major cues and those scoring 0.5–0.8 as minor cues.

Results

The expert nurses yielded eight minor cues and three major cues. The major cues were not defining characteristics, but the cues that worried about the patient in the body image, were "tube of PD" and "swelling waist" and "bump of the vascular access".

Conclusions

Cues had been captured in expert nurses, but there are signs of physical changes specific to the dialysis patients, or a sign that defining characteristics of nursing diagnosis " Disturbed Body Image " could not be determined. Expert nurses showed cues were because that can be interpreted as "Dialysis patients have taken the physical changes of their own, and were taking the corresponding behavior".

Keyword(s)

Dialysis patient Disturbed Body Image Delphi-study Nursing Diagnosis

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-101

The Significance of Making an Assessment of Walking Exercise in Dialysis Patients, by Themselves, on the Nurse's Recommendation.

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Purpose

Japan is the world's No.1 country who has a lot of dialysis patients ,at the same time ,aging is progressing. As a result, dialysis patients have decreased capacity to exercise that has a significant influence on to the ADL and QOL. On the other hand brain atrophy is known to develop more rapidly in hemodialysis patients than other individuals. However the relation between dementia and dialysis therapy is remains unclear. Therefore, the nurse has recommended daily walking using the pedometer. We had clarified the status of cognitive of dialysis patients using a dementia early screening test called"kanahiroi test" and evaluated the body composition as physical function. The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of the recommended intervention from the evaluation of the dialysis patients by interview.

Methods

24 subjects (males: 14, females:10, age 62.1±13.0 years, history of dialysis: 10.3±9.3 years Diabetes:11,non- Diabetes:13) could be assessed. We had recommended intervention for three months period, using the original brochures and daily walking of virtual experience of making a pilgrimage through the 88 temples of Shikoku Island. After the intervention, we conducted semi-structured interviews and content analysis.

Results

The mean number of steps per day increased by approximately 9%, from 4,320 to 4,552.We extracted as recording unit of 215 words per subject by using the semi-structured interview method and summarized as similar content. The subject's answers fell into two categories "Support and presence of the nurse" and "materials created by the nurse". Concerning the group increased number of steps was extracted"Achieved of self-efficacy".

Conclusions

The survey results suggest that nurse intervention which is a very important factor, for continue in regular walking exercise.In addition, we purpose that the support from dialysis ptient's family and volunteer on behalf of nurses a very essential to the improvement of QOL in dialysis patients.

Keyword(s)

Hemodialysis patient, Walking,Nurse,Recommendation,Interview

[Chronic Illness] / WANS-P-102

A Study of Research Publications Related to Earthquakes and Intractable Diseases Following the Great East Japan Earthquake

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Purpose

To ascertain the change in the number and content of research publications written since the Great East Japan Earthquake by implementing a document search using the Japanese keywords shinsai (earthquake) and nanbyo (intractable disease)

Methods

Using the JDreamIII, Japan's largest scientific publication information database, a search was conducted in Japanese for earthquake and intractable disease. The search covered from 1995, the year of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, to 2013. Changes in the number of publications and their content were analyzed, using 2011, the year of the Great East Japan Earthquake, as a marker. This study was approved by the institutional ethics committee.

Results

By volume, between 1995 and 2010 only 18 hits contained the two keywords, while between 2011 and 2013 there were 65 hits. By content, the need to create a set of rules for assisting people with intractable diseases had been stated up to 2010, after the experience of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. But following the recent earthquake, many publications described the experience of chaos and confusion that families felt when they had a person with an intractable disease who relied on a medical device inoperable due to the loss of power. From 2012 on, fact-finding surveys targeting such families were conducted, and based on the issues raised, the idea of a disaster-response manual was reexamined.

Conclusions

After the Great East Japan Earthquake, it became clear that the number of research publications related to earthquakes and intractable diseases increased, and based on experiences of the earthquake and the results of fact-finding surveys, greater scrutiny of disaster response rules for persons suffering from intractable diseases have ensued.

This study was supported in part by a grant from the Strategic Research Foundation Grant-aided Project for Private Universities from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport, Science, and Technology, Japan (MEXT), 2011-2013 (S1191011).

Keyword(s)

earthquake,intractable disease,chronic illness,

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-103

Evaluation of Activities of Home Health Care Liaison Centers of 105 Nationwide for 2012 in Japan

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Purpose

To describe and examine the activities of home health care liaison centers (HHCLC) of 105 nationwide in initial stage and final stage of national project for 2012 in Japan.

Methods

Postal questionnaire survey was conducted to 105 HHCLC in initial and final stage of project by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. Collected items were activities of five tasks in this project. Five tasks were consisted identification and solving of tasks in multidisciplinary collaboration (MDC), supporting home health care (HHC) providers, effective MDC, residents' enlightenment, and human resource development. Dates were described statistically and compared with initial stage and final stage, and visualized by leader chart tentatively.

Results

HHCLC activities had improved final stage than initial stage. Main items of outcome on five tasks were as follows respectively: (1) implementation meetings to solving tasks in MDC 4 times per year (66% vs 97%, $p<0.05$), and including the participation of one or more years from public administration (58% vs 85%, $p<0.05$) and medical association (62% vs 92%, $p<0.05$), (2) building around-the-clock support system (40% vs 57%, $p<0.05$), supporting end-of-life care at home (30% vs 34%), promoting primary physician the entry into HHC (19% and 32%), (3) implementation of MDC conference (47% vs 87%, $p<0.05$), development of medical-health and welfare resources in community (26% vs 45%, n.s), (4) implementation of the civic forum (30% vs 89%, $p<0.05$), and (5) human resource development in community (43% vs 85%, $p<0.05$) and towards outside community (30% vs 61%, $p<0.05$). HHCLC with complement function from either public administration or medical association were about 30%.

Conclusions

Activities of HHCLC suggest that solving tasks in MDC by implementation of meetings and conferences might be improved, and expansion involving whole community such as resources development and system building in community might be hard to HHCLC though six months.

Keyword(s)

home health care, liaison centers, multidisciplinary collaboration

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-104

Characteristics of Home Health Care Liaison Centers Activities, according to Types of Business by Work Contents in Japan

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Purpose

To clarify the activities of home health care liaison centers (HHCLC) of 105 nationwide, according to six types of business by work contents in Japan.

Methods

Postal questionnaire survey was conducted to 105 HHCLC of medical policy project by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. Demographics, activities of five tasks on this project were collected in initial and final stage of this project. Five tasks consisted identification and resolution of tasks in multidisciplinary collaboration (MDC), supporting home health care (HHC) providers, effective MDC, residents' enlightenment, and human resource development. HHCLC were classified into six groups, according to types of businesses by work contents rather than management agency: Hospitals (n=34), Clinics (n=29), Home-visit nursing stations (n=10), Medical associations (n=13), Public administrations (n=14), and others (n=5), and described their activities.

Results

HHCLC activities in five tasks were improved generally in the final stage than initial stage. Activities of Hospitals and Clinics were significantly higher than Public administrations in comprehensive assessment ($p < 0.05$). There were no significant difference in activities of the Identification of tasks in MDC and residents' enlightenment in six groups. For supporting HHC providers, Hospitals were significantly high in building around-the-clock support system and implementation of MDC conference of Hospital ($p < 0.05$). Clinics were significantly high in building around-the-clock support system and supporting end-of-life care at home ($p < 0.05$). Home-visit nursing stations and Medical association addressed well in promoting primary physician the entry into HHC ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions

HHCLC have different characteristics of activities, according to types of business by work contents in Japan. Supporting HHC providers and effective MDC activities by Hospitals and Clinics are useful in HHC promotion. Home-visit nursing may contribute to Home-visit nursing may contribute to promoting primary physician the entry into HHC as well as medical associations.

Keyword(s)

home health care, liaison centers, work contents

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-105

Evaluation of a Long-term Indwelling Bladder-catheter Management Training Program for Visiting Nurses

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Purpose

To evaluate a long-term indwelling bladder-catheter management training program for visiting nurses.

Methods

1) Subjects: 41 participants in the training program (workshop). 2) Data collection: A questionnaire survey was conducted before and after the workshop (OCT-2012). 3) Contents of the survey/Analysis: Evaluation indexes were responses after the workshop and learning effects. Regarding responses, inquiries about the level of satisfaction with workshop participation, the sufficiency level of learning needs, and the utilization level for visiting nurses were made using a 4-point scale. Regarding learning effects, the same 16 questions about long-term catheter management were asked both before and after the workshop, and changes in the number of correct answers were analyzed (t-test). 4) Ethical considerations: The survey was conducted after obtaining approval from the ethics committee of Kanazawa Medical University for epidemiological study.

Results

Regarding the level of satisfaction with workshop participation, 84.2% of the participants gave the answer "satisfied." Regarding the sufficiency level of learning needs and utilization level for visiting nurses, almost all participants gave the answers "gained knowledge" or "gained some knowledge" and "can be utilized" or "can be somewhat utilized," respectively. Regarding learning effects, the average number of correct answers after the workshop, 11.5 questions, was significantly higher than that before the workshop, 9.2 questions (p=0.000). In addition, there were 4 questions with a decrease in correct answers, with less than half of answers to each being correct after the workshop.

Conclusions

Based on the responses and increase in correctly answered questions after the workshop, this program can be evaluated as effective. However, it was suggested that training methods must be improved. This study is original and has not been published.

Keyword(s)

Indwelling Bladder-catheter, Visiting Nurses, Training Program, Evaluation

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-106

Continuing Education for Japanese Visiting Nurses: a Literature Review.

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Purpose

The current study reviewed previous studies on Continuing Education for visiting-nurses in Japan to identify issues in future forms of CE.

Methods

Studies on visiting nursing care, continuing education, and training were simultaneously retrieved using ICHUSHI-Web. Literature was obtained for the years between 1983 and June 2013; original articles were predominantly obtained.

Results

A total of 24 selected studies included 1, 13, and 10 studies published in the 1990s, 2000s, and 2010s, respectively. Studies regarding an understanding of the patient (15) were classified into two types: studies explaining education needs as well as motivational factors of learned behavior and studies explaining learning support for visiting-nurses and factors related to nurses' surrounding environment. Nine studies dealt with the evaluation of a training program. Multiple studies reported that skills with which visiting-nurses had difficulties were personal relationship-related nursing procedures, such as "counseling," and "communication." Training needs included "OJT," specifically in the areas of "terminal care," "family support," and "nursing management." However, multiple studies reported that most visiting-nurses recognized the need to participate in training but could not participate for reasons such as "It was difficult to get away from work" and "No training was provided in my neighborhood." Comparing visiting nurses who worked in a mountainous region with those who worked in other regions revealed a statistically significant difference in reasons for participating in training, such as, "the site where the training was held was too far." In studies examining the effects of educational programs, "Management of indwelling bladder catheters," "Psychiatric nursing," "Infection control," and "Home ventilators" were assessed. Performance scores on these topics increased post-intervention.

Conclusions

Visiting-nurses hoped to receive education regarding personal relationship skills. Future studies should assess the association between the characteristics of visiting-nurses' tasks and the working environment in order to develop CE programs taking into account visiting-nurses' working circumstances.

Keyword(s)

visiting nurses.continuing education.literature review.

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-107

Inter-region Comparison of Consultation Contents and Clients of an Advanced Tele-health Consultation System in Japan

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Purpose

To address the uneven distribution of health professionals and regional differences in access to medical treatment in Japan, we are developing an advanced tele-health consultation system using information technology. This study is aimed at analyzing differences and similarities between regions, based on client profiles and contents of consultations conducted using the system.

Methods

This is a descriptive study. Our advanced tele-health consultation system consists of remote TV and telephone terminals, placed in drugstores in nine municipalities of Japan, all of which connect to a health consultation room at Hokkaido University. The system allows for interactive, real-time communication via high-resolution display and clear audio transmissions. This research was approved by the Ethical Review Board of the Faculty of Health Sciences, Hokkaido University. During the research period from March 2010 to May 2013, 388 consultations were analyzed.

Results

The drugstores were categorized into three types of medical environments: rural area, urban neighborhood, and urban. The age distribution of the clients was as follows: ≤ 29 , 7.5%; 30–39, 11.3%; 40–49, 12.9%; 50–59, 11.3%; 60–69, 18.3%; 70–79, 24.7%; ≥ 80 , 8.5%; not reported, 5.5%. Urban neighborhoods had significantly higher numbers of elderly people than other environments ($p < 0.01$). The most common reasons for consultation included blood-pressure checks (23.6%), specific diseases (16.0%), and nurture of children (8.5%). The contents of consultations were similar among the three types of environments. Eighty cases necessitated collaboration between nurses and the pharmacist where the client was located. This tele-health consultation system could effectively facilitate the advanced role of nurses with respect to medications. As a result, the clients could better manage their own health after receiving appropriate advice regarding how to take medication and provide self-care.

Conclusions

This advanced tele-health consultation system served effectively, with no differences from region to region.

Keyword(s)

tele-health, health consultation, nurse, information technology

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-108

Examination of the Influence of Visual Ability, Muscle Strength, and Flexibility on the Occurrence of Accidental Falls in the Elderly

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Purpose

Accidental falls in the elderly can confer a bedridden state as well as cause post-fall syndrome, which can lead to major health problems, thereby indicating an urgent need to prevent them. In this study, we examined the influence of visual ability, muscle strength, and flexibility on the occurrence of accidental falls and involvement of postural control in order to clarify the reason underlying the occurrence of accidental falls.

Methods

The study group consisted of 142 community-dwelling elderly individuals (75.2 ± 5.7 years). We investigated the use of glasses, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology Index of Competence, presence or absence of accidental falls, and anxiety about accidental falls. The physical measurements included visual acuity, dynamic visual acuity, muscle strength, ankle joint range of motion, sitting trunk flexion, and center of gravity sway (total locus length, area of sway, rectangular area).

Results

As to the presence or absence of accidental falls, there were significant differences in the total locus length and area of sway, in the age and dynamic visual acuity between the individuals with a visual acuity of less than 0.3 and those with a visual acuity of 0.3 or more, and in the grip strength, one-leg standing ability with eyes open, anxiety about accidental falls, and use of glasses between individuals with a leg muscle strength less than 0.4 and those with a leg muscle strength of 0.4 or more.

Conclusions

These results indicate that the occurrence of accidental falls was influenced by decreased muscle strength, postural control, and dynamic visual acuity, which also induced the anxiety about accidental falls. In accordance, encouraging the maintenance and promotion of muscle strength by moderate exercise and appropriate correction of visual acuity could prevent accidental falls.

Keyword(s)

elderly, accidental fall, visual acuity, muscle strength, postural control

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-109

Advantages of Certified Nurses Working at Home-visit Nursing Stations

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Purpose

To elucidate how certified nurses working at home-visit nursing stations influence care quality and awareness provided to patients and patients' families, as well as influence the practice of nurses who do not possess specialized nursing licenses.

Methods

Fifty-four Certified Nurses in the Kinki region of Japan were surveyed via post. The questionnaire survey contents consisted of items assessing whether respondents were certified nurses, their years of nursing work experience, their job position, and the activities of certified nurses and the effects of those activities, among other questions.

Results

Of the 22 respondents, the majority (n = 17) were Certified Visiting Nurses. The others were Certified Palliative Care (n = 3), Certified Dementia Care (n = 1), and Certified Wound, Ostomy, and Continence Nurses (n = 1).

Nineteen (86.3%) respondents felt that their actions had an effect on the care provided to patients and family members, as well on the practices of non-certified visiting nurses.

First, certified nurses provided better care by engaging in helping relationships with patients and patients' family members (including listening to patients' thoughts, being patient with their family, skillfully assessing the family as a whole, and using evidence-based nursing), and influencing how patients and family members experienced the illness (awareness of the illness and improved self-care, mental stability).

Furthermore, certified nurses actively improved the practice of non-certified nurses through emphasizing the strengths of individual non-certified nurses' care, proactive involvement (e.g., important points in non-certified nurses' care by observing their handling of patients), participating in nursing seminars to promote knowledge, making improvements in care quality and evidence-based nursing, providing more consultations, and promoting non-certified nurses' intent to obtain certification.

Conclusions

Our results suggest that nurses with specialized certification can influence care of patients and family members, as well as the practices of non-certified nurses.

Keyword(s)

certified nurse, home-visit nursing stations,

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-110

Investigation of the Ideal Approach for Dispatching Nursing Staff from Outside the Affected Area Following a Large-scale Disaster

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Purpose

The purpose is to consider the ideal approach for dispatching nursing staff of a large-scale disaster. The results can be put to practical use as action guidelines for these dispatch nursing staff.

Methods

This study used a qualitative research design.

Subjects: 6 public health nurses who were active as dispatch workers in the affected area of prefecture A after the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Method: A focus group interview.

This survey was approved by the ethics committee of the University to which the researchers are affiliated.

Results

The average number of years of working experience among the nurses was 16.5.

Dispatch nurses focused on carrying out fieldwork, and also aided in drawing up forms and managing paperwork. Previous experience working in assistance activities for disasters was helpful. However, there was some hesitation to dispatch to the disaster area among the younger nurses, citing insufficient sanitation and nursing technology. Dispatch nurses felt that the ideas of how not only sanitation and nursing technology but also administration of nursing should be caused changes in how they handled the relief efforts.

Also, dispatch nurses who were unable to participate in disaster assistance activities in the past had a guilty conscience.

Dispatch nurses feel uplifted while they are on location, but upon returning home from the disaster areas feelings of absentmindedness and physical sluggishness persisted for some time.

Conclusions

To enable many nurses to experience disaster relief activities, elevating the competency of nursing staff is important.

Workplaces need to fully understand that there are some nurses who don't directly take part in disaster relief efforts for various reasons, and have consideration to prevent these staff from having continuing feelings of guilt.

Dispatched nurses need ample time to defuse immediately after participation in relief efforts, and upon returning to their home facilities.

Keyword(s)

Dispatch Nurses, a Large-scale Disaster, Outside the Affected Area

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-111

Follow-up Systems for Parents and Children Who Do Not Have a Health Checkup in Japan

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Purpose

In Japan, there is a system of health checkups for all children. Health checkups for children are an important opportunity for understanding the condition of all parents and children and for providing necessary assistance. There is the possibility that parents and children who do not have health checkups are at high risk of health and well-being issues such as abuse. The purpose of this study was to determine ways of effectively strengthening the follow-up system for parents and children who do not have health checkups.

Methods

This study was a qualitative descriptive design. We conducted interviews for local governments with an enhanced follow-up system.

Results

Methods for effective strengthening of the follow-up system for parents and children who do not have health checkups were as follows. (1) A system should be established for direct monitoring of the safety of children by monitoring staffs (e.g., health center staffs, kindergartens/nursery schools staffs or community people). (2) A strong cooperative relationship between the health and welfare sectors in local government is required. (3) Information should be effectively and rapidly obtained by linking databases of maternal and child health information and basic resident registers. (4) The situation of parents and children should be determined by the cooperation of community organizations and local governments. (5) Not having health checkups should be prevented by an early support system.

Conclusions

To prevent child abuse and related deaths, and to support the growth and development of healthy children, determining the situation of all parents and children not having health checkups by various organizational systems is important.

Keyword(s)

Maternal and Child Health, Health Checkup

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-112

Homeroom Teachers' Interventions for Pupils with Developmental Disorders in Ordinary Classes at Primary Schools and the Related Factors

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Purpose

The purposes of this study were to describe homeroom teachers' interventions for pupils with developmental disorders in ordinary classes at primary schools and identify factors related to the interventions.

Methods

Semi-structured interviews were conducted on three male and two female homeroom teachers at four primary schools in Japan. The ethical committee approved this research protocol. All participants provided their informed consent.

Results

The teachers' mean (standard deviation) number of years of teaching experience was 18.6 (9.9). Using qualitative data analyses, the following homeroom teachers' interventions were identified. The homeroom teachers understood the ways in which pupils with developmental disorders calmed down, shared that information with others and collaborated on interventions for the pupils with other teachers in the school while considering that the classmates could accept the homeroom teachers' interventions for pupils with developmental disorders in ordinary classes. The homeroom teachers understood the characteristics of the pupils with developmental disorders and incorporated their characteristics into learning activities in ordinary classes, consequently they became calm, developed their academic ability, and developed a sense of accomplishment. Despite the homeroom teachers' contact with the parents of pupils with developmental disorders with the aim of establishing common attitudes towards the pupils at the school and at home, the homeroom teachers worried about interventions for the pupils at the school, because the teachers could not talk with the physicians in charge of them directly when they talked with the parents about instructions from the doctors.

Conclusions

The present findings emphasize the necessity of providing opportunities for teachers, the physicians in charge of the pupils and the pupils' parents to exchange information on the pupils, and discuss suitable interventions.

Keyword(s)

primary school, ordinary class, developmental disorders, homeroom teacher

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-113

The Protection of “The Right to Life” by Public Health Nurses in Japan

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Purpose

The purpose of the study is to clarify the protection of the right to life by Japanese public health nurses (PHN).

Methods

The data were collected through questionnaires to PHNs (at a public health center) and educators (at a University) in March 2013. The questionnaire sought to capture cases that concerned the right to life. This study has been approved by the Ethics Committee of the Kobe City College of Nursing.

Results

In all, 48 PHNs and 14 educators described cases concerning the protection of the right to life. These cases were classified. As a result of this analysis, it was established that the largest number of cases concerned “support for people who changed their living environments after a disaster and other forms of harm.” Next in importance were “support for people who suffered health impairments from pollution and other causes” and “support for those with psychiatric disorders.” These were followed by “support for tuberculosis patients who were victims of discrimination and prejudice,” “support for patients of rare intractable diseases,” “prevention of health impairments from radioactive materials” and “prevention of suicide and support for bereaved families.”

Conclusions

The constitution of Japan guarantees “the right to life” for all residents. This fundamental law forms the basis of PHN’s activity. However, concrete methods for and the contents of the activities required to protect the right to life are not indicated. We have thus tried to clarify this issue. According to the results of our investigation, the protection of the right to life involves support for not only those who are ill but also those exposed to discrimination or prejudice and accidents.

Keyword(s)

Public Health Nursing, the right to life,

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-114

Experiences of Elderly Refuge Residents after the Great East Japan Earthquake

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Purpose

This study was conducted to find out about life circumstances of elderly people at a refuge after the Great East Japan Earthquake, and to consider ways to provide nursing support at refuges.

Methods

Subjects were seven elderly refuge residents: two men and five women in their 70s–90s. We visited their homes and collected data using semi-structured interviews. We analyzed their experiences at refuges qualitatively. This study was conducted with the approval of the Miyagi University School of Nursing Ethics Committee.

Results

Results show 7 categories and 23 subcategories of experiences of the elderly people at refuges. The categories were the following: 1) bundling together to endure cold; 2) minimum water and food for survival; 3) defecation and urination problems caused by unsanitary conditions or makeshift restrooms; 4) life without a change of clothes and deficiency of daily necessities; 5) realizing the strength of "life" and appreciation for a life with mutual assistance; 6) life with a heart stained by instances of human cruelty; and 7) expression of refuge life as enforced patience.

Conclusions

This study revealed miserable circumstances related to life in refuges after the Great East Japan Earthquake. Results suggest the need for immediate support systems and supplies, and rapid resolution and ending of refuge life. Results also clarified what refugees should do before rescuers and relief supplies arrive for refuges, what kinds of supplies should be stored at refuges, and the need of setting rules for refuge life. Results suggest the importance of activities in normal periods.

Keyword(s)

disaster, refuge, elderly, experience, nursing

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-115

Activities Performed by Public Health Nurses in Inland Areas of Miyagi Prefecture within 24 hours of the Great East Japan Earthquake

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Purpose

To elucidate the actual circumstances of the activities performed by public health nurse in inland areas of Miyagi Prefecture within 24 hours of the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Methods

Public health nurses in Osaki City were assessed. Osaki City is located inland in Miyagi Prefecture. Materials concerning the public health nurses' activities were submitted by public health nurses from ten departments and were qualitatively analyzed. The analysis was conducted by seven public health nurses and two University researchers.

Results

The following five categories were extracted: 1) Confirming the safety of people: This category included ascertaining the scale of the earthquake and the extent of damage, confirming the safety of people requiring assistance (such as the elderly who live by himself/herself and people with disabilities), and verifying the extent of damage at medical institutions as well as health and welfare facilities. The public health nurses had obtained information to confirm the safety of people and the extent of damage by coordinating with various people such as workers from other organizations or occupations, and the welfare commissioner. 2) Responding to people requiring support: This category included rescuing the elderly from completely destroyed houses, providing rescue support to the elderly who need nursing care. 3) Procuring supplies: This category included procuring and securing supplies such as food, relief goods, and blankets. 4) Establishing and operating a shelter: This category included evaluating the establishment of a shelter, establishing and operating a shelter, managing the residents' health, and responding to those who require support. 5) Structurally adjusting the activities performed by public health nurses: This category included coordinating with other departments, and adjusting the roles and placements of public health nurses.

Conclusions

Public health nurses made it a top priority to save the lives of people and they confirmed the safety of residents effectively using usual social network.

Keyword(s)

public health nurse, the Great East Japan Earthquake, disaster

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-116

The Study of the Stress Factors in Work and Family Life – Focus on Single Fathers in Japan –

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Purpose

Under recent changes in family forms, such as increases in the number of divorces and single people, it is becoming more important to develop systems that promote the independence of single-parent families and the healthy growth of their children. For single working fathers with pre-school children, securing work-life balance is a particularly important issue. And so, by using the concept of the ‘work-family conflict’ proposed by Kahn et al., this study examined which factors in the conflicts involved in work-life balance influenced fathers’ stress levels.

Methods

We commissioned an Internet research company (Point On, Inc.) to perform this questionnaire survey . Basic attributes ,and 18 items of the Japanese version of the Work-Family Conflict (WFC) scale (Watai et al, 2006) were used.

For the flexibility of family roles, “Members of our family alternatively take charge of housework according to need,” one of the adaptability score items for family members, was used from the family function evaluation scale of Okado et al.(Kusata & Okado et al, 1993)

Results

The 18 items on the WFC scale were factor analyzed using the principal factor method and promax rotation whereby 11 items seen with the floor effect were excluded, and the remaining items underwent further factor analysis, resulting in the extraction of 3 factors. The factors were labeled ‘time troubles,’ ‘stress troubles,’ and ‘behavior troubles.’ There were significant positive correlations with all of the ‘ease of taking time off,’ ‘autonomy in deciding ways of working,’ and ‘understanding of superiors and colleagues’ items, compared to ordinary families,

Conclusions

It is therefore conceivable that a ‘flexibility’ policy and operation in the workplace is an important key in supporting single-parent families dealing with stress arising from “work and family life,” and that support for both aspects is closely connected with improvement in work ability.

Keyword(s)

single fathers, work-life-balance, supports

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-117

Consideration of How to Balance between Work and Family for Working Father Scaring for Children -Focuses on Single Fathers in Japan-

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Purpose

Since the Equal Employment Opportunity Law went into effect in 1987, the rate of female workers in Japan has continued to increase, and it has been pointed out that more women want to keep their jobs after having babies, This study used the work-family conflicts , which are conflicts between interacting work and family roles proposed by Kahn et al.(Kahn et al, and analyzed the determinants of work-life conflicts in single-parent families to discover a system that would support both work and family life.

Methods

We commissioned an Internet research company (Point On, Inc.) to perform this questionnaire survey . Basic attributes and 18 items of the Japanese version of the Work-Family Conflict (WFC) scale (Watai et al, 2006) were used.

For the flexibility of family roles, “Members of our family alternatively take charge of housework according to need,” one of the adaptability score items for family members, was used from the family function evaluation scale.(Kusata & Okado et al, 1993)

Results

This study showed “strain-based” work-to-family conflict in single-parent families.

This supports the characteristics of single-parent families where a parent has to hold more roles compared to traditional families. In particular, for fathers in single-parent families, it was suggested that more attention must be paid to strain-based conflict, where the stress generated in one role has an influence over the other role, rather than to "time-based" conflict or “behavior-based” conflict caused by differences in the required behaviors in the family and work.

Conclusions

It was suggested that more attention must be paid to strain-based conflict, where the stress generated in one role has an influence over the other role, rather than to "time-based" conflict or “behavior-based” conflict caused by differences in the required behaviors in the family and work.

The “support function” provided by the flexibility of family roles overcomes these conflicts.

Keyword(s)

single fathers, work-family-conflict, flexibility of family roles

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-118

An Action Research of Redesigning a Walking-around Community by Using the 4-wheeled Walker

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Purpose

The purpose of this research is to clarify the process of beginning and conducting a “redesigning a walking-around community by using the 4-wheeled walker” at a University setting.

Methods

We are conducting the research group for redesigning a walking-around community by using the 4-wheeled walker in collaboration with government and local stakeholders in the city of Toyama (Japan). The log data were collected from transcripts of the meetings of the research group, journals written by participants, and field notes written by researcher, and analyzed using the hermeneutic method.

Results

In the research, we found at three phases of the process of "Action Research". The three phases are as follows:

Phase 1: KIZUKU: “ expectation” and “ self-consciousness”. Phase 2: TUNAGU: “germ of group feeling” and “self-reflection”. Phase 3: UGOKU: “transformation”.

Conclusions

The objective of our project is to change a life style of the seniors living in the urban area. 4-wheeled walker supports senior adults for walking around community and the tool is to redesign their fundamental condition. This may not only be effective to elderly people for their physical and health lives, but be stimulating for their socio- economic activities.

Keyword(s)

redesigning a walking-around community,4-wheeled walker,action research

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-119

Recognition of Disaster Preparedness of the People Who Need Continuing Health Care at Home - Focused on Recognition of Non-human and Human Environment -

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Purpose

To clarify the recognition of disaster preparedness of the people who need continuing health care at home.

Methods

Research design is qualitative and inductive factor-quest research design. Subjects were 10 certified home care patients who need health care, and in stable condition sufficient for home care life and capable of verbal communication. The interview was for 30min~1hr regards their profile of subjects (age, sex, disease, health care) and the recognition of disaster preparedness of people who need continuing health care about non-human and human environments. Analyzed by coding and categorizing the result of the interviews. Approval for this study was obtained from the ethical committee at the Research Institution of Faculty of Nursing of University of Kochi. This research acquired written consensus by the subjects as the result of explanation of the purpose, proper and limited usage of the data, assurance of privacy and impartiality, consideration of mental burden and anxiety and other terms.

Results

The sorts of health care that the relevant ten subjects needed include: home oxygen inhalation, artificial respiration (invasive/noninvasive), insulin self-injection and urination with intermittent indwelling urethra catheter. There are two categories of the recognition of disaster preparedness: recognition in regard to non-human and human environment. These categories have two subcategories respectively (limitations and advantages in non-human environments and, sense of security and resignation in human environments)

Conclusions

The result reveals that the subjects had a sense of security and resignation by collecting the information of the environment around their neighborhood they could evacuate, based on the understanding of their physical limitations. And the personal relatedness in everyday life make a difference in the recognition of disaster preparedness.

Keyword(s)

recognition of disaster preparedness, health care at home, disaster nursing

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-120

Development of a Screening System for Elderly Who Are at High Risk of Severe Chronic Disease at Community-base in Japan

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to develop a screening system for the elderly who were at high risk of developing severe chronic disease at community-base.

Methods

We developed the screening scale and tested this to the elderly households in K apartment complex of 518 households in Hiroshima City in Japan. We made home-visits and interviewed them using the scale about their living condition and their physical and disease condition, and their self-management ability such as taking medication and self-monitoring. Ethical consideration was taken.

Results

Two hundred ninety three households were found as single elderly or elderly-only household, and 128 households agreed to have screening assessment. Thirty four out of them found out as at increased risk for being aggravated chronic disease due to lack of disease management. There were 11 elderly residents who had physical symptoms such as chronic pain and shortness of breath, 16 who did not well controlled their physical condition such as high blood pressure and arrhythmia, 10 who had problems with the self-management skills such as self-monitoring and operation of medical devices, and 4 who were already hospitalized or had unplanned hospital visits in associated diseases. Twenty-three of them visited their physician regularly for treatment of their chronic disease. There were the residents who did not consult a medical clinic even though they had health problems. Based on this result, we made a list of high health risk residents and shared the information with the community-care center, and contacted them regularly by our decided rule of methods, frequency, and intervals.

Conclusions

We can map the elderly residents who need care in the community. This system is needed to prevent worsening chronic disease and unplanned hospitalization.

Keyword(s)

Screening Sytem, Chronic Disease, Community, Self-Management

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-121

Development and Efficacy Study on a Care Model Applying the “Caring Culture” of Okinawa

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Purpose

By focusing on the “Caring Culture” of Okinawa, known for the longevity of its people, and based on communities where the residents mutually support each other, this research aims to develop a “Care Model” which supports the residents’ health promotion by having them playing the central role, and to study its effectiveness.

Methods

The study was conducted using the action research method and targeted a group of residents participating in the morning market organized by a group of farmers in Area A in Okinawa. In the study, instructors and nursing students engaged in chitchat with the residents while conducting monthly health checks. In this research, which was performed for 5 years starting from April 2008, the residents and students were interviewed, and the data was qualitatively and quantitatively analyzed. Further, this research was undertaken after being approved by the University ethical review board.

Results

As study results, the following were observed: 1. The morning market became a firm part of life in the area, providing a location for the residents to mutually interact; 2. Through the cooperation between the residents and the University, a new network was formed; 3. The residents’ health awareness heightened, and “self-care” actions were fostered; 4. Local contributions by the University were recognized; 5. A learning place for the students was established at the morning market; 6. The local health issues became apparent; 7. Medical examinations rate in the area increased;

Conclusions

When the prophylactic intervention model was applied in a community where culture is shared, it suggested that it was an effective care model; also, where good health is promoted on a foundation of interaction among the residents, and community empowerment is encouraged, positive effects were observed from the viewpoint of preventing lifestyle diseases that are on the rise.

Keyword(s)

caring Community Okinawa

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-122

Quality of Life among Parents Who Care the Child Severe Motor and Intellectual Disabilities

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Purpose

This study aims to clarify QOL among parents who care the Child Severe Motor and Intellectual Disabilities at home in Japan.

Methods

1. Subjects: Parents who care the Child Severe Motor and Intellectual Disabilities at home in Japan.
2. Method: Questionnaire survey(The QOL survey used 2 kinds of rating scales: WHOQOL26 and SF-8).

Results

The questionnaires were distributed to 217 persons, and 48 at home of them responded (Table. 1). QOL values for parents who care the Child Severe Motor and Intellectual Disabilities were lower than that of the Japanese mean values in all items of the WHOQOL26 and SF-8(Fig. 1 • 2). WHOQOL scores, the mean QOL value in the physical domain was negatively farthest from the mean value for Japanese adults. Parents of children in special support schools showed significantly lower mean QOL score in the environmental domain than that by parents of children commuting to daycare facilities(t-t, $p < 0.01$)

Conclusions

QOL values for parents who care the Child Severe Motor and Intellectual Disabilities at home were lower. The fact that the mean ages of their children were 22, could be the reason for problems such as physical pain and discomfort in caring for children who have gained height and weight. It is conceivable that there is some factor behind the result that parents of children in special support schools showed significantly lower QOL in the environmental domain than parents of children commuting to daycare facilities.

Keyword(s)

Quality of Life, Parents who care the Child Severe Motor and Intellectual Disabilities

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-123

Gender Difference in the Mediating Effects of Health-related Behavior on the Relationship between Social Capital and Self-rated Health in Okinawa, Japan: Mediation Analysis

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Purpose

The main aim of the present study was to investigate the mediating effects of health-related behavior on the relationship between neighborhood trust and self-rated health with respect to gender.

Methods

A cross-sectional study was conducted on 2012 among 7,425 subjects aged 20-79 who were randomly stratified by age, sex, and community in A town, Okinawa, Japan. Responses were obtained from 1,271 subjects (male 583, female 688, response rate 17.3%). The independent variable was self-rated health, dependent variables were neighbourhood trust, mediate variable were health behaviors such as alcohol consumption, sleep habit, eating habit, physical activities and smoking, and control variable were asked age, education level, living years and spouse. Our analytic design is in the tradition mediational model of Baron and Kenny using SPSS 20.0J, and tested the significance of the mediation with the product-of-coefficients approach using Sobel test.

Results

The moderate alcohol intake on men, and the good eating and sleeping habits on women were associated with increased odds of the respondent living in a perceived high neighborhood trust. The direct effects of neighborhood trust on health were significantly on men and women. The alcohol intake on men (Sobel statistic = -2.07, P = 0.045) and the sleeping habit, but not eating habit, on women (Sobel statistic = -2.15, P = 0.033) effect mediated the relationship between neighborhood trust and self-rated health

Conclusions

The findings suggest that the neighborhood trust may be important for preventing excessive alcohol intake on men, and skipping breakfast or short sleeping on women. People with good perceived neighborhood trust were likely to have good self-rated health, and the relationships are mediated by alcohol intake on men and sleeping habit on women. These are gender difference on the mechanism behind the relationship between neighborhood trust and self-rated health.

Keyword(s)

social capital, self-rated health, health related behaviour, mediating effect

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-124

Study on Sleep Education via an Industry-University Joint Health Festival

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Purpose

Recently, Japan has become a country of severely sleep-deprived people in global terms, due to people staying up late and changing lifestyles. VDT operators in particular tend to lack exposure to light or daytime exercise, making sleep-related health education a priority.

This study aims to clarify the sleep-related lifestyles of participants in the health festival and study how to motivate them and improve their sleep-related lifestyles.

Methods

During a health festival held as part of industry-University collaboration on September 18-19, 2012, a questionnaire survey was used to ask them about their lifestyles, particularly sleep-related. The survey items included attribution, sleep (PSQI-J) and lifestyle-related matters.

Results

The average age was 33.8. and the average sleep time was 6 hours. 89 staff (69.5%) slept for 6 hours or more, while 39 (30.5%) slept for fewer than 6 hours. 6 (16.2%) of the people who slept for fewer than 6 hours went to bed by midnight, compared to 31 (34.8%) of the people who slept for 6 or more hours. The average PSQI-J score was 8.57. The score of those who slept for fewer than 6 hours was 9.18 compared to 8.30 for those who slept for 6 or more hours and both largely exceeded the cutoff value 6. In the post-festival survey, the participants wrote on the survey sheet “I want to have the measurement opportunity again,” and “I got interested in sleep,” which indicated that the health festival provided a good opportunity for participants to consider their own health and sleep.

Conclusions

Only 37 people went to bed by midnight, which indicates that most staff had a night lifestyle. About 70% of people regularly slept for 6 hours or more and the remainder lacked the 6-hour sleep required to recover from mental fatigue.

Keyword(s)

Sleep, industry-University joint health festival

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-125

Assessment on Training Participation and Performance on Medical Procedures by Home-visit Nurses

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Purpose

To assess the current training and performance on medical procedures in home-visit nurses and discuss support for future training.

Methods

An anonymous, self-administered mail questionnaire survey was conducted in 151 institutions enrolled on the 2010 Home-visit Nurse Station Council list in a certain prefecture in Japan. The survey targeted one administrator and two staff members for each institution to investigate subjects' overview, participation in visiting nurse training, and medical procedure skills acquired. The survey was approved by the ethical committee of Japanese Red Cross Toyota College of Nursing for ethical considerations. Analysis was performed using SPSS21.

Results

Responses were received from 164 women (valid analysis rate was 36.2%) with a mean age of 41.8 ± 7.5 years, including 54 administrators (32.9%) and 110 staff members (67.1%). Compared with staff, more administrators thought ethical considerations in research activities were insufficient (Mann-Whitney: $P < 0.012$). According to the results 113 nurses (68.9%) participated in visiting nurse training and 51 (31.1%) did not. In the assessment of medical procedure skills, trained nurses were better than the untrained in making the correct decision to continue or discontinue home care in cases with higher medical dependency (Mann-Whitney U: $P < 0.006$), and also in providing nursing skills appropriately and safely when medical treatment or instructions are given to cases with higher medical dependency (Mann-Whitney U: $P < 0.044$).

Conclusions

Seventy percent of home-visit nurses underwent the training, of whom most were administrators. Trained nurses judged accurately the feasibility of continued home care and provided appropriate and safe care when giving medical treatment or instructions. Visiting nurse training could have helped improve nursing skills in trained nurses. The study was supported by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology 2009 Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B).

Keyword(s)

Home-visit nurse, training, medical procedure, home nursing care

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-126

**The Process of Care Counselling at a Comprehensive Community Support Center
- Patient's with Terminal Cancer at Community Care-**

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Purpose

It is increasing population of elderly people , a large percentage of of whom have special problems. Then, it is an extraordinarily rapidly aged society.

Japanese government setted up 'comprehensive community support centers' in 2008. The workers at comprehensive community support centers play an important role in community care, especially end of life care. The purpose of this study was to clarify the process of care counselling at a comprehensive community support center.

Methods

Subjects were a public health nurse, a social worker and a senior care manager at A comprehensive community support center who provided care counselling for five cases. They were patients with terminal cancer. Date were collected on June 2012- March 2013.

In-depth interviews were conducted and the interviewees were asked about the process of care counselling for their cases. The data were analyzed qualitatively and inductively.

Ethical approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Board of Yokohama Soei University.

Results

The results of the analysis showed that the components were: “Confirming the basic informations for home care ”, “Discussing of service requirements of patients”, “Respecting patients’s (or carers’s) hopes ”, “Setting priorities”, “Coorinating of minimum services”, “Monitoring ” and “Death conference ”.

A public health nurse, a social worker and a senior care manager coodinated patients's minimum services within 7 days after first care counselling.

Conclusions

The process of care counselling at a comprehensive community support center were characteristic of quickly support and making appoint of patients’s (or carers’s) hopes.

Keyword(s)

Care counselling, Process, Comprehensive Community Support Center , Terminal Cancer , Community Care

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-127

**A Study on the Visiting Nurses' Use of Internet Website
-on the House Nursing Practices in Tohoku Area -**

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Purpose

This report examines how the visiting nurses get the necessary nursing information in Tohoku, Japan.

Methods

1) Objective: Five visiting nurses in Tohoku. 2) Data collection: We had the semi-constitutive interview with five visiting nurses for about an hour individually using the interview guide in September, 2012. 3) Analysis: We used inductive and qualitative analysis. 4) Ethical regard: We carried out our study with permission from the ethical committee of A University.

Results

90 phrases were extracted and classified into 5 categories: "nurse' attitude toward getting information", "the use of websites, telephone and books to gather needed information", "participation in a seminar to collect information", "stress reduction by the 'real' communication with participants at the seminar" and "environmental and human factors in getting information about the visiting nursing".

Conclusions

It becomes clear that the visiting nurses are getting extensive knowledge using websites in order to take care of the users of the visiting nurse stations. And it also becomes clear that the websites give the visiting nurses opportunities to attend seminars, so that the nurses are able to get and share deeper knowledge from and with other nurses. Furthermore, attending seminars can reduce the visiting nurses' stress through communicating and exchanging knowledge and information with other nurses.

The visiting nurses not only use the websites to get the information but also regard the importance of having communication with other nurses. From this, we can say that the visiting nurses are making effective use of the information uploaded to the websites. So, from now on, it is needed for the websites to offer more accurate information so as the information to be used more effectively.

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Keyword(s)

home nursing, visiting nurse, information, website

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-128

Using Community-Based Participatory Research to Facilitate Community Resilience for Families and Children with Developmental Disabilities

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Purpose

The goal of this study was to understand, through an examination of day-to-day working practices, how community workers promote community resilience and, in doing so, to identify the process behind and the factors that facilitate community resilience for families and children with developmental disabilities.

Methods

We investigated the community support system in Miyake Town, Nara Prefecture using community-based participatory research. First stage(2009-2010):We interviewed community health nurses and parents of children with developmental disorders about problem regarding community support systems for children with developmental disabilities and analyzed the responses. Second stage (key informant group interview; 2011) : We conducted a group interview to identify problems and task in community support systems for children with developmental disorders. Third stage(intervention research;2012-2013): Occupational therapists worked with 11 children with developmental disabilities on special need classes in community support systems. They gathered data from the Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) for children, and the Stay-Trait anxiety inventory(STAI) for mothers, and then observed participants. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Public University Nara Medical University.

Results

In children aged of 3-6 years old, the SDQ Total Difficulties Score decreased from 15.5 to 14.9. The five subscales of the SDQ were emotional symptoms, conduct problems, hyperactivity inattention, peer relationship problems, and prosocial behavior. Conduct problems score and prosocial behavior score were improved. Both state and trait anxiety scores decreased. Occupational therapists directly collaborated with the multi-occupational person for children with developmental disabilities, and the new system promoted community resilience.

Conclusions

This research increased community resilience, a form of support for children with developmental disabilities and their families. The new system using multi-occupational people to support children with developmental disabilities promoted community resilience. Conduct problems scores and prosocial behavior scores improved.

Keyword(s)

Community-Based Participatory Research Community Resilience Families and Children with Developmental Disabilities

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-129

Happiness Index According to the General Characteristics in Korean Adult

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Purpose

According to the announcement of the OECD in 2012, happiness index of Korea accounted for 24 of 36 countries in. This study intends to investigate degree of happiness index in accordance with the general characteristics of the subject using the health survey data of the community in 2008.

Methods

The subjects of this study were 848 adults in Korea. Data were collected by using a self-reported questionnaire and analyzed using SPSS

12.0 for descriptive statistics, t-test, one-way ANOVA. Measurement was used happiness index introduced by Carol Rothwell and Pete Cohen. The level of happiness was checked by zero (extremely dissatisfied) to the tenth (highly satisfied) scales on the ten questions.

Results

The average score for sufficiency of the basic health needs was 6.84 ± 1.64 , sufficiency of the basic money needs, 6.33 ± 1.90 , sufficiency of the basic safety needs, 7.03 ± 1.45 , satisfy a freedom of choice, 6.75 ± 1.65 , satisfy a sense of community, 6.81 ± 1.55 , outsider relationship, 6.51 ± 1.59 , business engagement, 7.03 ± 1.64 , sufficiency of expectations, 7.13 ± 1.60 , sociability and pliability, 6.87 ± 1.49 , and positive thinking, 7.08 ± 1.57 .

Happiness index showed a significant difference according to gender($t=3.965$, $p<.001$), age($F=25.632$, $p<.001$), marital status($F=20.229$, $p<.001$), education($F=36.296$, $p<.001$), job($F=17.070$, $p<.001$), income($F=49.985$, $p<.001$), subjective health status($F=51.926$, $p<.001$), but did not show a significant difference according to people living with($F=2.200$, $p=.111$).

Conclusions

These results suggest that strategies could improve the level of happiness index. Based on these results, further research should be carried out.

Keyword(s)

Happiness Index, Survey

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-130

Child Guidance Centers' Response Systems in Foreign Languages for Consultation from Foreigners Living in Japan: Analysis of Open-ended Questions by Text Mining

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Purpose

This study aims to qualitatively assess the effectiveness of child guidance centers' response systems in foreign languages for consultation on caregiving(including child abuse) from foreigners living in Japan using responses to open-ended questions.

Methods

A mail survey was conducted among the staff of 219 child guidance centers(centers) in the entire country from September 2010 to January 2011. The survey consisted of open-ended questions about responses in foreign languages for foreigners. Of the answers obtained from 164 centers (RR: 74.9%), 122 answers (valid RR: 74.4%) were analyzed using a text mining method and classified using a cluster analysis by the statistical software.

This study received approval from a University- based ethics committee in August 2010.

Results

The most frequently appearing morphemes were “Interpreter,” “Japanese,” “Consultation,” “Response,” and “Request.” Through a cluster analysis, the data were classified into Cluster 1—“Response applicable to each language used and each level of Japanese proficiency”—and Cluster 2—“Request of interpreter.” In order to determine the specific content of Cluster 1, further cluster analysis was conducted and the results were classified into three sub clusters as follows: “Response in Japanese,” wherein one of the parents is Japanese or the foreign client can speak broken Japanese; “Cooperation with other organizations” to ask local international exchange organizations, volunteer organizations, and governmental body to dispatch interpreters; and “Utilization of familiar resources,” wherein the staff of centers may respond directly if a foreign client's companion serves as an interpreter or if the language that foreign client speaks is understandable to the staff (e.g., English).

Conclusions

With rapid inner globalization in Japanese society, flexibility in responses to clients who speak various languages and have various levels of Japanese proficiency is important.

Consultation on abuse may include serious content. In addition, to provide a link to earlier responses, it is necessary to create a readily accessible multilingual response system.

Keyword(s)

child guidance centers, foreigners living in Japan, Interpreter, text mining, cluster analysis

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-131

Usefulness of Brochure on Play Activities to Nurses Visiting Homebound Children with Severe Motor and Intellectual Disabilities

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Purpose

Based on the findings of an interview survey of home-visiting nurses regarding practical wisdom on play activities with children with severe motor and intellectual disabilities, we produced a brochure on this practical wisdom entitled “Play activities for children with severe motor and intellectual disabilities and home-visiting nurses”. To examine the usefulness of the brochure to home-visiting nurses, this study investigated how the brochure affected nurses’ perception of play.

Methods

Participants were 10 pediatric nurses with <6 years’ experience of making home visits in Prefecture A (response rate, 66.7%). We asked the nurses to play with children with severe motor and intellectual disabilities using paper balloons and to read the brochure afterward. After reading the brochure, the nurses then played with the children again using the paper balloons. The nurses completed a self-administered questionnaire before and after the play activity. We statistically analyzed differences in the responses before and after play and also evaluated free responses. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Nara Medical University.

Results

Nurses’ perception of play did not change significantly after reading the brochure ($p>0.05$). However, one nurse stated that reading the brochure made her want to play more even though her previous perception was that the play would be challenging. Another nurse plans to carefully observe children’s reactions to play activities in order to increase the children’s potential through play.

Conclusions

Our brochure motivated home-visiting nurses to improve their practical skills at playing with children with severe motor and intellectual disabilities. We plan to educate nurses about the importance of play activities, to develop workshops on play activities, and to investigate the effects of play on such children.

Keyword(s)

play activities, children with severe motor and intellectual disabilities, home-visiting nurses

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-132

Relationship between Physical and Mental Health, and Job Satisfaction in Visiting Nurses in Okinawa, Japan

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to clarify the work environment factors that may affect physical and mental health of visiting nurses.

Methods

The subjects were from 48 visiting nursing stations of the total 50 stations in Okinawa. Of the 280 visiting nurses, one hundred fifteen responses (full-time workers) were used for the final analysis. The "HRM checklist" (Human Resource Management Checklist) was used to evaluate healthy conditions, both physical and mental health. Eighteen items related to job satisfaction of visiting nurses were used to classify job satisfaction in reference to previous research. HRM checklist scores were divided into two groups (Low group, High group) by median. As the result of factor analysis, eighteen items related to job satisfaction of visiting nurses were divided into three factors: Workplace, Off-the-job, and Home and Treatment. These three factors were also divided into two groups (Low group, High group) by median. Lastly, we examined the relationship between the HRM score and job satisfaction factors.

Results

As result of the relationship between Job satisfaction factor and HRM score, the low group of HRM scoring was significantly higher than high score group in any job satisfaction factors, such as "Workplace" (approval of the boss, approval of colleagues), "Off-the-job" (approval of the patient, approval of other occupations), and "Home and Treatment" (both at home and at work, satisfaction with salary).

Conclusions

These results suggest that environmental factors rather than the job itself can play a large part in the mental well-being of a home visit nurse. The relation with visiting nurses and patients are not the only ingredient to a nurse's job satisfaction; patients' families and fellow staff members can have a large effect as well.

Keyword(s)

physical and mental health, job satisfaction, visiting nurses

[Community / Home / Public Health] / WANS-P-133

The Analysis on University Students' Smartphone Addiction and Sleep Patterns

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Purpose

This study was conducted to investigate Smartphone using, addiction tendency, and sleep patterns of University students, and to examine their relationship.

Methods

This was a cross sectional descriptive study and data were collected from August 11 to 18, 2012 using convenience sample (n = 154) of students recruited at various locations on campus. Instruments were Smartphone Addiction Self-Rating Scale by Korea Internet & Security Agency (2011) for grasping Smartphone addiction tendency, Insomnia Self-Rating Scale by Kim (2006) for understanding sleep patterns.

Results

General Smartphone using time was 2 to 5 hours (38.3%) per day, call time was below one hour (82.5%), according to analysis of frequency. Smartphone addiction was positively correlate with Smartphone using time except conversation ($r=.394$, $p<.01$) and sleep problem ($r=.654$, $p<.01$).

Conclusions

Smartphone addiction affected to sleep patterns influencing daily life, so further research is needed to determine if Smartphone using and addition pattern were reflected on everyday life.

Keyword(s)

Smartphone, sleep, addiction

[Complementary / Alternative Health Practices] / WANS-P-134

Difficulties Experienced by Type 2 Diabetes Patients in the Process of Learning Progressive Muscle Relaxation

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Purpose

To obtain ideas about how both to teach progressive muscle relaxation (PMR) to type 2 diabetes patients and promote its inclusion in their daily lives, this study aimed to ascertain the difficulties faced by such patients during the PMR learning process.

Methods

1. Subjects: Patients attending outpatient clinics who had been referred by their attending physician and had provided their consent to participate in this study. 2. Methods: (a) During outpatient appointments, patients learned PMR by watching a CD produced by Dr. Koitabashi, and were instructed to practice at home once or twice a day. (b) Berelson's content analysis method was used to analyze self-reflective reports at the start of PMR and at 3 and 6 months after. 3. Ethical considerations: This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the hospital concerned.

Results

1. Patient characteristics: A total of 27 patients provided consent and participated in the study. Among these patients, 24 continued for 6 months and comprised the final group for analysis (3 were unable to continue). 2. Results of content analysis: At the start of PMR, the following 2 categories were identified: "Experience of difficulty felt in the learning process" and "Experience of the lack of improvement in symptoms of diabetes." Three months after the start of PMR, these categories consisted of subcategories, codes, and recording units. The difficult experiences identified were as follows: coordination with the breathing method; and uncomfortable sensations as a result of sticking to the procedure.

Conclusions

Our results suggested that when changes occur that cause patients to experience difficulties in learning PMR, it may be necessary either to use an abridged version or to establish settings for practice that are tailored to patients' individual living environments, depending on the circumstances.

Keyword(s)

type 2 diabetes , progressive muscle relaxation ,difficulties experienced

[Complementary / Alternative Health Practices] / WANS-P-135

The Effects on Relaxation by Hand Massage to Healthy Subjects

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Purpose

Aroma hand massage is convenient nursing care. It reported that it reduces pain and depression of patients. However it is not clear about the effects of hand massage by a nurse. The purpose of this study was to clarify the effects on relaxation by hand massage.

Methods

Participants were 10 healthy subjects. We carried out the experiment in three conditions using crossover design, one was aroma hand massage group, and two was hand massage group and other was control group. The effects on relaxation were measured by heart rate variability, blood pressure, and salivary amylase. We analyzed the frequency of each heart rate variability band by using Fourier transformation methods. We did subjective evaluation using POMS and Visual Analog Scale.

Results

In heart rate variability and salivary amylase, there were no significant differences in three groups. However systolic blood pressure were lower than other groups at 15 minutes after the start of hand massage, and 20 minutes after the end of hand massage in aroma hand massage group. In aroma hand massage group, degree of anger was significantly low ($P<0.05$) at just after massage.

Conclusions

The nursing intervention using aroma hand massage is effective for relaxation and increase comfort.

Keyword(s)

Hand Massage , Relaxation

[Complementary / Alternative Health Practices] / WANS-P-136

The Effect of Mindfulness Meditation Programs on College Students' Perceived Stress, Depression, and Self-efficacy

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Purpose

Due to the academic demands from a theory and practice-based educational program, nursing students can often experience psychological burdens. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of mindfulness meditation programs on nursing students' perceived stress, depression, and self-efficacy.

Methods

A quasi-experimental study with a non-equivalent control group pretest-posttest design was used. Participants were recruited from two nursing colleges. The sample consisted of an intervention group (n=29) that participated in the educational program and a control group (n=30). The experimental group participated in the program for 60 minutes 2 times a week for a total of 8 sessions. The data were collected prior to and 4 weeks after the intervention using self-administered questionnaires. Data analyses utilized descriptive statistics, x2-test, Fisher's exact probability test, and the t-test.

Results

After the application of the mindfulness meditation program, the experimental group showed a significant increase in perceived stress, depression, and self-efficacy scores. However, there were no significant changes in the control group.

Conclusions

These findings indicate that the mindfulness meditation program was useful, and it provided students with a promising solution for meeting challenging academic and professional situations.

Keyword(s)

Stress, Depression, Self-efficacy, Meditation

[Complementary / Alternative Health Practices] / WANS-P-137

The Efficacy of Nei-guan Acupressure on Nausea and Vomiting in Patients with Intravenous Patient Controlled Analgesia

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Purpose

This study was to evaluate the efficacy of nei-guan acupressure on nausea and vomiting in patients who had applied the intravenous patient controlled analgesia(IV-PCA).

Methods

The data was collected during the period from August, 2012 to January, 2013 at a hospital in Busan province. To control the variable, the subjects who underwent surgery a laparoscopic prostatectomy with IV-PCA were randomly assigned to a wrist band group, a sticker push rod group, and a control group. There were 45 males in total with each group consisting of 15 subjects. The degree of nausea was measured by NRS, and the vomiting was measured by the number of vomiting and retching. A wrist band group and a sticker push rod group were applied nei-guan acupressure for 5 hours and rested 1 hour from ward immediately before entering operating room. This process has been provided 4 times for 24 hours. The data was analyzed by descriptive statistics, χ^2 -test, repeated measures ANOVA and Games-Howell test.

Results

Nei-Guan acupressure had effect on nausea about the interaction between group and time ($F=5.01$, $p<.001$), group($F=10.80$, $p<.001$), time($F=26.51$, $p<.001$). In post hoc, the degree of nausea was lower in order a wrist band group, a push rod group, and a control group. Also, it had an effect on vomiting about interaction between group and time($F=2.77$, $p=.032$), group($F=8.89$, $p=.001$), time($F=4.01$, $p=.022$). In post hoc, the number of vomiting of a wrist band group was lower than a control group.

Conclusions

The result of this study could potentially confirm that nei-guan acupressure is an effective therapy for the prevention of nausea and vomiting which was occurred by applying the IV-PCA. Therefore, when patients complain of nausea and vomiting which was occurred by applying the IV-PCA, nurses should provide information about nei-guan acupressure to patients and try to release them from nausea and vomiting.

Keyword(s)

nausea, vomiting, acupressure, analgesia, patient-controlled

[Complementary / Alternative Health Practices] / WANS-P-138

The Lived Experience of Elderly Women Practicing Dan Jeon Breathing As Health Intervention

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Purpose

This study aimed to explore elderly women's lived experience of Dan Jeon Breathing with a view to gaining a deeper understanding of their individual experiences and the meaning that it hold for them.

Methods

Study participants were seven elderly women who have practiced Dan Jeon Breathing over 3 months. Data were collected by means of an in-depth interview using recording from participants from March 30 to December 1 2012. Data were analyzed in accordance with the phenomenological method outlined by Colaizzi (1978).

Results

Theme clusters which emerged from themes were: “recovering after symptoms become worse”, “improving health all the body over”, “having the strong will to live”, “do not realizing their age”.

Conclusions

This study provides us with an understanding on process of their experiences in elderly women practicing Dan Jeon Breathing to maintain and promote their health. Therefore, elderly women who prepare for health and long life can pursue Dan Jeon Breathing as a mind-body nursing intervention.

Keyword(s)

Elderly, Breathing, Qualitative research, Health

[Complementary / Alternative Health Practices] / WANS-P-139

Oriental Medical Rehabilitation Experience of Stroke Patient

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Purpose

The rate of stroke occurrence is increasing and at the same time, patients' concern about rehabilitation is going up too. When the stroke patients are once through with emergency treatments, they are likely to depend on Oriental medicines. So it's imperative to grasp the reality through interviews with the relative patients.

Methods

Analyzed by the method of Colaizzi(1978) after listening to the statements of in-depth, one to one interviews from 20 participants.

Results

Resulting from the analyses of the significant statements, 31 theme and 14 theme cluster had been derived, and those were categorized to 7 categories, which were ' Strong shock caused by sudden attack', ' As known, western medicine is effective especially for emergency situation', ' Angry with unattentive care treatment of University hospital', ' Previous good experience on Oriental medicine', ' Like various treatments of Oriental medical hospital', ' Try various health treatments upon my own judgements', ' New, fresh way of life with generous giving'

Conclusions

At the emergency situation of stroke occurrence, Western medicine including medical procedure and surgery in general hospital were understandably chosen. However, for long-term rehabilitation medicine, it appeared that Oriental medical method was preferred. So it is imperative to apply the nursing interventions that can enhance patients' satisfaction by attentive conversation with sufficient time and applying proper treatment method considering patients' disease characters.

Keyword(s)

Oriental Medicine , Rehabilitation, Stroke Patient

[Complementary / Alternative Health Practices] / WANS-P-140

Experiences of Acupuncture in the Patients with Prehypertension and Stage I Hypertension in Clinical Trial

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Purpose

This study was to explore the meaning of the subjective experiences of participants who attended in clinical trial of acupuncture on prehypertension and stage I hypertension.

Methods

Data was collected through individual semi-structured interviews with 7 participants who finished the acupuncture treatment of hypertension. The data were analyzed using qualitative thematic analysis.

Results

A total of 6 themes were drawn: participants took part in the clinical trial coincidentally; participant's previous trust of Oriental Therapy; after acupuncture treatments finishes, participants experienced physical condition improvement; participants' fear of western treatment of hypertension; as a subjects of a trial, participants consider the trial result as a duty; started to self-manage for health care after the clinical trial finished.

Conclusions

Participants of prehypertension and stage I hypertension experienced physical condition improvement after acupuncture treatments finished. Further research on patients with significant hypertension-related symptoms will need to be conducted, in order to explore patients' clinical-related experiences in acupuncture treatment.

Keyword(s)

experience, acupuncture, hypertension, phenomenology theory, qualitative

[Cultural Diversity] / WANS-P-141

Factors Associated with Mammography Adherence among Married Chinese Women in Yanbian of China

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Purpose

Despite the importance of going for regular mammograms, the incidence and mortality rate of breast cancer have been increasing in China. Insufficient studies on the factors affecting mammography adherence in Chinese married women have been observed. The purpose of this study was to explore the factors associated with adherence to going for regular mammography among Chinese married women.

Methods

The participants were recruited conveniently and included Chinese and Korean Chinese women who were married, living at Yanbian City in China. Demographic information, status regarding eight risk factors of breast cancer, health responsibility, and perceived benefits/barriers of mammography were obtained. Descriptive analyses, t-test, and multivariate analysis were performed. Hierarchical logistic regression was conducted to explore the factors associated with regular mammography adherence in Chinese and Korean Chinese subgroups.

Results

About 24% of the sample population was adherent in going for regular mammography. The adherent group was significantly more educated, had more children, and had a lower proportion experiencing early menarche and a greater menopausal proportion than the non-adherent group. The final model using logistic regression analysis showed that being Chinese (OR = 2.199 [1.224–3.951]), having no or one child (OR = 4.879 [1.835–12.976]), early menarche (OR = 3.515 [1.057–11.694]), being menopause (OR=3.120 [0.965–10.088]), 40-49 aged (OR=2.374 [1.099–5.124], low education (OR = 0.400 [0.211–0.765]), and perceiving greater benefits in doing mammography (OR = 1.080 [1.014–1.151]) were significantly associated with mammography adherence, after controlling for covariates.

Conclusions

Sociocultural sensitive intervention for minorities should be emphasized when improving the adherence of regular mammography. Intervention tailored for women with lower education should be delivered and the benefits of mammography should be propagated to women in rural areas of China.

Keyword(s)

Breast cancer, Mammography, Adherence, Chinese women, Perceived benefits

[Cultural Diversity] / WANS-P-142

Developing a Health Literacy Scale among Brazilian Mothers (HLSBM) in Japan

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Purpose

Japanese Brazilians were the 3rd largest immigrant group in Japan in 2011. Their health issues have caused concern, as their limited language made them vulnerable by hindering access to health services. In considering child health, mothers' health literacy is very important.

This study aimed to develop a health literacy scale among Brazilian mothers in Japan.

Methods

Questionnaires were distributed to 1474 mothers of students from 14 Brazilian schools from December 2011 to March 2012. Among 698 collected, 558 questionnaires were analyzed after eliminating missing values and multiple responses.

We prepared 29 candidate items for HLSBM, based on Nutbeam's concept of functional, interactive, and critical literacy. The questionnaire included (1) the HLSBM; (2) Ishikawa's health literacy scale; and (3) mothers' socio-demographic characteristics.

The dimensional structure was determined statistically using confirmatory factor analysis. Validity was also analyzed by Pearson's correlation with Ishikawa's scale and Kendall's coefficient of concordance among researchers. Cronbach's alpha coefficients were calculated to examine internal consistency.

Results

The confirmatory factor analysis revealed a two-factor model (five items for Basic Literacy and five items for Critical Literacy) with sufficient goodness of fit (GFI. 969, AGFI. 945, NFI. 959, CFI. 972, RMSEA. 060). The internal consistency values of the total score, Basic and Critical Literacy sub-scales were .819, .889 and .667, respectively. Kendall's coefficient of concordance showed good agreement of researchers ($p < .001$). Pearson's correlation coefficients with Ishikawa's scale were .554 for total score, .446 for Basic Literacy, and .472 for Critical Literacy.

Conclusions

The HLSBM consisting of 2 factors was confirmed to be valid and reliable. The subjects being relatively well-off, we need to examine further validity and reliability of the scale with other Brazilian mothers' groups. However, the HLSBM must be useful for understanding this vulnerable group's health literacy and its associated factors.

Keyword(s)

Health Literacy, Japanese Brazilians, Immigrants Health

[Cultural Diversity] / WANS-P-143

Nursing Care Needs on Perinatal Health of Chinese Married Immigrant Women in South Korea

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Purpose

This study was done to identify nursing care needs for pregnancy, delivery, postpartum care, and childrearing during the perinatal period among Chinese women who immigrated to South Korea through international marriage.

Methods

This study was descriptive research, the subjects included 148 Chinese married migrant women living in 25 Gus (borough-level) and Guns (county-level) nationwide in South Korean. A tool used in this study was based on Roy's four different modes of adaptation, this tool was divided in four main categories of pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, and childbearing, which included the total of 53 question items. Cronbach's α value for this study was .94. The data were collected from February 15 to August 30, 2012. Translators working at health centers visited and had an interview with Chinese women. Data analyzed by SPSS 18.0 Window Program

Results

The average age of the subjects was 28.7, as much as 66.2% of the subjects reported the past experience of delivery prior to this study, 20.3% was pregnant at the time of collecting the data. The average score of the total health care needs for the entire process of pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum care, and childrearing of the subjects was 3.39 score out of 4 score, with the highest score on the childrearing (3.42), followed by childbirth (3.39), postpartum care (3.38), and pregnancy (3.35), in order.

Conclusions

Chinese immigrant women were interest in their perinatal nursing care especially childrearing care. Therefore, it would be urgent to develop a more effective health care services and educational programs that lead those Chinese immigrant women to be adjusted to fit the mainstream of the Korean society in order to help them give birth to healthy children and successful outcomes of pregnancy

Keyword(s)

Perinatal care, Health, Emigrants and immigrants, Women

[Cultural Diversity] / WANS-P-144

Creating Nursing Care Plans for Culturally Diverse Patients in Japan – from the Perspective of Brazilian Residents and Healthcare Providers –

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Purpose

Since the amendment of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Law in 1990, which enables Japanese descendants and their spouses to stay in Japan without strict limitations on their work and period of stay, the number of foreign residents, such as Japanese-Brazilians, has increased rapidly. These foreign nationals are staying longer with family and are increasingly using healthcare services. However, the capacity of local healthcare systems to provide high-quality services to these patients has not commensurately increased. Therefore we are discussing how to create nursing care plans for culturally diverse patients' needs.

Methods

We analyzed qualitatively cultural factors for creating nursing care plans using data from three focus group discussions with Brazilian residents and two focus group discussions with healthcare service providers who were familiar with foreign patients in Shizuoka between 2009 and 2011. The study protocols were approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the University of Shizuoka.

Results

We investigated problematic situations for Brazilian patients as follows: 1) Unfamiliar with Japanese healthcare system, 2) Communication process with healthcare providers included unsatisfactory attitudes and explanations, 3) Lack of mental supports by healthcare providers, especially in severe cases, 4) Ignoring patient treatment indicators, such as pain, 5) Uncomfortable hospital stay, and 6) Lack of professional interpreters. Miscommunications and lack of supportive mental care for complex cases especially affected patients' health outcomes. Nurses are expected to have effective impact on culturally diverse patients in nursing practices when nurses recognize such culturally diverse patient needs.

Conclusions

We identified specific cultural factors which nurses should consider when they are creating nursing care plans. We strongly suggested that nursing care would have great positive effect on patient quality of life and treatment outcomes if nurses can integrate their assessments of specific cultural factors impacting individual patients into nursing care plans.

Keyword(s)

Cultural competence; Transcultural nursing; Patient-provider communication; Japan

[Cultural Diversity] / WANS-P-145

Adaptation Process of Mothers-in-law of Vietnamese Women Married to Korean Men

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Purpose

This study was conducted to generate a grounded substantive theory of the adaptation process of mothers-in-law of Vietnamese women married to Korean husbands.

Methods

Thirteen women who had Vietnamese daughters-in-law were interviewed. Data were transcribed verbatim and analyzed using a grounded theory method.

Results

A total of 9 categories with 21 sub-categories were extracted from 268 concepts. Identified phenomenon was 'overcoming differences' and core category was 'trying one's best to live together with the daughter-in-law'. Nine categories were grouped into 3 stages of adaptation process: encountering, struggling, and living together.

Conclusions

The result showed that a negotiation process of meeting each other's need continued when individuals from different cultural and personal backgrounds had to live together. Health professionals assist this adaptation process by providing these women with insights into various ways of meeting each other's need while they are struggling.

Keyword(s)

Adaptation mothers-in-law Vietnamese International marriage

[Cultural Diversity] / WANS-P-146

Acculturation, Quality of Life, Depression, and Serenity among International Students Studying in Korea

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Purpose

Many international students from various countries have studied in South Korea. Acculturation is the process of adapting to the foreign culture and it could be vital to adapt the new culture among international students studying in Korea. This study examined the acculturation, quality of life, depression, and serenity among international students studying in Korea.

Methods

This study was part of an ongoing cross-sectional, descriptive study conducted on international undergraduate/graduate school students studying in a University, Suwon, Korea. Acculturation was used The Acculturation Index and Relative Autonomy Index. Quality of life, depression, and serenity were measured using the world health organization quality of life (QoL), Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale, and Brief Serenity Scale, respectively.

Results

The average age was 27 years old. Slightly more than half of the participants were male (61.4%) and 70.5% was Asian. Mean score of acculturation to own country (110.0 ± 20.30) was higher than that to Korean culture (84.1 ± 23.50). The percentages of integration, assimilation, separation, and marginalization were 22.7%, 27.3%, 27.3%, and 22.7%, respectively. Mean score of autonomy was 17.8 ± 10.48 and 90% have autonomous motivation. Mean of QoL and depression were 55.3 ± 7.60 and 40.2 ± 7.92 . Serenity score was 3.4 ± 0.71 points out of 5. Acculturation to Korean culture correlated positively with QoL ($r = .326$, $p = .031$), while acculturation to own country correlated positively with autonomy ($r = .449$, $p = .002$) and serenity ($r = .382$, $p = .011$).

Conclusions

The results of this study concluded that it is needed to detect early regular psychosocial health check of international students and establish the school policy according to acculturation to adapt a new Korean culture among this population.

Keyword(s)

Acculturation, QoL, depression, serenity, international student

[Cultural Diversity] / WANS-P-147

Factors Associated with Subjective Health Status and Happiness among Adolescents in Multi-cultural Families

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Purpose

This study was conducted to examine the degree of subjective health status and happiness and its related factors among adolescents in multi-cultural families.

Methods

Data were extracted from the Eighth Korea Youth Risk Behavior Web-based Survey 2012. Participants of the study included 550 adolescents. Data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics, t-test, Pearson's correlation, one-way ANOVA, and stepwise multiple regression with SPSS/WIN 20.0.

Results

The mean scores of subjective health status and happiness of participants were 3.81(SD=0.89) and 3.60(SD=0.89), respectively. The subjective health status was positively correlated with degree of subjective happiness. The factors that affected subjective health status included subjective happiness, muscle strength activity, moderate physical activity, satisfaction of sleep, stress, and economic status while those that affected subjective happiness were subjective health status, satisfaction of sleep, economic status, stress, and depression.

Conclusions

To improve the subjective health status and happiness of adolescents from multi-cultural families in Korea, it is need to develop differentiated programs according to economic status, physical activity, sleep, and emotional factors such as stress and depression.

Keyword(s)

Subjective health status, Happiness, Multi-cultural family, Adolescents

[Cultural Diversity] / WANS-P-148

The Relationship between the Nutritional Status of Men and Sex Ratio at Birth

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Purpose

Generally, the birth rate of males is slightly higher than that of females, with a sex ratio at birth (SRB) of approximately 1.05. However, there is significant deviation from this value in some countries and regions. In addition to artificial manipulation of the SRB, the socio-cultural environment of these regions, including hygiene, healthcare systems, and nutrition, is thought to be the cause of these deviations. The nutritional status of women has been reported to cause changes in the SRB. However, the effects of men's nutritional status have not been reported previously, and only a few studies have compared the nutritional conditions between countries and regions.

This study investigated the correlations between SRB and the nutritional status of men in different countries. There are various indicators for nutrition; this report focuses on body composition, adopting the body mass index (BMI), a measure of obesity using height and weight, as the primary indicator of nutritional status.

Methods

The targets for comparison were 45 countries with demographic data (both urban and rural) on BMI available from the World Health Organization's Global Database on Body Mass Index, which can be considered as relatively complete. The United Nations Population Division's 2008 Revision Population Database was used for obtaining SRB data. This report analyzed the correlation between the proportional BMI classifications (normal, overweight, underweight, obese, and moderate or severe thinness) and SRB. SPSS 11.0J for Windows was used for statistical analysis.

Results

A significant positive correlation ($p < 0.05$) was observed between the normal and overweight BMI classifications and SRB

Conclusions

suggesting that improved nutritional status may lead to an increase in male birth rates.

Keyword(s)

sex ratio , nutrition, BMI, men

[Ethics] / WANS-P-149

Clarifying Clinical Nursing Skills to Resolve Clinical Ethical Problems

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Purpose

Clinical conditions that provoke an emotional frustration cause nurses to have moral distress. Unresolved moral distress decreases nurses' levels of job satisfaction resulted in nurses' burnout. The purpose of this study was to clarify clinical nurses' skills in relation to assessing patients' ethical problems and making an appropriate nursing intervention in order to resolve nurses' moral distress.

Methods

As a qualitative design of this study, content analysis was utilized on the interviewed data. Study participants were recruited during a learning session of nursing ethics as a part of the hospital's career ladder programs. Six nurses were agreed to provide their moral distress cases and to be interviewed regarding their cases' situations. The privacy & anonymity of study participants were assured. The ethical committee at the Kobe City College of Nursing gave this research approval.

Results

As the result of content analysis of the interviewed data, following nursing skills were clarified, such as communicating with patients to have sympathy for patients' minds, involving and coordinating with family members or other medical personnel to support patients' decision making, collaborating with families or significant others for implementing patients' beneficence, and taking an objective view without imposing nurses' own values.

Conclusions

The result of our study elucidates 5 nursing skills to assess patients' ethical conditions and to make better decisions of improving patients' problems resulted in alleviating nurses' moral distress. Further study will be needed to investigate whether these skills are specific to a certain ethical situation and to develop educational methods to train these skills.

Keyword(s)

clinical nursing skills, ethical problems, moral distress

[Ethics] / WANS-P-150

Nurses' View of Restraint Use in Hospital Settings

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Purpose

Restraint use can result in numerous problems for the patients, including death by strangulation, falls injuries, deconditioning, skin breakdown, incontinence, constipation and psychological effects such as agitation and emotional distress. The aim of this study was to investigate nurses' attitudes towards restraint use in hospital settings.

Methods

A descriptive study was conducted to measure nurses' view of restraint use. Nurses employed in areas of internal, surgical, and sanatorium wards of three hospitals received a questionnaire. The questionnaire included nurse's characteristics, previous experience of restraint use (11 items), and reasons for use.

Results

The questionnaire was sent to a total of 227 nurses and was returned by 205, giving a response rate of 90.3%. The sample had a mean age of 35.8 years (range 20–62 years, SD 10.1) and had been nursing for an average of 7.6 years (range 0.4–34 years, SD 7.4). As expected, the majority of respondents were women (94.6%). Nearly half of the respondents (45.1%) worked in internal wards, and surgical wards (24.4%) or sanatorium wards (25.4%). High prevalence were reported at mittens to prevent from a feeding tube or a catheter (96.1%), restraint belt to protecting older person from falling out of chair (84.9%), and bedside rails (83.4%). Additionally, regarding mittens, significant difference was shown in type of wards (surgical wards > internal wards > sanatorium wards). The reasons of preventing from a feeding tube or a catheter (94.1%) and protecting older person from falling (90.7%) were highly observed.

Conclusions

Nurses' views of restraint use were shown for preventing from pulling out catheter, feeding tube, and IV, moreover, different rates were observed among three wards.

Keyword(s)

restrain, nurse, hospital

[Ethics] / WANS-P-151

Emotions and Educational Needs of Nurses Involved in Decision Making Processes for Changing Treatment Strategies for Elderly Cancer Patients

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Purpose

In Japan, which has become a full-fledged aged society, it is expected that there will be more opportunities to change treatment strategies from aggressive interventions to palliative care. This study aims to reveal the emotions, responses, and educational needs of nurses involved in decision making processes for changing treatment strategies for elderly cancer patients at general hospitals.

Methods

Regarding the emotions, responses, and educational needs of nurses involved in changing treatment strategies for elderly cancer patients, we interviewed 15 nurses working at hospitals in Japan employing a semi-structured questionnaire survey.

Results

All 15 subjects were female, ranging in age from 27 to 58 (mean: 41.0) years.

The verbatim transcripts were analyzed for semantic content. Five categories, including “treatment discontinuation due to advanced age is distressing for patients and healthcare professionals”, were identified to describe the emotions of nurses involved in changing treatments for elderly cancer patients. To describe the educational needs of nurses, 5 categories, including “ability to observe and assess pain of patients” and “views of life and death that facilitate responses to various values of elderly cancer patients”, were identified.

Conclusions

The nurses working at general hospitals in Japan, which has become a super-aged society, were found to empathize with the total pain of elderly cancer patients and their families who were required to change treatment strategies. Moreover, it was found that the nurses needed to learn how to specifically respond to problems of decision making by patients and to develop their own views of life and death. This study revealed that nurses act as patient advocates to provide better quality of life through multidisciplinary team intervention even after treatment strategies have been changed.

Keyword(s)

elderly cancer patients, decision making, processes for changing treatment , educational needs of nurses

[Ethics] / WANS-P-152

Actor of Nursing in the Context of Moral Uncertainty

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Purpose

In nursing, moral uncertainty (A. Jameton) can be experienced in any situation. In the field of psychiatric/mental health nursing, in particular, nurses appear to be experiencing moral uncertainty more frequently than other clinical settings due to the historical background of psychiatry and its unique “ward culture.” In order to describe moral uncertainty that nurses working in a psychiatric department are experiencing as exactly as it is.

Methods

We conducted unstructured interviews about moral uncertainty with four nurses who agreed to offer cooperation and provided consent to our study.

Results

We then discussed the question, “who is the actor of nursing,” that was surfaced from the description of narratives provided by the nurses. It is evident that the actor of nursing is not the nurse herself/himself who gives nursing actions, but the patient who receives them.

Conclusions

E. Wiedenbach said, “The purpose of clinical nursing is to meet the need the individual is experiencing as a need for help.” What was revealed from the narratives of the nurses we interviewed, however, was that the actor of nursing was none other than the nurse herself/himself at the moment of deciding whether or not she/he would get involved in “public life (H. Arendt)” existing in the ward culture of the psychiatric department. The reason is that, in the context of moral uncertainty, the standard of virtue applied in the decision of refusing the involvement in public life lies in the hands of the nurse herself/himself and that facing oneself and living inside the self is the only certainty in virtue.

Keyword(s)

moral uncertainty Actor of Nursing psychiatric/mental health nursing

[Ethics] / WANS-P-153

The Influence of Moral Sensitivity and Critical Thinking Dispositions on Biomedical Ethics Awareness of Nursing Students

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to identify influence of moral sensitivity and critical thinking dispositions on biomedical ethics awareness of nursing students.

Methods

Data collection was done using a self-report questionnaire answered by 508 nursing students from six universities located in Gwangju and ChonRa-Do. The data was analyzed by t-test, ANOVA, Pearson's Correlation Coefficients and stepwise multiple regression using SPSS 20.0 program.

Results

Biomedical ethics awareness had significant positive correlation with moral sensitivity($r=.550$, $p<.001$) and critical thinking dispositions($r=.591$, $p<.001$). Ethical values, critical thinking dispositions, moral sensitivity, intend to attend in class for biomedical ethics, religion, academic year and University transfer significantly predicted 60.4% of biomedical ethics awareness of nursing students.

Conclusions

Biomedical ethics awareness of nursing students can be affected by moral sensitivity and critical thinking dispositions, including ethical values. Therefore, it is necessary to develop the curriculum and teaching strategies for improving moral sensitivity and critical thinking dispositions.

Keyword(s)

Bioethics, Morals, Nursing Students, Regression Analysis

[Ethics] / WANS-P-154

Dilemmas Factors Facing Japanese Nurses Regarding Physical Restraint of Elderly Patients with Dementia by Nurse's Educations

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Purpose

Background: In 2000, a decree, "Regulations prohibiting physical restraint," passed by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, legally prohibited the physical restraint of elderly patients. However, physical restraint of elderly patients is still carried out in general hospitals not covered by this decree. The dilemma felt by nursing staff in such institutions has been previously reported (Yamamoto et al., 2000; Yamamoto, 2001), but a detailed educational clarification of this dilemma is important in order to resolve the issue.

Object: Clarification of the dilemma felt by nurse's education working in general wards in community hospitals regarding the physical restraint of elderly patients with dementia.

Methods

This study used an independently-prepared questionnaire.

Subjects is ; Hospitals in the Kansai area were screened using the purposive selection method (Takagi, 1984), and 186 nurses working in Kansai area hospitals who agreed to participate were enrolled.

Results

Explanatory factor analysis revealed four dilemma factors by experience level. Six factors were extracted for registered nurses (N=47; KMO=0.7; Bartlett test was significant; cumulative contribution ratio, 76.7%). Five factors were extracted for public health nurses (N=37; KMO=0.7; Bartlett test was significant; cumulative contribution ratio, 74.9%). Four factors were extracted for midwives (N=51; KMO=0.7; Bartlett test was significant; cumulative contribution ratio, 72.9%). Four factors were extracted for assistant nurses (N=51; KMO=0.7; Bartlett test was significant; cumulative contribution ratio, 72.9%).

Conclusions

Regarding the dilemma faced by nurses concerning the physical restraint of elderly patients, deferent factors were extracted, and the dilemma clarified by Level of Nursing Experience.

Keyword(s)

Dilemmas, Japanese Nurses ,Physical Restraint ,Elderly Patients with dementia

[Evidence-Based Nursing] / WANS-P-155

Warming of Upper Arm Increases Prefrontal Cortical Oxygenation in Association with Comfortable Feeling: A NIRS Study

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Purpose

Footbath is well known as a relaxation treatment to relieve the patients from fatigue and other symptoms. However, footbath requires temperature-controlled warm water and therefore its use is restricted. In an attempt to confirm a simple and convenient relaxation treatment instead of footbath, we examined the effects of upper arm-warming, which was induced by a commercially available disposable body warmer (DBW), on cerebral tissue oxygenation by a functional near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS).

Methods

Eight healthy subjects (20 years old) with blindfold applied non-warm DBW to both upper arms in the initial pre-task period (10 min), warm DBW in the middle task period (10 min) and non-warm DBW in the last post-task period (10 min), in a sitting posture. Cortical oxygenation levels were continuously monitored throughout total 30 min-period by NIRS. Comfortable and uncomfortable feelings were examined in each period by questionnaire. This study was conducted in accordance with the revised version of the Helsinki declaration and was approved by the Kio University Ethical Committee. It was explained to the subjects and was obtained consent by a researcher.

Results

Prefrontal cortical oxygenation was increased in 6 out of 8 subjects during the warming-task period. Moreover, oxygenation levels in medial prefrontal cortex were found to correlate positively with score of comfortable feeling. These results suggest that the upper arm-warming by DBW brings out comfortable feeling via medial prefrontal cortex activation.

Conclusions

Thus, the upper arm warming, using the convenient DBW, may be a potential modality for inducing relaxation in a bedside care.

Keyword(s)

relaxation, disposable body warmer, NIRS

[Evidence-Based Nursing] / WANS-P-156

Effect of Foot Bath on the Plasma Concentration of Tissue Factor Pathway Inhibitor Produced by Endothelial Cells in Healthy Subjects

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Purpose

Endothelial cells express various anticoagulant factors such as thrombomodulin, tissue factor pathway inhibitor (TFPI), and heparin-like proteoglycan, which play an important role in regulation of blood coagulation. Foot bath is a common nursing technique and previously, it has been reported that foot bath has various effects such as sedative effect on autonomic nervous system and preventive effect against diabetic feet. However, preventive effect of foot bath against thrombosis has been unknown. In the present study, to evaluate the effect of foot bath on prevention of thrombosis, changes of plasma concentrations of TFPI, which are produced by endothelial cells and function as a physiological inhibitor to factor Xa, were measured during and after foot bath using water of various temperatures.

Methods

We divided healthy volunteers into 37°C, 40°C and 43°C foot bath groups, and obtained plasma samples from the subjects of each group before foot bath, immediately after 10 and 20 min foot bath, and also 10 min and 20 min after 20 min foot bath. Plasma TFPI concentration was measured using commercially available ELISA kit.

Results

Plasma TFPI concentration at each time point of 37°C and 43°C foot bath was not significantly changed as compared with that before the foot bath. However, plasma TFPI concentration immediately after 20 min foot bath using 40°C water was significantly increased as compared with before foot bath. In addition, maximum TFPI concentration for each subject in 43°C foot bath shows a significant overall increase as compared with that in the same subject before foot bath.

Conclusions

These results suggest that foot bath promotes TFPI expression in endothelial cells and/or secretion of TFPI from endothelial cells, and foot bath using 40°C water has a preventive effect against thrombosis.

Keyword(s)

foot bath, tissue factor pathway inhibitor, endothelial cells, prevention of thrombosis

[Evidence-Based Nursing] / WANS-P-157

The Need for Skin Disinfection Prior to Subcutaneous Injections - A Comparison of Trends in Studies and Nursing Textbooks in Japan

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Purpose

According to WHO guidelines, skin disinfection prior to subcutaneous injections is not specified as essential. However, in clinical settings in Japan, it is routinely conducted. This study is to explore the factors causing this difference and compare trends in studies and nursing textbooks in Japan.

Methods

Ichushi Web was searched for Japanese articles, using the keywords “injections”, “disinfection”, and “original articles”, and a total of 136 articles were retrieved. Of these, six were related to this study. PubMed and CINAHL were searched for articles from outside Japan using the keywords “injections”, “disinfection”, “diabetes”, and “insulin”, and more than 1,000 studies were retrieved. Thirteen papers were included in the analysis. Books issued after the year 2000 in the database of Hokkaido University were searched for with the keywords “basic nursing skills”, and nineteen volumes were included in the analysis.

Results

Five domestic papers among the six identified, investigated actual conditions focusing on patients with using injection of insulin. The sixth paper had conducted RCT, reporting that there were no infections. Studies from outside Japan include three experimental and one semi-experimental study, two investigations of actual conditions, three reports of a general nature, and four article reviews. All of these various references reported no symptoms of infections. The textbooks for nursing skills used in Japan showed no evidence of studies of disinfection.

Conclusions

The absence of evidence in the textbooks for nursing skills may be a factor contributing to the practice of skin disinfection prior to subcutaneous injections as presently practiced in Japan. Therefore, it is necessary to further analyze the actual conditions of the skin disinfection in clinical settings in Japan.

Keyword(s)

injections, disinfection, literature review

[Evidence-Based Nursing] / WANS-P-158

A Survey of Care for Hand Hygiene Provided to Patients by Japanese Nurses

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Purpose

Pathogens colonize the skin of patients and things within the reach of patients. We aimed to clarify the state of care for hand hygiene by Japanese nurses for patients with reduced activity.

Methods

We distributed self-administered questionnaires to 255 nurses randomly selected in Japanese major hospitals. Questionnaire items included method of care and situations for providing care, time and frequency of care, reasons for care, and what nurses considered effective methods for preventing infection. The ethics committee of A University approved the study.

Results

A total of 136 nurses responded to the questionnaire. For low activity level patients, about 75% of nurses used wet towels daily and half of the nurses carried out bathing and hand baths once a week. Assistance with hand hygiene was performed when nurses found hands to be contaminated or when patients requested it. It was performed less often for bedridden patients, particularly after eating and excretion care. Half of the nurses responded that they “did not have enough time,” and 10% responded that patients’ hands “were not dirty” or that they “did not pay attention to hands.” Almost all nurses responded that handwashing with soap was an effective method to prevent infections.

Conclusions

Although nurses were aware that wet towels do not prevent infections, they used them in every day care for hand hygiene. The frequency of care for hand hygiene was low for patients with low activity levels, particularly when nurses were busy with work. Furthermore, some nurses had the mistaken impression that the hands of bedridden patients would not be contaminated. Our findings suggest the need to request the support of other professionals in order to increase the frequency of providing care for hand hygiene. This study was supported in part by a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (no. 21592736).

Keyword(s)

care for hand hygiene low activity level patients nursing care prevention of infection

[Evidence-Based Nursing] / WANS-P-159

Effects of Different Lifestyle Conditions on Circadian Variation in Skin Temperature Response to the Cold Water Immersion

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Purpose

In Nursing, there are many cares in regard with thermal-environments, such as washing hands, bath, shower or shampooing hair. However, it has been performed cares without such a physiological viewpoint related to thermal circadian variation and thermal homeostasis.

This study aimed to clear whether the different lifestyle conditions influence on circadian variation of skin temperature to the cold water immersion.

Methods

Non randomized controlled trial. The participants were divided into two groups. Group A (n=6) spent time in a common usual life with breakfast, lunch and dinner, and without lights from 0:00 to 6:00. Group B (n=9) spent time following the modified constant routine method. They kept themselves in semi-Fowler's position under the dim light condition during all the day and took light meal and water every 2 hours. All participants' middle finger was immersed to cold water with 7 °C for 15 minutes every 2 hours. The finger temperature (Tf) and rectal one (Tre) were continuously recorded. The participants were asked their subjective cool sensation during water immersion. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Fukuoka Women's University.

Results

The Tf after the cold water immersion was significantly lower than before immersion through all the day in group B, whereas it was so only from 3:00 to 11:00 in group A. The minimum value of Tf during immersion and subjective cool sensation significantly showed negative correlation ($r=-0.37$, $p=0.03$)

In Group A, their recovery reactions of Tf were quicker in the afternoon than those in Group B. On the contrary, in group B, their recovery reactions were stable through all the day.

Conclusions

We suggested that the afternoon was the optimum time zone to perform nursing cares for patients with normal circadian rhythm related to thermal conditions.

Keyword(s)

thermal nursing care,optimal time zone for nursing,circadian variation

[Evidence-Based Nursing] / WANS-P-160

The Effect of Bed Climate on Infant Sleep

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Purpose

The microclimate formed between bedding and the body is referred to as "bed climate", and a bed temperature of 33°C and relative humidity of 50-60% are thought to be optimal. However, few studies have been done on infant bed climate to date. Starting in 2006, we collected data on the sleep-wake status and bed climate underneath and at the feet of sleeping infants in the homes of 19 healthy infants. Data analysis showed no seasonal differences in bed temperature, but relative humidity was significantly higher in summer. One case showed a relative humidity in summer that was not as high as for the others. This infant slept on a cotton-core futon mattress. The aim was to examine infant sleep status and home bed climate in polyester futon mattresses and cotton futon mattresses or cotton pad.

Methods

Data was collected from four infant under 6-months old. Bed climate and sleep-wake status were monitored for 3 nights for each futon mattress type, cotton and polyester. A Data Logger LT-8B (Gram) was used to record the temperature and relative humidity of the mattress for 1 minute underneath the infant and at the feet. Sleep-wake status was comprehensively determined using an actigraph (AMI). Data for each night were analyzed and the polyester and cotton data were compared.

Results

There were no differences in bed temperature between mattress types, but there were differences in bed relative humidity. Relative humidity was higher in summer with the polyester futon mattress than with the cotton futon mattress. Also with the cotton mattress, wake time was shorter and sleep time was longer.

Conclusions

This suggests that cotton mattresses have a positive effect on sleep.

Keyword(s)

bed climate infant sleep

[Evidence-Based Nursing] / WANS-P-161

The Suggestion of Preprandial Hand Stimulation Care to Cerebral Activity of Elderly

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Purpose

A hot towel is often used to clean hands at elderly facilities. This method provides only weak stimulation about cerebral activity. I validated the difference between healthy adult and elderly living in the elderly facilities using each of two types of hot cloth and hot water stimulation to the hand. I aimed at verifying about whether there is a difference in hot cloth and hot water, and whether there was the difference in the reaction of the adults with the elderly persons.

Methods

The subjects of adult were 16 whom an agreement of research was obtained (average age 21. \pm 0.7). The subjects of elderly people were 13 (average age 86.5 \pm 10.5). Elderly people and their families gave informed consent. Their EEG was measured in two regions (Fp1, C3) when stimulating the right hand by hot cloth and hot water. As tactile stimulation, I wiped the hand with a dry towel after thermic stimulation. Measurement performed 3-minutes rest, 2-minutes thermal stimulation and 2-minutes tactile stimulation periods; each section was analyzed. The fast Fourier transform (FFT) was performed on measured EEG to calculate the average power values of α band (8-13 Hz) and β band (13-30 Hz).

Results

Comparison between the adults and the elderly, at the thermal stimulation using hot cloth, α -power values of elderly significantly increased in C3. Using hot water, at the thermal stimulation, β -power values of elderly significantly increased in C3. Additionally, at the tactile stimulation, β -power values of elderly significantly increased in both.

Conclusions

In the elderly, it is well known that the reactivity of EEG is reduced. In case of hot water, EEG power values of the elderly were significantly increased. In the viewpoint of cerebral activation, findings suggested that nursing with hand wash, using hot water is more favorable than hot cloth. It may reduce an aspiration.

Keyword(s)

Long-Term Care Health Facility, EEG, hand wash, preprandial care

[Evidence-Based Nursing] / WANS-P-162

Japanese Nurse's Perceptions of Barriers to Research Utilization in Nursing Practices

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Purpose

Integration of research into nursing practice is necessary for the delivery of high-quality nursing care. Although little research has been conducted to identify factors that interfere with the nursing practice based on research evidence in Japan. The aim of this study was to describe the barriers and facilitators that Japanese nurses perceive prevent nurses from using research in their practice.

Methods

We used semi-structured interview to collect data from 21 nurses working in the Tohoku region of Japan in 2011. The collected data included such as; perception of barriers to and facilitators of research utilization. A qualitative approach was used. The protocol of this study was approved by the Ethics Review Committee of Iwate Prefectural University faculty, Japan.

Results

Five categories were emerged including “A lack of key nurse leader such as Clinical Nurse Specialist who is interested in information seeking, evaluate the quality of the research and uses the research to improve practice,” “Nurse's work environment have a mood which makes nurses are reserved and not to enable nurses to easily consult to other nurses,” “ Vagueness of procedure to suggest to improve a practice and diffuse a method or evidence of new practice in their working wards or units.” “ A lack of convincing argument to new idea's benefit from the point of view of evidence levels or cost effectiveness,” and “ Difficulty in academic skill to evaluate research.”

Conclusions

There are organized barriers of construction to facilitating research utilization, cultural barriers of mood of nurses work environment and nurse's characteristics barriers of their academic skills in Japan. The findings are discussed in relation to the Japanese healthcare context and evidence based practice. This work was supported by Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research.

Keyword(s)

evidence based practice, barriers, research utilization

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-163

Survey on Patient and Their Family Education for Prevention of Recurrence of Myocardial Infarction

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Purpose

The risk factors for Myocardial infarction include hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidemia, smoking and drinking. The primary intervention is to change these risk factors through lifestyle modifications such as dietary, exercise, non-smoking and sobriety changes. Collaboration with the patients and families is essential and most effective to accomplish this. The purpose of this study is to survey the extent of education of the patients and families on myocardial infarction by the medical staff.

Methods

The questionnaires were mailed to 157 hospitals and 395 clinics in Hiroshima Prefecture and Osaka Prefecture Toyono area between January and March 2010. Of these numbers, 31 (19.7%) of hospitals (31 wards, 31 outpatient units) and 168 (42.5%) of clinics replied and the data were analyzed. Ethical approval was obtained for the study.

Results

The results showed that patient education was practiced at 23 (74.2%) of the wards, 19 (61.3%) of the outpatient and 100 (59.5%) of the clinics. The average time spent on patient education was “less than an hour” and “1 ~ 2 hours” at 39.1% and 17.4% of the wards respectively. Again, “less than 10 minutes” was spent at 57.9% of the outpatient and 89.0% of the clinics. The education at the outpatient and clinics were mostly provided by the doctors. Family education was practiced at 20 (64.5%) of the wards, 12 (38.7%) of the outpatient, and 64 (38.1%) of the clinics.

Conclusions

The study shows that due to short length of hospital stay patients are quickly discharged to clinics where few specialists were posted and education was limited to short sessions with physicians during ambulatory care. It is suggested that, in order to prevent recurrence of myocardial infarction education should be provided and encouraged at the wards and outpatient with a focus on management of hypertension, dyslipidemia and diabetes.

Keyword(s)

myocardial infarction, prevention of recurrence, patient and their family education

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-164

A Multilevel Analysis of the Risk Factors in the Health Behavior of Korean Adolescents

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Purpose

The study was performed to generate a database that was established by applying multilevel analysis which could simultaneously consider the effect of both individual factors and social and environmental factors on adolescent health behavior, specifically in relation to predictors of the high-risk group.

Methods

The study used raw data from the Korean Youth Risk Behavior Web-Based Survey which was performed in 2008. In total, 64,972 adolescents as subjects was included. The health behaviors analyzed in the study included smoking, drinking, weight control, regular exercise, eating breakfast and sufficient sleep. Health Practice Index was calculated and the range from 0 to 2 was classified as a high risk group. The predictors of the high-risk group in the adolescent health behavior comprised individual-level factors and school-level factors. The multilevel factors were analyzed using SAS 9.2.

Results

The likelihood of being in the high-risk group in health behavior increased with relation to the individual-level factors as follows: the risk was greater in girls than in boys (OR=1.413); greater with higher age (OR=1.519) and higher stress score (OR=1.407); greater in adolescents with depression (OR=1.666); greater with lower paternal educational level (OR=1.134); and greater in adolescents who did not live with both parents (OR=1.483). The possibility of being in the high-risk group was lower as the score of health educational experience was higher (OR=0.959), as grade point average was higher (OR=0.628), and as the perceived health status score was higher (OR=0.844). Among the school-level factors, subjects attending a vocational high school had a greater likelihood of being in the high-risk group (OR=3.789), while the likelihood of being in the high-risk group was significantly lower in girls' schools than in co-ed schools (OR=0.843).

Conclusions

Among the individual-level factors, sex, age, stress, and depression ought to be considered and intervention plans tailored for vocational high schools should be developed.

Keyword(s)

Adolescents, Health behavior, Multilevel analysis

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-165

Status on Resident Consciousness in Community Health Care – Survey on Outpatient Home-care Support Clinic in Japan

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Purpose

This study aims to clarify actual resident consciousness in community health care (CHC) and investigate issues regarding resident awareness-raising activities in CHC through questionnaires addressed to outpatients in a Home-Care Support Clinic.

Methods

Research methods included cross-sectional surveys with self-made structured questionnaires. Research was conducted in December 2012 (2 days).

Survey content: Indispensable questions consisting of 31 items regarding basic attributes and community health service.

Number of subjects: 47 (outpatients from clinic A; male:female:missing = 16:30:1; ages 62–88 years)

Ethical considerations: The purpose of the research and information on privacy protection were explained orally and in a written document.

Results

1) More than 40% of the subjects were “not” aware of the following items in CHC:

- (1) DPC hospitals (n=36, 76.6%),
- (2) Discharge Planning (n=35, 74.5%),
- (3) Palliative care (n=25, 53.2%),
- (4) Medical consulting service (n=20, 42.6%).

2) More than 50% of the subjects were aware of the following items regarding CHC services.

(1) Information sources of hospital selection: Recommendation from family members or acquaintances (n=34, 72.3%),

(2) Hospital selection standards: Positive supportive manner of physicians and nurses: (n=33, 70.2%), walking distance (n=29, 61.7%).

3) History of receiving CHC services:

Medication(n=37, 78.7%), Hospitalization(n=26, 55.3%), Health and Medical examination (n=44, 93.6%).

Conclusions

It is considered important to develop systems which resolve issues regarding resident awareness-raising activities such as: (1) Instructions on the access to highly reliable health-care information, (2) access to the medical counseling service information useful for satisfactory selection and usage of CHC services, etc. from the point of view of both residents and specialists.

Keyword(s)

Resident Consciousness, Community Health Care, Outpatient, Resident Awareness-Raising Activities

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-166

Study on Experiences of Health Related Lifestyles in Non-obese Female University Students with High Body Fat

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Purpose

Most of all female University students, who interested in appearance have improper living habits. That demanding healthy behaviors for preventing cardiovascular diseases. So the purpose of this study was to describe and understand lifestyles of non-obese female University students with High Body Fat[HBF].

Methods

The interview data were collected from 18 female students (Body Mass Index[BMI] < 23kg/m² and body fat ratio ≥ 30%) and analyzed by using descriptive phenomenology of Colazzi(1978). The procedural steps was that described the phenomenon of interest, collected participants' descriptions of the phenomenon, extracted the meaning of significant statement, organized the meaning into them clusters, wrote exhaustive descriptions and then incorporated data into an exhaustive description.

Results

The results in 153 re-statements, 36 constructed meanings, 22 themes, seven theme clusters, and three categories were deduced. The three categories were 'Diminished daily concerns of health,' 'Changed living habits by stressors,' 'Perceiving on unbalanced health'.

Conclusions

This study has described non-obese female University students' experiences with HBF about lifestyle. These findings have important implication for health promotion for non-obese female University students with HBF and must be considered to develop education courses for preparing of the adults periods.

Keyword(s)

Health Promotion, Life Style, Body Fat Distribution, Qualitative Research

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-167

Effect of Topical Application of β -1,3-1,6-glucan on Allergic Dermatitis

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Purpose

A beta-1,3-1,6 glucan is polysaccharides which consist of glucose chains linked with β -glycosidic bonds. The beta -1,3-1,6 glucan have been reported for having many immunomodulatory activities in vivo and in vitro. The Sophy beta glucan (S-bg) is based on the water-soluble beta-1,3-1,6 glucan which Aureobasidium pullulanse induces. In this study, we show the effects of S-bg for allergic dermatitis.

Methods

We made a study of effects of S-bg as an experimental disease model mice and the human eosinophilic leukemic cell line, EoL-1. The effects of S-bg for topical application on the progress of allergic dermatitis like skin lesions in HOS-HR1 mice induced by 2,4,6-trinitrochlorobenzene. Briefly, dermatitis severity was evaluated once a week, by assessing four specific criteria :(1) erythema / hemorrhage, (2) scarring / dryness, (3) edema, and (4) excoriation / erosion. Each criterion was then evaluated on a three point evaluated: 0 (none), 1 (mild), 2 (moderate) and 3 (severe). We examined anti-degranulation effect of S-bg on calcium ionophore A23187 stimulated EoL-1 cells.

Results

Especially, 50% S-bg group (2.2 ± 0.45 point) (mean \pm SD.; n=5) and 10% S-bg group (3.8 ± 0.45) decreased the clinical skin severity score in compared to the negative control group (5.2 ± 1.30) at 2 weeks after antigen challenge. There was a dose-dependent inhibition by S-bg of A23187-induced degranulation on EoL-1 cells.

Conclusions

S-bg is a good candidate to be used as an alternative medicine on the allergic dermatitis.

Keyword(s)

glucan ,atopic dermatitis,

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-168

The Influence of Living with Family and Parents' Health Habits on Students' Lifestyle at a Nursing College.

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Purpose

To evaluate the influence of living with family and parents' health habits on students' lifestyle at a nursing college .

Methods

Subjects: 327 nursing students

Survey contents are personal characteristics, health and life habits and factors regarding family members. The collection rate was 85.9% (281 people), and effective response rate was 80.4% (226 people). The presence or absence of family members living together and scores regarding health habits of mothers and fathers (hereafter, mothers' and fathers' scores, respectively) were classified into low, moderate, and high independent variables. The relationship between personal characteristics and health and life habits was evaluated using Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal-Wallis tests. This study was approved by the ethical review board of our institution.

Results

Nursing students living with and without family members numbered 135 (59.7%) and 91 (40.3%), respectively. Average fathers' and mothers' scores were 3.08 ± 1.76 and 4.11 ± 1.23 (M \pm SD), respectively. Regarding the distribution of fathers and mothers in the 3 groups, the low group comprised 32.7% (74 people) and 9.3% (21 people), moderate group 43.8% (99 people) and 50.0% (113 people), and high group 23.5% (53 people) and 40.7% (92 people), respectively.

Regarding the presence or absence of family members living together, personal characteristics, and health and life habits, significant differences were observed in a balanced diet ($p < 0.001$), dietary regularity ($p < 0.01$), and average daily period of sleep on weekdays ($p < 0.05$). In the three groups of fathers' scores, a significant difference was observed in social health ($p < 0.05$). In the three groups of mothers' scores, significant differences were observed in a balanced diet, avoiding stress ($p < 0.01$), and consciousness of exercise ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions

In nursing students, living with their parents affects eating habits, being more balanced and regular, with fewer skipped meals. Nursing students whose parents have more desirable health habits tend to have more hobbies, participate in school events, and lead fuller lives.

Keyword(s)

lifestyle, nursing students, parents' health habit, influence,

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-169

Relationship between Parental Role Assessment of Parents Having Adolescent Children and Children's Perception about Health

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Purpose

The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of parental role of the Japanese parents having adolescent children on children's consciousness of health and support those parents.

Methods

An anonymous, self-administered questionnaire survey was conducted with 2521 pairs of junior high school students and their guardians. The children were asked about their subjective perception about health, etc., while Parental Role Assessment Scale (Tanii et al., 1993) was also prepared for parents.

Before distributing the questionnaires, the participants were informed that nonparticipation in this questionnaire survey wouldn't adversely affect anyone. The responses were separately collected from parents and children by mail. Approval of the ethical committee of the institution the author belonged to was obtained.

Results

For analysis, 477 data sets from parents and children were used. The children included 219 boys and 258 girls, with an average age of 14.0; while the parents included 41 fathers and 437 mothers, with an average age of 43.0.

The correlation coefficient between each subscale of Parental Role Assessment, i.e., "control", "acceptance", "separation-anxiety", "facilitation of independence", "assistance of adaptation" or "confidence of nurture", and children's consciousness of health was estimated. The parental role subscales "control" and "confidence of nurture" respectively showed a negative correlation ($P<0.05$) and a positive correlation ($P<0.01$), to children's consciousness of health.

The subscale "control" showed a negative correlation ($P<0.01$); and the subscale "acceptance", "facilitation of independence" or "confidence of nurture" showed a high positive correlation ($P<0.001$), to children's health estimated by parents.

Conclusions

Parents' controlling attitude over their children and diffidence in nurture were considered to lower their children's consciousness of health.

For promoting adolescent children's health, it is necessary to inform their parents that the parenting attitude may influence children's health, and provide an opportunity for those parents to have confidence in nurture.

Keyword(s)

Parental Role Assessment ,Parents Having Adolescent Children , Health Promotion

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-170

Gender Differences in Depressed Mood, Gastrointestinal Symptoms, and Sleep Disturbances among Japanese Employees

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Purpose

To ensure that employees' health is managed more effectively, an investigation into gender differences in stress related symptoms is important. Thus, the current study attempts to determine whether there are any gender differences in the relationships between depressed mood, gastrointestinal symptoms, and sleep disturbances among Japanese employees.

Methods

A set of anonymous, self-reported questionnaires was distributed to 653 workers at three companies; each participant submitted responses to us via postal mail. Depressive mood was assessed using the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D). Gastrointestinal symptoms (heartburn, stomach-ache, bloating, constipation, and diarrhea) and sleep disturbances (disturbance of sleep maintenance, parasomnia, sleep apnea, difficulty in waking up, and prolonged sleep onset latency) were also evaluated by means of existing measures used in Japan.

Results

Fifty-eight female employees with an average age of 38.3 years and 182 male employees with an average age of 42.8 years responded to all the items on the questionnaire. In addition to the average score on the CES-D, there was no significant gender difference ($U = 4688.5$, $p = 0.2$; $\chi^2 = 2.185$, $p = .163$, respectively) with regard to the ratio of persons whose score was higher than the cut-off point of depression. More men than women experienced problems with sleep maintenance ($\chi^2 = 9.523$, $p < .05$) and waking up ($\chi^2 = 7.299$, $p < .05$), while more women suffered from constipation ($\chi^2 = 8.820$, $p < .05$).

Conclusions

In general, people are aware of the relationship of depression with gastrointestinal symptoms and sleep disturbances. Results showed no gender differences in the levels of depression. Varying sets of results were found for other related symptoms. Therefore, stress management initiatives must take into account information about gender differences.

Keyword(s)

depression, sleep, gastrointestinal symptoms

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-171

Health Promoting Behaviors and Cardiometabolic Risk Factors among Overweight and Obese Women: Application of Pender's Health Promotion Model

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Purpose

Overweight and obesity is associated with cardiometabolic risk. Health promoting lifestyles may be the first line to be considered for reducing cardiometabolic risk. Health promoting lifestyle Profile-II (HPLP-II), derived from Pender's Health Promotion Model, may be a useful tool for assessing health promoting behaviors as a composite measure. We aimed to determine whether health promoting behaviors, as measured by HPLP-II, would be significantly associated with cardiometabolic risk factors, i.e., total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, triglycerides, systolic blood pressure, fasting glucose, and waist circumference, among overweight and obese women.

Methods

We conducted a cross-sectional, correlational study among 208 women with 25 kg/m² or greater of body mass index. The HPLP-II scales were reported by the total and six subscales of health responsibility, physical activity, nutrition, spiritual growth, interpersonal relations, and stress management. Each HPLP-II score was analyzed as tertile values (i.e., lower, middle, and upper tertiles) in the multiple regression analysis.

Results

Higher scores of HPLP-II total were significantly associated with lower levels of total and LDL-cholesterols, and waist circumference. Specifically, the subscales of physical activity, nutrition, and spiritual growth were significantly associated with lower levels of waist circumference. The subscale of interpersonal relations was significantly associated with lower levels of total and LDL-cholesterols.

Conclusions

Health promoting behavior may reflect cardiometabolic risk. Moreover, assessment of the behavior may be a prerequisite for overweight and obese women, prior to measurement of biomarkers to identify cardiometabolic risk in cardiovascular prevention practice.

Keyword(s)

obesity, risk reduction behavior, risk factors, cardiovascular diseases

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-172

Health-related Behavior and Mental Health Status of College Students in Korea

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to investigate the health-related behaviors and mental health status among college students in Korea.

Methods

Data for this cross-sectional study was collected by the administration of questionnaires eliciting general information, health-related behaviors, and SCL-90-R for mental health to 393 consenting college students who met eligibility criteria. This study used the questionnaires regarding health-related behaviors suggested by Korea Institute for Human and Social Affairs. Mental health status was measured with Derogates Symptom Check list (SCL-90-R). Analyses were performed using SPSS for Windows, version 19.0.

Results

The study results indicate that health-related behaviors were performed on average of 59.95 between ranges of 22.0 to 94.0. Subjects performed health-related behaviors as follows; poor group 16.5%, fair group 78.1%, and good group 5.3%. 16.0% of the respondents belong to the groups of abnormal or abnormal tendency in the mental health status according to the Global Severity Index(GSI) scores. The following symptoms presented as follows; Somatization symptom: border groups 7.9%, clinical groups 6.1%. Obsessive-Compulsive symptom: border groups 18.3%, clinical groups 2.0%. Interpersonal sensitivity symptom: border groups 15.0%, clinical groups 3.6%. Depression symptom: border groups 12.5%, clinical groups 5.9%. Anxiety symptom: border groups 9.4%, clinical groups 5.3%. Hostility symptom: border groups 9.9%, clinical groups 5.6%. Phobic anxiety symptom: border groups 7.4%, clinical groups 6.9%. Paranoid ideation symptom: border groups 8.1%, clinical groups 5.6%. Psychoticism symptom: border groups 6.6%, clinical groups 6.4%. Health-related behaviors were significantly associated with the mental health status ($r=-.23$, $p<.001$).

Conclusions

It is necessary to find a systematic approach to improve health management of college students. The study results indicated that 16.5% of subjects among college students did not perform the health-related behaviors and 16.0% of subjects among college students presented mental health issues.

Keyword(s)

Health -related behaviors, Mental health, SCL-90-R, College students

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-173

Association between Chronotype and Health-related Quality of Life in an Urban Male Working Population in Japan

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Purpose

It has been demonstrated that chronotype is significantly associated with age, smoking habit, and sleep duration. However, few studies have reported the relationship between chronotype and health-related quality of life (HRQOL). The objective of this study was to examine whether chronotype had a significant association with HRQOL or smoking habit in an urban male working population in Japan.

Methods

A cross-sectional survey using a self-administered questionnaire was conducted on the subjects aged from 23 to 59 years old (43.6 ± 8.3 years, mean \pm SD). The Morningness-Eveningness Questionnaire (MEQ) and Medical Outcomes Study 36-Item Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36) were used in this study. Of 403 male employees, 301 answered the both questionnaires. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS (version 21, IBM), and a p-value less than 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant. The study protocol was approved by the Kyoto University Graduate School and Faculty of Medicine Ethics Committee.

Results

The participants were classified into three chronotypes based on MEQ scores. According to MEQ scores, the proportions of morning, intermediate and evening-type were 20.9% (n=63), 72.1% (n=217) and 7.0% (n=21), respectively. A correlation between age and MEQ scores showed a significant positive correlation ($\rho=0.340$, $p<0.01$). After adjusting age, MEQ scores in the subjects with the evening-type showed significantly lower values in SF-36 related Physical Function, General Health, Vitality and Social Functioning scores than the subjects with the morning-type ($p=0.015$, $p=0.01$, $p=0.009$, and $p=0.033$, respectively). Furthermore, the prevalence of smokers in the subjects with the morning-type was 38.7% and which prevalence was significantly lower than that in the subjects with the evening-type (85.7%) ($p<0.01$).

Conclusions

This study suggested that the subjects who had the morning-type might have better HRQOL. In addition, the education to change the life style from evening to morning-type may be effective for the subjects to quit smoking.

Keyword(s)

chronotype, health-related quality of life

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-174

Perceived Health, Health Concerns, and Health Lifestyle of Middle-aged Muslim Farmers in a Rural District of West Java, Indonesia – a Pilot Study

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Purpose

Like other middle-income countries, noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) have been becoming significant health issues in Indonesia. A rural district of West Java has just started a health strategy to empower community people to maintain their health. This preliminary study aimed to explore perceived health, health concerns, and health lifestyle of middle-aged people in the district in order to strengthen the district's health strategy on NCDs prevention and health promotion based on people's perception.

Methods

Case study design was used. Five married couples aged 42-61 who visited community mosque were interviewed on perceived health, health concerns, and health lifestyle. In addition, the district's information was collected using website to understand participants' environment. Protection of subject's human rights was assured. This study was approved by research ethics committee of our institution.

Results

The study field was: a central area of agriculture; working-age population was the majority (67%); high poverty rate (35%); three out of the top ten morbidities for outpatients aged 45-64 in hospitals in West Java were NCDs; and the ratio of health centers for 100,000 population was 2.9. All participants were farmer and Muslim, and reported their health status as healthy. Participants described health from multidimensional perspectives as: feel happy; no physical complain; can work for family and children's education; and praying to God. However, they had health concerns including: energy for working; tiredness and injury; health problems of family; and distance to healthcare institutions. To maintain or promote their health, they currently practiced health lifestyle including: eating for energy; resting when tired or dizzy; and praying to God.

Conclusions

Participants reported multidimensionally that they practiced health lifestyle for promoting their health to work as farmers for family and for religious beliefs. It is essential for the rural middle-aged Muslim farmers to be supported from multidimensional perspectives of health strategy.

Keyword(s)

Health promotion, Noncommunicable diseases, Lifestyle, Indonesia

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-175

Research about School Health Committee and Condition about Activity of Sexuality Education

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Purpose

This research reveal factors that promoting sexuality education in high school.

Methods

We had carried out nationwide questionnaire survey in high school from December 2012 for January 2013. We got 516 valid response and analyzed it. We examined and compared about school health committee, the implementation status of sexuality education, manual about risk management and school climate.

Results

We divided answerer about the activity condition of a school health committee, into two groups. Group A (n=287) is more active about school health and group B (n=229) is less about it. There were many proportion that the group A has the consciousness that the progress situation of sexuality education is active ($p<0.01$). Proportion of school that add sexual issues to their manual is higher in Group A ($p<0.01$). Significant difference was recognized in a ratio of consciousness about school climate when we compared Group B with Group A ($p<0.01$).

Conclusions

The result suggest that if we want to promote sexuality education, we must activate activity of school health committee . Therefore it was necessary to improve the school climate.

Keyword(s)

sexuality education,school health

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-176

Examination about Difference of Consciousness between Managements and Another Teacher about Sexuality Education in High School

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Purpose

The main purposes in this research are to examine some consciousness among managements (for example, principals or vice principals) or another teacher and to compare about it.

Methods

We had carried out nationwide questionnaire survey in high school from December 2012 for January 2013. We got 516 valid response and analyzed it. We examined and compared about school health committee, manual about risk management and school climate.

Results

Question to promote sexuality education, a lot of managements think that we need training of guardian and another teacher who think so is not so many ($p < 0.05$). On the contrary, a lot of another teacher think that more times are needed to do sexuality education ($p < 0.05$). And question about activity of school health committees, many managements think that committees do good action ($p < 0.01$), and they think that they can deal with their students in accordance manuals of risk management ($p < 0.05$). And managements think more positive about their school climate ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusions

We suppose that an administrator think positive about activity of school health committees or risk management, and another teacher think less positive about it.

In addition, there are difference about some question what is required to promote sexuality education in school.

To promote sexuality education, we learned that we should become aware and consider a difference of consciousness in school teacher.

Keyword(s)

sexuality education ,high school,managements

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-177

Sexual Behavior and the Level of Yangsaeng Practice in Korean College Students

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Purpose

Health promotion involves useful health management activities for the maintenance and improvement of reproductive health. The aim is to compare the sexual behavior and the level of Yangsaeng of Korean students.

Methods

The study was a secondary analysis of a cross-sectional survey on the types of sexual behavior among 5,889 University/college students in Korea and the level of their Yangsaeng practice. The data were collected through proportional quota sampling and analyzed using t-test and X2 test

Results

The results showed that the level of Yangsaeng practice among female students was better, and that both male and female students showed lowest Yangsaeng practice in the items of Morality. Among those who experienced sexual intercourse in the past, subjects who experienced a pregnancy and abortion also had the lowest score in Morality Yangsaeng

Conclusions

For the healthy sex education program among college students, emphasis on the method that promotes sound sex behavior and mind and body control should be made besides the education on morality.

Keyword(s)

sexual behavior, Yangsaeng, college, student, health promotion

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-178

Effects of Interpersonal Relationship and Self-control on Behavioral Problems from Mobile Phone Usage and Addiction; a Study of Middle School Students

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Purpose

This study was conducted to investigate the moderating effects of self-control and interpersonal relationship as regulatory factors that mitigate the behavioral problems in adolescents.

Methods

A total of 380 questionnaires on self-control, interpersonal relationship, and health behavior were distributed to male and female students from grade 1 to 3 in three middle schools located in Seoul. Data was analyzed with descriptive statistics and structural analysis using the SPSS 18.0 windows program and the structural equation model was assessed using AMOS 7.0 to test a causal relationship among all factors.

Results

Results confirm the hypothesized model indicating that: (1) Longer duration of mobile phone use increases the symptoms of compulsive behaviors; (2) An increase in mobile phone charges and Prolonged daily use of mobile phone increases mobile phone addiction (restriction, dependence, compulsive symptoms); (3) Symptoms of compulsive use and difficulties in usage control of mobile phone causes a negative effect on interpersonal relationship. Among the sub-factors of mobile phone addiction, usage control and dependency do compulsive symptoms lowers self-control. Interpersonal relationship has on internalizing behavior problems. Self-control causes a reduction in externalizing behavior problems. Internalizing behavior problems influence an increase in externalizing behavior problems.

Conclusions

An urgent measure of standardizing the mobile phone usage and a further development of various programs in establishing better interpersonal relationship and stronger self-control are suggested to control the problems in adolescents such as social immaturity and aggressiveness.

Keyword(s)

Mobile phone, personal relation, self-control, behavioral problems

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-179

Development and Evaluating a Nurse Led Colon Cancer Prevention Educational Program for High Risk Family in a Korean Colon Cancer Surgery Clinic.

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Purpose

This study was to develop and evaluate the clinical utility of the colon cancer prevention nursing program (CCPNP) specific for high risk hereditary colon cancer patient's family in Korea.

Methods

The CCPNP was developed using three types of approaches: an ethnography among Korean colon patients and their family who have more than two colon cancer among their family members, implementing one week clinical genetic educational course for clinical cancer nurses, and finally educational observation visits to one American cancer genetic counseling programs. And then pre-experimental design was implicated to evaluate the change of the high risk family members' knowledge about the hereditary colon cancer and the level of the satisfaction with colon cancer prevention educational program.

Results

The mean score of the knowledge has significantly increased from 11.33 ± 1.21 to 15.00 ± 0.00 . The level of the satisfaction with the CCPNP was very high (33.00 ± 3.09). Because most of the participants showed strong worries about their kids' getting cancer, they strongly wanted more systematic cancer prevention education program led by the health professionals.

Conclusions

This new CCPNP is the satisfactory program for the education and communication of the genetic information to the Korean family members with high risk colon cancer. But it is needed more to strengthen the cultural sensitivity especially to Korean family relationships. Authors recommend that this program be provided by other nurses who are caring patients and their family with high risk of colon cancer.

Keyword(s)

Knowledge, Prevention, Colonic neoplasms, Genetic counseling, Personal satisfaction

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-180

Vdt Symptoms in Relation to Smartphone Addiction among Adolescents

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Purpose

The aims of this study were to determine smartphone addiction and VDT symptoms among adolescents, and to identify the relationship between the two variables.

Methods

The data were collected via the survey with self-administrated questionnaires from May 7 to June 1 , 2013. The survey was carried out with 380 voluntary participants aged from 15 to 19 from three high schools in South Korea. The presence and severity of smartphone addiction and VDT symptoms were measured using Korean Smartphone Addiction Proneness Scale and VDT syndrome Questionnaire. The data were analyzed by Pearson correlation coefficients and ANOVA using SPSS 21.

Results

For smartphone addiction the mean score was 31.6 out of a possible 60 and for VDT symptoms 13.17 out of a possible 132. There was significant correlation between smartphone addiction and VDT symptoms ($r=.157, p=.002$). The results of smartphone addiction showed that 0.5% of students were in high risk group and 16.6% were in at-risk group. VDT symptoms scores were 37.00 for high risk group, 16.87 for at-risk and 12.28 for normal in smartphone addiction. Among three groups significant differences were found both in total ($F=5.496, p=.004$) and subdomain scores (psychological $F=5.918, p=.003$; general $F=8.891, p<.001$; musculoskeletal $F=4.635, p=.010$; skin related domain $F=6.406, p=.002$) of VDT symptom. High risk group was the most perceptive in general symptoms while at-risk and normal group were most perceptive in musculoskeletal symptoms.

Conclusions

The findings of this study showed about one of four adolescents might be classified into high risk or at-risk group of smartphone addiction. Participants had minor level of VDT symptoms, but VDT subjective symptoms increased with the addiction. It is recommended to educate smartphone heavy users about smartphone addiction and VDT symptoms to prevent further addiction.

Keyword(s)

smartphone, addiction, VDT, symptoms, Adolescent

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-181

Differences in Learning Flow and Fatigue Based on Circadian Typology

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Purpose

The aims of this study were to determine circadian typology, learning flow, and fatigue among undergraduate students and to identify the differences in learning flow and fatigue based on circadian typology.

Methods

The data were collected via the survey with self-administrated questionnaires from May 8 to June 8, 2013. The survey was carried out with 224 voluntary participants aged from 17 to 26 from 5 universities in South Korea. Circadian typology, learning flow, and fatigue were measured using Morningness-Eveningness Questionnaire, Flow State Scale, and Fatigue Assessment Inventory respectively. The data were analyzed by descriptive statistics and ANOVA using SPSS 21.

Results

The sleeping time ranged from 4 to 10 hours, with the average of 6.90 ± 1.15 hours. Only 4% of the subjects belonged to morning type, 51.8% to intermediate, and 44.2% to evening. For learning flow, the mean score was 3.14 out of a possible 5 and for fatigue $4.89 \pm .85$ out of a possible 7. In accordance to circadian typology, learning flow and fatigue scores were 3.14 and 4.66 for morning type, 3.12 and 4.77 for intermediate, and 2.98 and 5.04 for evening respectively. Significant differences were found in learning flow ($F=3.297$, $p=.039$) and fatigue ($F=3.060$, $p=.049$) among three groups of circadian typology.

Conclusions

Most students belonged to intermediate or evening type in circadian typology. However, morning type had the highest learning flow and the lowest fatigue. Considering that personal circadian typology is hard to be changed, the programs are necessary for students to diagnosis their own circadian typology and to adjust their daily study schedule in order to improve learning flow and decrease fatigue.

Keyword(s)

circadian rhythm, learning, flow, fatigue, student

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-182

Relationship between Smartphone Addiction and Psychological Health Status of Nursing Students

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Purpose

Recently smartphone use has increased rapidly, and over-use is becoming a problem in Korea. 93.5% of college students in Korea has a smartphone. Smartphone addiction can be defined as 'smartphone over-use that is the cause of withdrawal symptoms and tolerance, and failure of everyday life'.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between smartphone addiction and psychological health status of nursing students.

Methods

A questionnaire survey was conducted on 468 nursing students in Korea.

'Smartphone addiction proneness scale for Adult : self-report' of National Information Society Agency was used with the permission. Smartphone addiction were classified as high-risk group, at-risk group and normal usage group.

Psychological health characteristics had four dimensions(anxiety, depression, impulsivity, aggression).

Results

69 students(14.7%) were high-risk, 144(30.8%) were at-risk, and normal usage students were 255(54.5%).

The difference between levels of smartphone addiction by Gender, grade, age was not significant.

In school life and peer relationship satisfaction, there were no significant differences by the smartphone addiction level. But family relationship satisfaction was low at high-risk group significantly.

According addiction level anxiety, impulsivity, aggression was significantly higher in high-risk and at-risk groups.

The correlation between smartphone addiction, psychological health status, life satisfaction, the higher level of addiction had positive correlation with depression(.132, $p < 0.01$), impulsivity(.256, $p < 0.01$), aggression(.090, $p < 0.01$). The family relationship satisfaction(-.094, $p < 0.05$) had negative correlation with smartphone addiction.

Conclusions

44.5% of surveyed nursing students as a high-risk or at-risk levels of smartphone addiction, the rate is very high.

Students who addicted smartphone had anxiety, impulsivity, aggression tendency and were not satisfied with school life, peer relationship and family relationship.

It was able to confirm that smartphone addiction negatively impacted on the daily lives of Nursing students.

Counseling and intervention programs are needed in order to Nursing students recognize their smartphones addiction status and live healthy daily life.

Keyword(s)

Smartphone Addiction, Psychological Health Status, Nursing student

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-183

Pilot Study for the Meaning of Sex That Adolescents Recognize

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Purpose

In modern society, the issue of sex is considered very important. Further, sex in adolescents should also be recognized as important. Because physical sexual changes are appeared in adolescence, and interest of sex is also increased in this period. Thus, the purpose of this study was to determine the meaning of sex that adolescents recognize.

Methods

The subjects of this study were 34 middle school students who wish to participate in this study. We used questions that are open questions about the sex. We analyzed by classifying the different contents of the answer of the subjects.

Results

Results of this study, it was the most frequent at 38.2% of respondents 'marriage and baby is concerned' about the sex. And 'intimacy between men and women' was 29.4%. Also, negative answer(17.6% of respondents) such as 'metamorphosis' or 'racy' was more than positive answer(5.8%) such as 'beautiful'. In addition, 26.5% of subjects responded 'I don't know'.

Conclusions

Therefore, based on the results of this study, effective sex and sexuality education that target middle school students is required. Through the education, they can establish the correct sex knowledge about sex and appropriate sexual activity.

Keyword(s)

adolescents, sex, meaning

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-184

Lifestyles and Factors Influencing the Psychosocial Distress among Employees in a Community

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Purpose

This study was to investigate lifestyles and identify factors influencing the psychosocial distress among employees in a community.

Methods

The study design was a cross-sectional descriptive survey. The participants were 199 employees in a University located in J city. The tools used for this study was the scale about Psychosocial Well-being Index including 18 items. The data were collected using a structured questionnaire from August 7th to 24th, 2012 and analyzed using descriptive statistics, t-test, one-way ANOVA, Scheffe's test and stepwise multiple regression with SPSS WIN 12.0.

Results

There was a significant difference in psychosocial distress by monthly income($F=4.02$, $p=.019$). In lifestyles there were significant difference by exercise ($F=12.55$, $p=.000$), enough sleeping time ($t=-2.90$, $p=.004$), leisure time ($t=-4.22$, $p=.000$) and eating meals regularly ($t=-2.13$, $p=.034$). Leisure time($\beta=-.272$, $p=.000$), enough sleeping time($\beta=-.209$, $p=.002$) and exercise($\beta=-.150$, $p=.026$) were significant factors influencing the psychosocial distress.

Conclusions

Lifestyles were related with psychosocial distress among employees. Specially, leisure time, enough sleeping time and regular exercise are the best ways to reduce psychosocial distress.

Keyword(s)

Lifestyle, Psychosocial Distress

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-P-185

Gender and Age Specific Prevalence of Metabolic Syndrome among Korean Adults: Analysis of the Fifth Korean National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

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Purpose

Despite the growing prevalence of metabolic syndrome (MetS) in Korea, information is lacking on gender and age-specific patterns in prevalence of MetS among Korean adults. This study was to examine 1) gender-specific prevalence of MetS by its component abnormalities, 2) prevalence of MetS and its component abnormalities by gender and 10-year fold age groups, and 3) gender-specific lifestyle risk factors for MetS presentation among Korean adults.

Methods

A secondary data analysis was performed, using the most recent national survey. A sample group of 5,760 adults (mean age, 44.6±0.46 years, 43.5% male) completed household interviews for blood studies (high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol, triglyceride, and glucose) and anthropometry measurement (waist circumference, weight, and height) in order to define MetS; data on lifestyle risk factors. Data analyses included gender and age-specific prevalence of MetS; chi-square and logistic regression.

Results

Approximately one in four Korean adults met the MetS diagnostic criteria. Given each component abnormality, MetS was the most prevalent in men with low HDL cholesterol (64%), followed by abdominal obesity (62%); in women with hypertriglyceridemia (73%), followed by hyperglycemia (70%). MetS showed an association with advanced age for both men and women ($p < .001$), with greater prevalence of MetS in young and middle-aged men than in women (6.7%-39.9% vs. 3.3%-36.4%); these patterns were reversed in elderly people (\geq age 60 years) (33.9%-40.1% vs. 55.2%-64.7%). Gender-specific lifestyle risk factors for MetS presentation showed a significant association with heavy alcohol drinking and obesity for both men (OR=1.65 and 5.26, $p < .001$, respectively) and women (OR=1.96 and 5.94, $p < .042$ and $< .001$, respectively).

Conclusions

MetS is prevalent in a representative sample of Korean adults, with evident gender and age-specific patterns. These results are helpful in identification of vulnerable subgroups at high risk for MetS, providing a provisional basis for promotion of cardiovascular health or risk management of MetS.

Keyword(s)

Metabolic syndrome Prevalence Cardiovascular disease Lifestyle risk factors Korea

[HIV / AIDS and Infectious Diseases] / WANS-P-186

Evaluation of a New Strategy for Youth-to-Youth Sex Education -Effect of Peer Counselor Training for University Students-

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Purpose

Recently, an increase in sexual activity of younger people has led to social problems, such as higher rates of teenage artificial abortion and "Sexually Transmitted Diseases".

In order to develop a peer counseling trainers program as a new strategy for youth-to-youth sex education, I examined whether the program modified cognition and behaviors of peer counseling trainers who had sexuality-related troubles.

Methods

I administered a questionnaire about sexuality to University students who participated in a peer counselor training program in August 2012. The questionnaire contained Questions about sexually transmitted diseases, contraception, decision-making related to sexual behaviors, self-efficacy and self-esteem.

This peer counselor training program provided information about sexuality and negotiation skills in face of sexual pressures, was provided for University students who had aiming for peer counselors. I was carried out in 4days and 3 nights this peer counselor training.

The data were collected before and after the peer counselor training program.

Results

14 peer counseling trainers were enrolled the peer counseling trainers program. The data from all students were collected. I was able to analyze 14 paired data on the pre-to post intervention questionnaire.

100% of the peer counseling trainers had a favorable impression of the peer counselor training program. They learned communication skills, and they reported an improved ability to from good human relations after the program. In addition, they reported an increase in knowledge and recognition about their sexuality. Scores of self-efficacy and self-esteem were higher after the program compared with scores before the program.

As a result, it was suggested that their decision-making about safer sexual behaviors was improved.

Conclusions

Peer counseling, which is a new strategy of youth-to-youth sex education, was effective in providing information and empowerment about sexuality.

Keyword(s)

adolescence sex education peer counselor training empowerment University students

[HIV / AIDS and Infectious Diseases] / WANS-P-187

Development and Effects of the Infection Prevention Education Program for Child Care Teacher

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to develop an infection prevention education program, and to examine the effects of the education program in the levels of the knowledge on infection prevention, self-confidence and practice.

Methods

To test the effects of the infection prevention education program, 40 child care teachers participated in the infection prevention education program for three sessions from January to February 2013. To evaluate education effect on the infection prevention education program, criterion-referenced test items for the knowledge of Infection prevention measure, self-confidence and practice scale were developed. The levels of knowledge, self-confidence and practice on the infection prevention of the experimental group were compared with 40 study participants in the control group receiving no education.

Results

The infection prevention education program was composed of three domains: sanitation management, environment management and infection disease prevention. Educational media modules developed in this study included didactic materials, videos, and power point slides for the infection prevention education. After the education program, levels of the knowledge on infection prevention ($t=-4.284$, $p=0.000$) and self-confidence ($t=-3.041$, $p=0.003$) of the experimental group teachers were significantly higher than those of the control group teachers. But the level the practice showed no significant difference ($t=-0.865$, $p=0.390$). However, self-confidence and practice of infection prevention showed a strongly positive correlation ($r=0.549$).

Conclusions

The results suggest that an infection prevention program is beneficial in increasing knowledge, self-confidence and practice of infection prevention. In the current situation, where there are not enough infection prevention programs for child care teachers, the infection prevention education program can be utilized as a training material for in-service education. Enhancing abilities of child care teachers to manage infection related issues may help promote infant health. Also, this program will contribute to reducing infection disease occurrences at day care centers.

Keyword(s)

Infection Prevention Prevention Education Program child Care Teachers

[HIV / AIDS and Infectious Diseases] / WANS-P-188

Factors Influencing Compliance with Vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus Infection Control of Nurses in Intensive Care Units

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to identify significant factors influencing compliance with Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococcus(VRE) infection control of nurses in Intensive Care Units (ICU).

Methods

Data were collected from 254 ICU nurses working at 6 general hospitals in D city and G Province from Sep. 5, to Sep. 17, 2012. Collected data were analyzed through descriptive statistics, t-test, ANOVA, Pearson's correlation coefficients and stepwise multiple regression tests.

Results

1. The percentage of correct answers regarding VRE infection control was 84.4%; the average scores for attitude, environmental safety recognition, and empowerment concerning VRE infection control were 3.02, 3.02, and 3.50 out of 4, respectively. Compliance with VRE infection control was 3.43.
2. Knowledge about VRE infection control showed significant differences in relation to the nurse's marital status, job position. Significant difference of the participants' attitude toward VRE infection control was shown in education methods. Significant differences of environmental safety recognition were shown in age, ICU experience, job position, job satisfaction level, education experience about VRE infection control, and educational satisfaction. There were also significant differences in accordance with empowerment by age, education, marital status, clinical experience, ICU experience, job position, and education experience about VRE infection control.
3. Compliance with VRE infection control had significant correlations with number of education sessions, attitude, environmental safety recognition, and empowerment.
4. Significant factors affecting compliance with VRE infection control were empowerment, hospital types, environmental safety recognition, number of education session, and NICU, which explained 37% of VRE infection control compliance.

Conclusions

This study demonstrated that empowerment and environmental safety recognition of ICU nurses, and number of education sessions significantly impact compliance with VRE infection control. Therefore, it is necessary to develop strategies to improve ICU nurses' empowerment and efficient educational programs for infection control are imperative to improve nurse's VRE infection control.

Keyword(s)

Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococcus, , Infection Control, Intensive Care Unit

[Hospice / Palliative Care] / WANS-P-189

Variation in Mood of Patients Hospitalized in Palliative Care Wards through Interaction with Dogs

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Purpose

In Japanese hospitals, “Interaction with Animals” is gradually being implemented for the purpose of improvement of patients’ Quality of Life (QOL). Palliative care aims to increase the QOL of patients facing life-threatening illnesses and their families. We had patients hospitalized in palliative care wards interact with dogs for the purpose of increasing their QOL, and examined the variation in their moods.

Methods

At General Hospital B’s palliative care ward in A prefecture, interaction with dogs is carried out once a month. From February to July 2011, we carried out the research on 25 patients who were hospitalized in this ward, who wanted to interact with animals, and who consented to participate in the research. The dogs underwent physical examinations and suitability exams, were deemed fine to interact with the patients, and were socially trained. The patients interacted with the dogs, and their moods before/after interaction were examined using the Face Scale method of Lorish (1986), et al.

Results

Out of the 25 target patients, 20 had lower Face Scale values (a positive effect) “post-activity” than “pre-activity”. Also, the average of all 25 patients was 7.76(±2.26) “pre-activity” and 6.00(±2.70) post-activity, showing a significant difference (P<0.0001) before and after the activity.

Conclusions

“Interaction activity with dogs” was shown to have a “mood enhancing effect” in palliative care ward patients. These results show a positive effect unrelated to interest in and disposition toward animals, and will help provide a comfortable hospital environment in palliative care wards.

Keyword(s)

animal assisted activity Quality of life palliative care hospital environment nursing care

[Hospice / Palliative Care] / WANS-P-190

Communication Skills of Hospice/Palliative Care Nurses for Patients in their Terminal Phase

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Purpose

The purpose of the study is to identify communicative skills based on actual daily communications between general nurses (excluding certified specialized nurses) working at the Hospice/palliative care ward and patients in their terminal phase.

Methods

A qualitative descriptive study design

We conducted semi-structured interviews from June 2013 through July 2013 with five general nurses (excluding certified specialized nurses) at the hospice/palliative care ward in Japan. The topics covered their various efforts their daily communications with patients. With consent from participants, the contents of the interviews were made into verbatim records and treated as data. The interview data were coded, categorized according to similarities, and subsequently analyzed.

We explained the purpose, methods and ethical considerations of the study to participants and obtained informed consent from them. The study was approved by the Ethical Committee of K University.

Results

The communication skills that general nurses (all female; aged in their 30s-40s; average service years in hospice/palliative care: 4.0 ± 1.73 years) used at the hospice/palliative care ward could be classified into 10 categories: “individualized timing for each patient,” “a sense of distance and space,” “active listening in shared space,” “offering alternatives,” “showing an understanding attitude,” “caring,” “a stable mental attitude,” “consultation with other staff members,” “deep involvement with patients and their families” and “a sense of contentment associated with caring for patients on their deathbed.” Collectively, all these categories were characterized by a single concept—“heartfelt commitment.”

Conclusions

“Heartfelt commitment” is a basis for all supports provided by the nurses to the terminal patients in daily communication. This is considered to be a professional skill employed by the nurses who assist the patients so that they can live true to themselves until the end.

Keyword(s)

hospice/palliative care nurses, communication skills, patients in their terminal phase

[Hospice / Palliative Care] / WANS-P-191

**The Experience of Hospice Acceptance in Terminally Ill Cancer Patients :
a Phenomenological Research**

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to understand the experiences of hospice acceptance and the structure of the experiences in terminally ill cancer patients.

Methods

Phenomenological methodology was used for the study. Participants were the patients who were 20~65 years old and discontinued the anti-cancer therapies and the treatments for life extension, and accepted hospice before one month or less. Participants were nine patients who has admitted at a hospice unit of an University hospital. Individualized In-depth interviews were done for data collection and the data were analyzed using Colazizzi's method.

Results

The number of significant statements extracted from raw data was 293, and 94 meanings were constructed from the statements. Three categories, seven theme clusters and 18 themes were identified for the experience of hospice acceptance in terminally ill cancer patients. The three categories were 'Hope for a comfortable death', 'Incessant craving for the life', 'Last consideration for self and family'.

Conclusions

While accepting the hospice care, the participants experienced inner conflicts between giving up the medical treatments that prolongs their lives and choosing comfortable death. They also experienced incessant craving for the life when they were receiving care at the hospice unit. Accepting hospice care, they showed dignity as human beings that entails careful concerns for both themselves and their family members. The policies and strategies for giving information about hospice and palliative care to the people in should be made to improve the perception about the hospice.

Keyword(s)

Hospice, Cancer patients, Experiences, Qualitative research

[Hospice / Palliative Care] / WANS-P-192

The Lose and Grief of a Mother who Suffer from Twinborn Stillbirth

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Purpose

Childbirth is a pleasure thing for a infertility couple, but premature labor and twinborn deadbirth was happen, this unexcepted event impact on the pregnancy woman and her family.

The major objective of this study want to share the experience of a twinborn stillbirth and nursing care in Taiwan.

Methods

The researchers acted as the primary nurses to collect basic data about the perception and experience of losing babies in labor. Interview is the major method for collecting data.

Results

We find the mother had no obvious physical trauma from delivery, but exist psychosocial problems because lost her babies, which are great grief, guilty, low self-esteem and suicide intention. In the begining of postpartum, her husband and families are afraid to mention the deadbirth incident, and evaded the issue about baby or pregnancy. Researchers encourage the couple talk the perceptions and thoughts each other, and arrange a meeting for the families to discuss how to support mutually and face the event of losing babies.

Conclusions

We are afraid to meet the stillbirth event, and are not ready to care the stillbirth mother and their families like most obstetrics nurses. The client and their families need our support and professional suggestion, we hope this study offer good care method and improve the care quality when clinical nurses face the deadbirth happenings.

Keyword(s)

good-death, family center, spiritual care, twinborn stillbirth

[Informatics / Technology] / WANS-P-193

Problems Associated with the Viewing of Electronic Medical Charts by Nursing Students in Information Collection and Measures to Address Them

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Purpose

As a large number of health care institutions have introduced electronic medical charts in recent years, students have increasing opportunities to view them as a method of information collection. The present study examined problems associated with the viewing of electronic medical charts by students and measures to address them.

Methods

An anonymous-based, self-completed questionnaire survey was conducted involving 71 third-year students of College A (58 females and 13 males) who had undergone specialized training. Question items included the time spent learning the electronic chart system in the institution, whether a password had been issued, the acceptable level of electronic chart viewing, and advantages and disadvantages of electronic charts in information collection. Regarding ethical considerations, the study was conducted with the approval of the ethics committee of College A.

Results

Electronic medical charts were used in a mean of 2.5 institutions. Thirty-one students (43.7%) had been issued a password to freely access the electronic charts. One institution was equipped with computer terminals for students to view electronic medical charts, and 33.8% of students stated that there was a shortage of computer terminals. There were no significant differences in the methods for operating electronic charts and descriptions in files that were viewed between male and female students. The students commented that “the headings of electronic medical charts allowed them to conduct list searches”, as its advantage, and that “they could view electronic charts for only a limited time since the number of PCs was limited”.

Conclusions

As future challenges, health care institutions must secure adequate equipment to allow students to freely view electronic charts, and instructors must have access to them while teaching students. It is also important to help students develop their ability to collect information, rather than relying on that acquired from electronic medical charts.

Keyword(s)

nursing students ,electronic medical charts , information collection

[Informatics / Technology] / WANS-P-194

The Effect of Smart Care U-health Service for the Management of Diabetes Mellitus

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Purpose

This study was to assess the effect of smart care u-health service for the management of diabetes mellitus(DM).

Methods

90 patients with DM who received their care at local clinics were recruited. The last remaining participants was 56 people. All participants received of web-based education for DM care to use notebook computer and smartphone. This service provided glucose level monitoring, body weight management and health care consultation (diet, exercise, complication) by health manager for 24 weeks.

Results

Participants receiving Smart care u-health service had lower glucose level over 24 weeks ($P<.001$). There was not a significant in body weight between baseline and 24 weeks ($P=.161$). The monthly average number of remote consultation using Smart care u-health service was 9.8 by nurse, 2.8 by nutritionist and 1.5 by sports curer.

Conclusions

Smart care u-health service may be effective system in the care of patients with DM. This service could be useful for patients with chronic disease and cost-effectiveness.

Keyword(s)

Diabetes mellitus, Telemedicine, Remote consultation

[Informatics / Technology] / WANS-P-195

Text Mining of Consultation Records Regarding Breast Cancer from a Cancer Consultation and Support Information Center

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Purpose

Telephone consultation records from The Cancer Consultation and Information Support Center of Cancer Center A were analyzed by text mining, and consultation content was extracted. Focus was placed on breast cancer, a cancer with a high consultation rate, and the nursing skills required for breast cancer cases were assessed.

Methods

In total, 9,451 cancer consultation sessions recorded over a 1-year period (2008–2009) were analyzed by text mining in Text Mining Studio. Syntactic analysis was performed to extract content related to “breast cancer”, and words most frequently co-occurring with “breast cancer” were classified according to the Shizuoka Classification. Items with the highest number of consultations were identified and examined.

Results

In total, 215 items related to “breast cancer” were extracted. Content most frequently co-occurring with “breast cancer” was 105 items associated with “surgical treatment”, “expander”, “lymph node enlargement”, and “relationship between hepatitis C and fibrin glue”. Regarding item frequency, there were 46 instances of “coping with symptoms, side effects, and complications”, 12 instances of “examination methods, hospital admission, and transfers”, 2 instances of “cancer treatment”, 3 instances of “medical fees and living expenses”, and 2 instances of “social life (job, employment, academics)”.

Conclusions

The most frequently occurring consultation content regarding breast cancer was associated with a desire for more information and the decisions of medical professionals and included items such as “coping with symptoms, side effects, and after effects” in relation to “surgical treatment”. These findings provide useful information for doctors working with patients due to receive surgical treatment for breast cancer. It is necessary to develop nursing interventions and tools for explaining information on symptoms, side effects, and after effects and to guide patients accordingly. Moreover, these findings enable the Cancer Consultation and Information Support Center to provide continuing support for patients after discharge.

Keyword(s)

Text mining, Breast Cancer

[Informatics / Technology] / WANS-P-196

Consideration of the Ethical Issues of Nursing Robot Development

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Purpose

Robot development has been rapidly proceeding in developed countries. The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry in Japan launched the Committee of Supporting Projects for Development and Diffusion of a Caring and Welfare Robot in 2010 and are pursuing the policies of introducing a robot into medical and welfare fields. Preceding these policies are the problems of an increasing population requiring nursing care and lack of human care personnel in an aging society with a falling birth rate. However, basic question is, how many nurses will take an ethical turn in regarding development of a robot that may answer these situational demands? Therefore, when a nursing-robot is being developed, it is necessary to address and discuss the ethical issues of human care by nursing-robots from the viewpoints of both nursing and engineering. The purpose of the discussion is to seek clarification and address the ethics and attitudinal concerns regarding human care by nursing-robots and the required processes of nursing-robots, including the considerations of engineering researchers in developing nursing-robots and their performances within human care.

Methods

The difference between the ethics that engineers consider and those that nurses consider will be clarified by examining earlier and current research literatures.

Results

The following is cited in the code of ethics of the International Council of Nurses “The nurse, in providing care, ensures that use of technology and scientific advances are compatible with safety, dignity and rights of people.” Meanwhile, earlier studies of ethical requirements relating to engineering were found, although most of topics discussed were opinions of individual researchers and did not include findings from social surveys.

Conclusions

It is urgently required that nurses discuss with engineers how and what kinds of nursing-robots would be most desirable to be introduced in the clinical settings.

Keyword(s)

nursing-robot, ethical issues, caring, engineering

[Informatics / Technology] / WANS-P-197

Desired Accuracy-function about Empathetic Understanding Required for a Nursing Robot: Comparison between Nursing and Engineering Research Literature

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Purpose

Robot engineering has rapidly developed as evidenced by published research including the increased development of nursing robots. Although developments of nursing robots have been made from the viewpoint of engineering, there has been almost no developmental research conducted and published showing the viewpoints of nurses and nursing. The purpose of this research was to compare literatures of nursing and engineering to clarify focal differences between the research engagements of nurses and engineers concerning the desired accuracy-functions and their consistencies within empathetic understanding required for nursing robots.

Methods

MEDLINE and IEEE Xplore were used for the database to retrieve literature.

Results

The research foci about nursing robots from engineering-researchers were to create a “robot and human communication function,” a “robot sentiment identification function” and a “robot empathetic understanding towards humans and the abilities to communicate with them.” Using MEDLINE, the number of hits retrieved by the keyword “empathetic understanding robot” was 0, while there were 311 using the IEEE Xplore. The number of hits retrieved using the keyword “robot human communication” was 363 by MEDLINE and 189 by IEEE Xplore. These results revealed that most of authors in the MEDLINE data were engineer-researchers. Furthermore, research on “empathetic understanding robot” has been proceeding well, not only for verbal communication, but also on the behavior and expression in using non-verbal communication. Nevertheless, there were no engineering literature found that was focused on workings of human mind in empathetic understanding which is focus of nursing research by nurse-researchers.

Conclusions

Engineer-researchers have been conducting research focusing on human language and behavior that can be simply and visually recognized in communications mainly by humans and natural-language-processing. In contrast, nurses have been conducting research about empathetic understanding, focusing on “the workings of the human mind,” which is a part of communication that cannot be easily and visually recognized.

Keyword(s)

nursing robots, empathetic understanding, literature examination, nurse, engineer researcher

[Informatics / Technology] / WANS-P-198

Development of the Staff Assignment Support System Specialized for Nursing Administrator in the Psychiatric Hospita

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Purpose

In Japan, many psychiatric hospitals use nursing systems with a one nurse for every fifteen inpatients ratio. Nursing directors of psychiatric hospitals determine staff distribution, taking into consideration the nursing personnel rate to meet required standards of ward and each ward function. However, for this task, nursing administrator is required a great deal of information and the practice has become laborious. The aim of this research is to develop a revitalized staff assignment support system especially for nursing administrator-use in psychiatric hospitals.

Methods

Survey participants were distinguished nursing directors and administrators from seven psychiatric hospitals in western Japan. Four researchers visited the hospitals, and performed structured interviews that clarified the necessary requirements for staff assignment support systems specialized for psychiatric.

Results

Nursing directors have determined quantitatively and qualitatively staff assignments through a three-step thinking process: Assessment of characteristics of each ward; Assessment of suitability of assigned nursing staff; and Determination of the number of staff/persons to assignment. Also, four functions are demanded: To check facility standards related to the medical service fees; To confirm work conditions; To generate and analyze data related to hospital nursing management; and to match functions between the characteristics of ward/unit work demands and the suitability of nursing staff assigned for the purpose of clarifying staff assignment support system.

Conclusions

From these interviews, the requirements necessary for developing the staff assignment support systems were extracted and organized. The system was programmed reflecting the demand of nursing administrator of a psychiatric hospital which could change the time spent on nursing administration into the time of thinking from work. With PSYCHOMS © this system will make a useful transition of efficient work for nursing administrators in specific psychiatric hospitals.

This study was supported by a grant for Strategic Information and Communications R&D Promotion Programme (SCOPE) of Japan (No. 122309008).

Keyword(s)

Staff assignment support system, Nursing management, Psychiatric nursing

[Informatics / Technology] / WANS-P-199

Clinical Nurses' Perceptions of the Usage of the Electronic Medical Record and the Significance of the Overall Nursing Record

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Executive Officer, Japanese Nursing Association, Japan²

Purpose

The purpose of this study was to clarify the actual conditions of how nurses enter nursing records and those nurses' perceptions of their usage, and the significance of the overall nursing record in hospitals with electronic medical records (EMR).

Methods

Questionnaires, which were 5-Likert scales measuring the nurses' perceptions of the usage of the EMR and the nursing record, were distributed to 650 nurses working in 15 hospitals nationwide. A comparison of total score of each factor was analyzed by factor analysis. Also, the characteristic of participants was analyzed by one-way ANOVA and post hoc Steel-Dwass multiple comparison testing.

Results

In all, 482 nurses took part (response rate 74.2%) in this study. Extracted factors from 34 questionnaires by factor analysis are "the usage of nursing process", "the aim and significance of nursing records", "the usage and conspicuity of the EMR", "the barrier of assessment records", and "the perception of needs of nursing assessment". For "the usage of nursing process", it showed significantly high score in the group of active user of PC ($p=.01$), the group of participating training seminars to use EMR ($p=.002$), and the group of experienced nursing record committee ($p<.001$). The last two groups were also disclosed significantly high score for "the perception of needs of nursing assessment" ($p=.004$, and $.034$ respectively). Additionally, nursing managers revealed significantly high score than staff nurses for "the aim and significance of nursing records" ($p=.049$) and "the perception of needs of nursing assessment" ($p=.011$).

Conclusions

Adequate training for using EMR and education for nursing records lead effective utilization of EMR and nursing records. These findings suggest that further investigation about the nursing record system in EMR is needed.

Keyword(s)

electronic medical record, nursing record, assessment, actual condition survey

[Informatics / Technology] / WANS-P-200

A Study of Factors Influencing the Intention of University Students to Accept Healthcare Information Technology Services

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Purpose

This study presents research into the patterns that affect the understanding and acceptance of healthcare management systems as part of a healthcare information technology infrastructure targeted at University students. It also presents suggestions for the increased utilization of ubiquitous healthcare technology systems.

Methods

This study employed a descriptive and correlational cross-sectional survey used to confirm intentional acceptance factor related to healthcare information technology systems and to determine the degree of utilization of healthcare information technology systems by University students.

The University students who participated in the survey were asked a total of 57 questions via a questionnaire about their general characteristics, how often they utilized healthcare related information on the Internet, health beliefs and concern, subjective norms and knowledge regarding health, perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived self-efficacy, perceived credibility, perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness, attitudes, and intention to use healthcare management services. Data were collected by handing out and collecting 623 paper-based surveys that were analyzed using SPSS-WIN 21.0.

Results

It was found that 48.5% of those who responded had accessed healthcare-related information on the Internet. Among University students who completed the survey, 49.7% reported accessing such information on the Internet at least once a month. Via Logistic Regression, it was found that female respondents, medicine-related majors, self-efficacy, and intention to use had significant positive effects while health beliefs and concern had a significant negative effect on the intentional acceptance of healthcare information technology systems.

Conclusions

Conducting research into factors influencing the intention of University Students to accept healthcare information technology services targeting University students has shown that these services not only help expand healthcare services in their transition from a disease-centered past towards a preventative-care wellness-oriented future, but also help deduce what factors will influence future consumers to take advantage of the ubiquitous healthcare services industry.

Keyword(s)

Intention of Students, Healthcare Information Technology Services, Accept

[Informatics / Technology] / WANS-P-201

Development of Electronic Outcome Management System (PSYCHOMS®) for Psychiatric Hospital

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Purpose

Although a large number of electronic medical systems were developed, there has been little progress in their application in psychiatric hospitals. It is necessary to develop an electronic outcomes management system in order to reduce the long-term inpatient days, to manage the social rehabilitation outcomes during admission to post discharge of living a stable life in a community. The Psychiatric Outcome Management System (PSYCHOMS®) was developed for the purpose of establishing an electronic outcomes management system especially for the psychiatric hospital.

Methods

The participants were 100 nursing managers who worked in a Japanese psychiatric hospital. Each participant received a questionnaire in the mail. The questionnaire requested basic information and the description of the required performance that should be a standard for PSYCHOMS®. In the ethical considerations, it clearly stated that returning the questionnaire indicated consent. From these questionnaires result, the required performance for PSYCHOMS® was clarified.

Results

Four required performance of PSYCHOMS® coupled with ordering system and receipt computer were identified to assist nursing managers and/or administrators job performance. These are nursing diary system; nursing care plan system; clinical pathway system; nursing management and variance analysis system.

Conclusions

PSYCHOMS® as an electronic management system based on the views of nursing and specialized in psychiatric nursing is the system that will be able to perform patient outcome management comprehensively. This system supports the medical team members working in the psychiatric hospital, especially those with limited staff members. PSYCHOMS® support psychiatric nurses which will allow them to use more time to provide quality nursing care. This study was supported by a grant for Strategic Information and Communications R&D Promotion Programme (SCOPE) of Japan (No. 122309008)

Keyword(s)

Electronic outcome management system, Psychiatric nursing, PSYCHOMS®

[Informatics / Technology] / WANS-P-202

Relationship between a Nurse's Observational Gaze and the Clinical Judgment of the Patient's Condition

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Purpose

Observation is an important part in nursing. Observation by nurse can provide various information on patient's condition. In this study, we investigated the relationship between a nurse's observational gaze and the clinical judgment of the patient's condition.

Methods

Three nurses with clinical experiences for 8, 18, and 20 years or more participated in the study. Simulated patient information (80-year-old woman, diagnosis of pneumonia, vital signs, etc.) was presented to the nurses in text. Four pictures related to the patient were presented to the nurses for 5s per one picture. Eye tracking data was recorded during 5s by using Talk Eye II (Takei Scientific Instruments Co., Ltd., Japan) . When eye position of the nurse stayed on an object for >165ms, we considered that the nurse gazed and recognized the object. After the eye-tracking measurement, the nurses looked back on their thinking process and verbally reported their thoughts. We analyzed the relationship between the recognitions obtained by eye-tracking results and the verbally reported thinking process. The study was approved by the ethics review committee of Ishikawa Prefectural Nursing University, Japan.

Results

We found two patterns in the relationship between eye tracking data and the thinking process: (1) Intentional gazes with specific assessment of the required nursing care; (2) The required nursing care was assessed although no gaze on the related objects. These patterns were common among the nurses, however an individual variation was found in details of the assessments.

Conclusions

The relationship between a nurse's gaze and clinical judgment can be classified into specific patterns based on the nurse's experience and knowledge.

Keyword(s)

Eye tracking, clinical judgment, Observation

[Informatics / Technology] / WANS-P-203

Experiment of a Diabetes Patient Social Support System with a Tablet PC

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Purpose

To develop a mediated (non-facing) social support system for type 2 diabetes patients using a tablet PC to help their self-management, pointing out problems regarding the system and content operability during the trial run.

Methods

With a social support system, operated by tablet PCs, researchers opened a membership bulletin board on the Internet to provide information including 1) member's posted contribution limited to important diabetes-related information, 2) a page members can discuss their current conditions on, and 3) information provided by specialists like nurses, pharmacists, nutritionists and physiotherapists each season. This is mediated support for information exchange and emotional support. Specialists also read the bulletin board to secure validity among patients.

We asked 6 type 2 diabetes patients to use this support system for one month, then conducted semi-structured interviews to study the system's operability and contents, as well as the support conditions.

Results

Each member posted 2 to 10 items on the bulletin board and read it 4 to 10 times per month. Subjects were mainly related to their current exercising condition. Regarding the system, opinions included, "It takes time getting used to the equipment," "It's difficult breaking into two other peoples' chat," "It's difficult to respond since I don't know the background of the person posting" and "Others' self-management activities were good stimulation to me".

Conclusions

Regarding operability, we should improve the handling manual and check the condition. It seems they didn't use it often because they didn't know much about the others' backgrounds so that they couldn't make detailed comments and they hesitated joining ongoing chats. Using these findings, we will develop a program with a selective disclosure level for each member and a system they can use to disclose their real opinions, a feature of mediated communication.

Keyword(s)

Type 2 diabetes ,social support system,self-management,bulletin board, tablet PC

[Measurement / Instrument Development] / WANS-P-204

Effects of Age, Education and Gender on Korean Adults' Executive Functions

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Purpose

To assess the effects of age, education, and gender on executive functions (EF) in a sample of 736 Korean adults.

Methods

The executive functions were measured using 5 neuropsychological tests, Stroop test, Verbal Fluency, Design Fluency, Rey Auditory Verbal Learning, and Complex Figure Test-planning. The effects of age, education, and gender were assessed using a correlation coefficient, a partial correlation, and a regression analysis. The partial correlation was computed to control for significant correlations among the three demographic variables.

Results

The major findings were as follows. First, the effect of age was significant in all EF measures except planning. Second, the effect of education was significant in all five EF measures. Third, the effect of gender was significant in two (design fluency, delayed recognition) of the five EF measures. The combined effect of age, education and gender accounted for 4.5 to 30.5% of variations in the executive function measures.

Conclusions

Executive functions were significantly affected by age and education, and to some extent, also by gender. These results provide useful data for the clinical evaluation of Korean patients' executive functions.

Keyword(s)

Executive function, Age, Education, Gender

[Measurement / Instrument Development] / WANS-P-205

Development of a Work-related Stress Scale for Nurses: Evaluation of the Validity and Reliability

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Purpose

The purpose of the study was to develop a work-related stress scale for nurses to assess workplace stress and job stress.

Methods

An anonymous questionnaire survey and the 12-item General Health Questionnaire (GHQ12) as the external criterion were conducted with 346 nurses from three hospitals to assess nurse stress and general health. The questionnaire consisted of 6 factors: work performance evaluation (6 items), difficulty working (18 items), working conditions (17 items), relationship with other staff (31 items), relationship with medical staff (18 items), and relationship with patients and families (26 items). Three items were selected for each factor using passage rates, correlation coefficients and factor loadings. The causal model that the 18 items in 6 factors have an effect on GHQ12 was hypothesized. The construct validity of the scale was tested by examining the fit of the model to the data using structural equation modeling. The reliability was examined using the Cronbach's α reliability coefficient.

Results

The construct validity and reliability of the work-related stress scale for nurses were good enough. It was demonstrated that the work-related stress scale for nurses was significantly related to GHQ12.

Conclusions

The work-related stress scale for nurses was found to be usable to assess workplace stress and job stress. This scale is likely to be used to clarify stress reactions among nurses and help them manage stress. This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number 25463336.

Keyword(s)

work related stress scale, structural equation modeling

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-206

Nursing Students' Experience and Desirable Coaching in On-Site Training

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Purpose

Nursing students identify the most impressive experiences in on-site training, which is used for examining the future of such training

Methods

We asked 61 third-year nursing students who completed on-site training to answer a questionnaire: "Describe the three most impressive experiences you received during your on-site training." We codified the answers in the recovered questionnaire, abstracted the words in the codified answers, which were then categorized.

Results

The recovery rate of the questionnaire was 91.8%. We extracted 155 codes, which were then classified into seven categories.

1. The most impressive experiences according to the questionnaire are ranked as follows: first-year of training (7%), second-year of training (14%), third-year of training (71%) and other activities (8%).
2. The most impressive experiences in the order of frequency were "Deep emotion and gratitude from patients' speech and/or behavior," "Fulfilling experience," "Learning from the patients," "Learning in retrospect from negative experiences," "Witnessing the birth of life," "Feeling connected to other people," "Experiences that promoted self-awareness."
3. Experiences in on-site training help realize the great aspect of their vocation and increase the sense of self-efficacy. Instructors are required to "have the ability to develop the students' experiences into teaching materials" and "support in giving significance to the experience."

Conclusions

The nursing students identifying the most impressive experiences in their on-site training suggested desirable coaching methods for the future, which will contribute to basic nursing education.

Keyword(s)

experience in on-site training, teaching material development, adding significance to experience

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-207

The Learning of Nursing Students Who Attended Clinical Practice at a Child Care Support Center

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Purpose

Japan is facing a severely decreasing birthrate. Therefore, nursing students have little practical experience with children. This study aims to clarify the learning of nursing students in clinical practice at a child care support center.

Methods

The subjects were 65 third-year nursing students who participated in clinical practice for one day at a child care support center from April to May 2013. After receiving their clinical practice results, the aim of this study was explained to them, and they were informed that participation in this study was voluntary. From the one day practice records of the 65 students who consented, learning was extracted and categorized.

Results

The students' learning was classified into the following four items: "Realization that the child is undergoing growth and development"; "The importance of playing for the child"; "Attachment of parent and child"; and "The child care support center supports the children and their families in living in the community".

Conclusions

The study suggested that we have to develop an educational program in order for nursing students to be able to understand the concepts and the practice of child health nursing.

Keyword(s)

nursing students, child health nursing, child care support center, qualitative study

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-208

Effects of Problem-based Learning of Nursing Freshman

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to identify the effect of problem-based learning (PBL) education on self-esteem, self-efficacy, and interpersonal relationship for nursing freshman.

Methods

This study design was one group pre-posttest. The subjects were 1st grade 129 students. They have no previous experience of PBL education. The pretest and posttest were conducted to understand the improvement in self-esteem, self-efficacy, and interpersonal relationship.

Results

After the subjects had participated in the PBL education, they showed statistically significant higher self-esteem($t=2.742$, $p=.007$), self-efficacy($t=2.316$, $p=.022$), and interpersonal relationship($t=3.880$, $p<.001$) than before.

Conclusions

Based on the results, this study suggests that self-esteem, self-efficacy, and interpersonal relationship for nursing freshman were significantly improved by PBL education.

Keyword(s)

Problem-based Learning, Self-esteem, Self-efficacy, Interpersonal Relationship

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-209

Objective Structured Clinical Examination in Midwifery Education Observation of Newborns

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Purpose

We sought to clarify the level of student midwives' clinical abilities before and after practical training using an Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE).

Methods

The subjects included 11 OSCE examinees who were licensed nurses enrolling in a one-year Graduate Program in Midwifery at A University. The data involved the OSCE evaluation by an instructor in the subject of the observation of newborn immediately after birth, which was given before and after the practical training. In this evaluation, 20 items are evaluated with a full score being 20, and the analysis was done by simple tabulation. Comparison of the data before and after practical training was made by two-sided Wilcoxon signed-rank test. This study was approved by the ethics committee of A University.

Results

The average score before and after practical training was 11.2 and 13, respectively, and no significant differences were observed. However, an item-by-item comparison of the scores revealed lower scores after practical training in observation of breathing and heartbeat, as well as higher scores in taking rectal temperature, and the observation of face, breast, and extremities. The lower scores after practical training indicate inadequate acquisition of basic newborn nursing skills. We also speculated that the lower score resulted from the neglect of certain observation principles after repeated practice during training. The higher score after practical training can be said to be result from the training. However, the degree of achievement differs from item to item, and a scheme is needed to improve the students' observation skills to an appropriate level.

Conclusions

In midwife education, it is important to teach students midwifery techniques reinforcing their practical skills of maternity nursing. This research was supported by a Grant-in-aid for Scientific Research from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (No. 23593303).

Keyword(s)

OSCE, Education, Observation, Newborns

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-210

Objective Structured Clinical Examination in Japan: The Current Situation in Nursing and Other Domains

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Purpose

The Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE) began in medical education, but has now been adopted in various fields including dentistry, pharmacy and nursing. Proficiency in practical skills vital to health care has both a physical and psychological influence on care recipients. Therefore, the utilization of OSCE is indispensable to the provision of fair and reliable health care. The current situation regarding OSCE in Japan needs to be understood to clarify the gap between nursing education and practice. A Purpose of our research is to clarify the current situation regarding OSCE in Japan.

Methods

The Japana Centra Revuo Medicina database was searched for the past 12 years (2001-2012) for articles under “OSCE” and the identified abstracts analyzed.

Results

A total of 257 articles were identified, of which 91 (35%) were related to dentistry, 67 (26%) to medicine, 39 (15%) to nursing, 15 (6%) to pharmacology and 45 (18%) to other subjects. The common points among the subjects included “the situation regarding OSCE before/after training”, “evaluation reliability and validity” and “examinee awareness”.

Conclusions

The general usefulness of OSCE was demonstrated from the current situation regarding the use of OSCE in each domain. As well as problems related to each domain, one common problem with OSCE was the need for an evaluation standard appropriate to problem setting. In addition, few studies on cooperation between universities and industry were identified, which was confirmed as a future problem.

Keyword(s)

OSCE, Education

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-211

Objective Structured Clinical Examination in Midwifery Education: Preparation for Delivery

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Purpose

We sought to clarify the level of student midwives' clinical abilities before and after practical training using an Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE).

Methods

The subjects included 11 OSCE examinees who were licensed nurses enrolling in one-year Graduate Program in Midwifery at A University. The data involved the OSCE evaluation by an instructor in the subject of preparation for delivery, which was given before and after practical training. In this evaluation, 16 items are evaluated with a full score being 16, and the analysis was done by simple tabulation. Comparison of the data before and after practical training was made by two-sided Wilcoxon signed-rank test. This study was approved by the ethics committee of A University.

Results

The average score of the degree of achievement before and after practical training was 7.8 and 8.5, respectively, and no significant differences were observed. However, an item-by-item comparison of the scores before and after the training revealed a significant difference in the scores for the accurate connection of suction catheters (23% vs. 90%), indicating that the practical training aids in establishing breathing in newborns. Additionally, although there were no significant differences, the scores before and after the training were high for adjusting the height of labor beds, the arrangement of articles for efficiency and safety, and the encouragement of women in labor. The students were able to learn the importance of properly preparing for delivery and checking the status of woman in labor.

Conclusions

During education for delivery preparation, it is important to teach how to prepare equipment to ensure safe and easy delivery and properly provide the necessary care for pregnant women. This research was supported by a Grant-in-aid for Scientific Research from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (No. 23593303)

Keyword(s)

OSCE, Delivery, Preparation

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-212

The Effect of the Healthy Elderly-Individual Learning Program to a Nursing University Student's Self-Efficacy and Social Skill

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Purpose

The purpose of this research aimed to examine whether a student's Self-Efficacy and Social skill change or not by the participatory learning program for the student nurse, in order to examine the method of a more effective of gerontological nursing assistance theory.

Methods

The subjects were 73 third-year University students who attended a lecture on gerontological nursing assistance theory at the Nursing System University in 2013. The questionnaire assessed their ID, age, gender, and contact circumstances with an elderly individual. As an evaluation index, we used the measurement of self-efficacy had the General Self-Efficacy Scale(GSES) (Sakano et al,1993) furthermore, we assessed their social skill level using the KiSS-18 (Kikuchi's Social Skill Scale, 18-item version; Kikuchi 1988). Participants completed the questionnaire at two points: before and after the lecture.

[Ethical considerations] The research protocol was approved by the Hyogo University Ethics Committee. With regards to ethical considerations, protection of anonymity and privacy were explained and consent from was received from each subjects.

Results

We distributed the questionnaire to 71 students attending the gerontological nursing lecture, and obtained responses from 69 (97% recovery rate). Fifty-six students were able to perform the second intervention after the lecture, could get the reply twice; questionnaires with outlier were excluded but those with missing responses were still applicable to the analysis. Paired t-tests compared students' responses to the elderly individual image and social skills before and after the lecture. After the lecture, the student nurse's self-efficacy improved ($t [55] = 4.40, p < 0.01$), and social skill also improved intentionally ($t [55] = 1.92, p < 0.10$).

Conclusions

The participatory learning program which comes into contact with an elderly individual and directly was effective because of improvement by a student nurse's self-efficacy and social skill.

Keyword(s)

a student nurse, Self-Efficacy, Social skill

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-213

Prospect of Future Nursing Education on Present State of Communication Skills and Interpersonal Relationships in Nursing Students

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to consider communication skills, interpersonal relationships and learning awareness in nursing students and to discuss on prospect future educational activity.

Methods

Participants were consisted of 120 nursing students on A nursing technical college in Hokkaido, Japan. The author conducted a questionnaire investigation with 60 items, which were determined from a viewpoint of communication, interpersonal relationships and learning awareness, for students.

Results

Valid responses were obtained from 120 nursing students. More than 80% of the students had given a reply that empathy and interactive communication were important for construction of interpersonal relationships. However, 60% of the students felt difficulty in construction of interpersonal relationships with patients. Moreover, 50% of the students had anxiety for their ideal nurse and were confused for their purpose of learning.

Conclusions

From the results, a lot of nursing students felt that the building up a relationship of mutual trust was difficult because communication was mentally painful. For the above reason, modern nursing students are immature in social and affective, and ethical sensibility. Therefore, I infer that nursing students feel difficulty in communication for their unfledged interpersonal communication skills and feeling of difficulty in building up trust relationship. Accordingly, I suggested that it is necessary in the future to heighten ethical sensibility through caring education of interpersonal interaction communication mind, which is not only to convey information.

Keyword(s)

caring education, interpersonal interaction communication mind,

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-214

Attitudes Towards One's Life Course by Nursing Students: What Is the Degree of Connection with Those of Their Mothers?

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Purpose

The goal of the research is to find out the attitudes toward one's life course of the students and make it a reference for the fostering of professional nurses.

Methods

Surveys were used in the form of questionnaires. A total of 79 nursing students at the Nursing Junior College A responded and statistical analysis was used to produce data.

Results

- 1) To the question concerning the desire to get married: most students answered yes.
- 2.) The nursing students, all of whom like children, are interested in having a child.
- 3) Among the reasons for marrying and having a child, "the desire to stay with the partner" ($\chi^2 = 55.18, df = 4, p < .01$) and "the desire to have a baby with the partner" ($\chi^2 = 10.67, df = 4, p < .05$) were the highest.
- 4) Among the students whose mothers are housewives, 55% answered that they wanted to "stay home when the child is young, and then start working when the child grows up."
- 5) Among the respondents who chose "continuing to work after parental leave", those whose mothers were working tend to support this more than those whose mothers were housewives. However, there was no significant difference. ($\chi^2 = 5.23, df = 6, ns$)
- 6) Regarding raising a child in the future, "staying home when a child is young and starting working when the child grows up" was the highest. Following this, "continuing to work after parental leave" was the second highest, and these two answers accounted for more than 80%. ($\chi^2 = 103.39, df = 6, p < .01$)

Conclusions

Through this research, many students of Nursing Junior College A showed that work was a priority in their lives, regardless of their mothers' different experiences regarding having a job or not. Students consider it desirable to become professionals.

Keyword(s)

life course, marriage, nursing students, raising a child

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-215

Current State of Textbooks of Pediatric Nursing for University Students in Terms of Kana Readings Printed Beside Chinese Characters (kanji) in Japan

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Purpose

No textbook research has been focused on kana readings printed beside Chinese characters (kanji) in the textbooks for college and University students in Japan. In the current textbooks of pediatric nursing, increase of kana readings beside kanji compounds has become conspicuous. The purpose is to research actual conditions of the current textbooks in terms of kana readings printed beside kanji and obtain basic data of textbook research.

Methods

From 38 textbooks for pediatric nursing used in 209 nursing faculties, retrieved on the Internet as of March, 2013, top four textbooks widely used were chosen for analysis. Kanji compounds with kana readings were extracted and classified into medical terms and ordinary terms.

Results

There were in total 544 different kanji compounds accompanied with kana readings, including 324 medical terms (59.6%) and 220 ordinary terms (40.4%). Based on the frequency of occurrence, the top two kanji compounds with kana readings were both medical terms, with seven and six occurrences respectively. The kanji compounds occurring five times included five medical terms and two ordinary terms. The number of kanji compounds with kana readings occurring once was 362 (66.5%). Some kanji compounds learned in the Japanese elementary schools appeared with kana readings in two textbooks.

Conclusions

The fact that medical terms expressed by kanji compounds are printed with kana readings is considered a natural result because they are technical for the students. However, kana readings printed beside easy kanji compounds learned in the elementary schools may not be necessary. The number of kanji compounds printed with kana readings occurring only once is as many as 362, and kana readings do not always appear for the first time. This indicates that there is no standard for kanji to be printed with kana readings in those textbooks.

Keyword(s)

University students, Pediatric nursing, Textbook, Chinese characters (kanji), Kana readings (ruby)

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-216

Structure of Nursing Student's Learning in the Undergraduate Education Liberal Arts Course

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Purpose

In the undergraduate liberal arts course, a group of 5-6 students along with the instructor in charge choose, read, discuss and analyze a text to foster critical thinking. This research aims to clarify the structure of students' learning and to explore effective study support of the students who chose Justice by Michael J. Sandel, as their reading material.

Methods

Out of 18 students from 3 different seminars who chose Justice, 2 group interviews were conducted to those who agreed to cooperate with the study. They were asked to freely express their impressions about the course approach and its importance to them. In the first interview, a 2.5 hour talk from 7 students was recorded. From this data, statements about student's learning were labeled individually and analyzed descriptively and qualitatively using the KJ Method.

Results

The following 6 categories were extracted as components: "Big uneasiness flowing out of a text"; "a faceless network that spins inside and outside the seminar"; "experiencing rage in the seminar"; "progress in pursuing clarification of oneself position and deepening understanding of oneself and others", "the existence of text that inspires students to take action", and "critical point of view to read society and times."

Conclusions

The above-mentioned result suggests that the selection of reading material greatly influences the students' learning; and the learning process transcends the classroom affecting personal growth. In regard to undergraduate education, the results show the importance of liberal arts education in the development of critical thinking and attitude of the individuals.

Keyword(s)

Structure of Study, Nursing Students, Liberal arts, Undergraduate Education,

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-217

A Survey on Factors that Motivate Mid-career Nurses to Continue Working

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Purpose

In the present study, an awareness survey involving mid-career nurses was conducted on their senses of reward and satisfaction with work and private life to examine factors that motivated them to continue working.

Methods

Subjects were non-managerial, mid-career nurses who had worked in hospitals in the Kinki district for five years or longer. They were asked to describe their senses of reward and satisfaction with nursing practice and private life and factors that motivated them to continue working. Responses were analyzed using t-tests, and qualitative and inductive analyses were conducted to examine descriptions. The study was conducted with the approval of the research ethics committee of the institution.

Results

Valid responses were obtained from 63 nurses working in five hospitals (response rate: 70%), including 18 in their twenties (28.6%) and 37 in their thirties (58.7%). There were no significant differences in the senses of reward and satisfaction with work and private lives among married and unmarried nurses of different ages with and without children. Motivations to continue working were classified into six categories: “enjoy seeing patients recover”, “enjoy work and goals”, “good relationships on the hospital ward”, “fulfilling private life”, “joy of working as a nurse”, and “no reason for changing jobs”.

Conclusions

The individual characteristics of mid-career nurses had no influence on their senses of reward and satisfaction with private life; they were able to maintain a balance between their work and personal lives to continue working. “Enjoy work and goals” were the most important motivations for mid-career nurses to continue working. It is necessary to provide mid-career nurses with support at work to help them recognize their progress and motivate them to continue working.

Keyword(s)

mid-career nurses, motivation, continue working, clinical nursing

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-218

Future Prospect of New Nurses

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Purpose

Planning for career and private life not only motivates new nurses to continue working, but it also helps hospitals respond to their needs. In the present study, a survey was conducted to examine the future prospect as viewed by newly employed nurses.

Methods

Subjects were 52 new nurses. They were asked to describe their attributes and create outlines their future career and private life. Work and private life prospect were separately analyzed for each group categorized based on the period of nursing experience. The study was conducted with the approval of the research ethics committee of the institution.

Results

Subjects were 48 females (92.3%) and four males (7.7%). All nurses were unmarried, and most lived with their families. Their future prospects were as follows: Most nurses planned to “undergo training” in one to three years, and 50% were expecting “to move” as a personal life event. They planned to “become a leader”, “retire from work”, and “work in the outpatient department” (in this order) four to five years after, and 40% hoped to marry and have children.

About 15% of nurses planned to “work in the outpatient department” and “retire from work” in six to eight years, and 50% hoped to “give birth and raise children”. A number of nurses hoped to become “a certified nurse” in nine to ten years, and planned to “take care of their parents”. Few nurses had plans for after ten years or later.

Conclusions

New nurses had future prospect for the following ten years, and planned to improve their career after marriage, childbirth, and raising children. A support system for new nurses should introduce educational plans designed to encourage them to improve their career while maintaining a work-family balance.

Keyword(s)

new nurses, Planning for career, clinical nursing, vision

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-219

Research Capacity among Nurse Educators

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Purpose

Nurse educators plays a vital role in evidence-based nursing practice. These are best manifested on the country's capability for standards of care, health technology, professional and patient's adaptation, and health care innovations. It is incumbent on a nurse educator to edify future nurses for the knowledge economy and to provide them with appropriate tools to meet the many challenges that confront them today and for coming decades. The new knowledge that are transmitted by the educators to the students are all product of research. Thus, it is also through individual research capacity that research intensity can be improved. The propose of the study is to determine relationship between profile and level of research capaciity among nurse educators

Methods

The researchers utilized the Research Process Model of Polit and Beck, the researchers assessed the nurse educator's research capacity of X University. The researchers utilized the descriptive-correlational design wherein 54 participants were randomly taken from the 179 participants, however, only 50 responded to the validated instrument.

Results

It was also observed that there is no significant relationship between nurse educator's research capacity vis-a-vis to their: (1) educational attainment; (2) age; and (3) civil status. However there is a: (1) slight positive correlation between gender and research capacity; and (2) moderate positive correlation between length of service and research capacity.

Conclusions

There is a slight significant relationship between service and research capacity among nurse educators. A research capability training must establish to strengthen research culture.

Keyword(s)

Research Capacity

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-220

Long-term Effects of Social Skills Training on Nursing Students

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Purpose

The present study reports the long-term effects of social skills training (SST), conducted to help nursing students develop “excellent social skills”.

Methods

A follow-up survey involving students of a four-year nursing school who had undergone SST when they were in the first year was conducted immediately prior to graduation. A paired t-test was conducted, using Kikuchi’s Scale of Social Skills: 18 items (KiSS -18) and Interpersonal Stress Event Scale (ISE). The students were asked to describe changes following the SST and assess their [general social skills] and [those required of a nurse] on a 7-grade scale.

Results

The subjects were 19 students, including four males and fifteen females (mean age: 22.8 years old). Although the mean KiSS-18 score did not significantly increase (54.1 vs 56.9 points) during the 4-year period, the mean ISE score had significantly decreased from 76.2 to 64.0 points ($p=0.003$).

The students stated that, following SST, they were able to greet, think about the feelings of others, and talk to them with a smile. They were also able to accept people with different ideas and actively express themselves. They hoped to establish positive relationships in work places and further develop their social skills. The mean score for [general social skills] was 3.7 points and that for [social skills required of a nurse] was 3.8 points. Four and two students stated that there was a larger increase in their level of social skills [as a nurse] and [in general], respectively.

Conclusions

The results suggested that SST was an effective educational program that reduced interpersonal stress among nursing students, and that they had developed a sense of professionalism by the time of graduation.

Keyword(s)

Social Skills Training, social skills, nursing students, long-term effects, ISE; Interpersonal Stress Event Scale

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-221

Characteristics of the Skills, Elegance, and Comfort of Nursing Practices by Clinical Nurses: Comparison with Student Nurses

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Purpose

We elucidated the characteristics of the skills, elegance and comfort of nursing practices in the 10 years or more and the less 5 years clinical-experience nurses, and that comparison with student nurse, and it suggested that the experienced nurses will be necessity to take the part in technical nursing education

Methods

Subjects: 18 students in their first year (simulated patients group: SPG), 12 nursing students in their 3rd-4th year (the student nurse group: SNG), 20 nurses with less than 5 years of clinical- experience (5YNG), 20 nurses with 10 years or more of clinical experience (10YNG), and 6 nursing teachers (the rater group: RG). Investigation contents: The elements were classified into the skill (behavior, language, procedures, and skillfulness), elegance (thorough, beauty, clean, good for mind and body, streamlined, and excellent) and comfort (comfortable, not disturbing, easy on the patient, painless, and flexible). Each item was evaluated based on a 6-point scale from 1 (Not at all) to 6 (Exactly). Investigation method: SPG and RG anonymously evaluated assessment forms after the completion of nursing practices scene. Data analysis: The Kruskal-Wallis test and Spearman's rank correlation coefficient by the software SPSS for WINDOWS ver. 17.0J were used to evaluate. Ethical approval was obtained from the Ethical Committee at University of Yamanashi .

Results

The evaluation of nursing practices for "skill," "elegance," and "comfort" by the SPG showed significantly higher scores of many items in the 10YNG($5.2 \leq Me \leq 5.4$) and the 5YNG($4.7 \leq Me \leq 5.0$) than the SNG($4.0 \leq Me \leq 4.4$). The RG showed significantly higher scores for all items in the 10YNG than the others ($P < 0.01$). In the evaluations of the SPG and RG, significant positive correlations were observed among "skill," "elegance," and "comfort" in all nursing practices ($r > 0.80$, $p < 0.01$).

Conclusions

These results demonstrated that clinically-experienced nurses can serve as a role model for their junior nurses and student nurses.

Keyword(s)

skills, elegance, comfort, nursing practices, technical nursing education

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-222

The Teaching Strategies and Problems Particular to Male Student Nurses on Maternity Units in Japan - Difference in the Course of Study-

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to clarify the difference in the teaching strategies and problems particular to male student nurses on maternity units in the course of study.

Methods

The study was conducted on maternity nursing faculty members from baccalaureate, associate degree, and diploma schools. An anonymous open-ended questionnaire that consists of the basic demographics, teaching system, policies, and the problems was mailed to 677 faculties. The data were analyzed by a chi square test. This study was approved by the University Ethics Committee.

Results

The responses were collected from 352 faculties (baccalaureate 74, associate degree 22, and diploma school 256). The collection rate was 52.0% with 343 (50.7%) valid responses.

Teaching policy: Three hundred and six (89.2%) faculties answered male and female students should share the same learning objectives, 272 (79.3%) faculties answered male students should have the same experience as female. There was no significant difference between the courses.

Teaching system and problems: There was a significant difference in the percentage of co-teaching with a faculty and an assigned nurse, and baccalaureate (63, 87.5%) was significantly higher than diploma school (133, 54.3%) ($p < .05$). About the problems, 242 (70.6%) faculties answered the difficulty of selection of a client assigned. There was a significant difference in the percentage of that a client shows rejective reaction to a male student, diploma school (156, 62.6%) was significantly higher than baccalaureate (35, 48.6%) ($p < .05$).

Problems of male students themselves: Two hundred ninety two (85.1%) students were embarrassed by observing procedures requiring perineal care, 280 (78.7%) students had a fear of unknown before clinical experience. There was no significant difference between the courses.

Conclusions

This study suggested co-teaching with a clinical nurse and a faculty promotes the understanding of the client for male students and contributes to making supportive learning environment.

Keyword(s)

male nursing students, maternal nursing, nursing practice

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-223

Research on the Student-teacher Relationship at Nursing Schools the Reality of Students Getting “hurt” in Student-teacher Interactions

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Purpose

The purpose of this research is to acknowledge the reality of students getting “hurt” in a student-teacher relationship at nursing schools. It also purposes to reveal the reasons behind this reality.

Methods

As a research method, a survey was conducted for students at nursing schools in order to understand the relationship between students and teachers there. Out of the 191 students between grades 1 to 3 at two nursing schools who have already experienced in-school practice and clinical training, results from 168 students (87.9%) were collected. Based on this survey, interviews for 8 nursing school students and 5 nursing school teachers were conducted.

Results

Simple tabulation and cross tabulation were used to analyze the result of the survey. From simple tabulation, it was found that approximately 60.0% of the students took negative views of the ways in which students and teachers interacted. The results from cross tabulation showed that their relationship between their teachers and also their relationship with their friends determined if students viewed their school lives positively or negatively. Furthermore, it was revealed that the teacher’s words and actions were the reasons why students were hurt.

Conclusions

Interactions between students and teachers are important when producing caring nurses. In order to care for others, one needs to have the experience of being cared for. Therefore, it can be said that by having teachers care for the students, the students would be able to care for others. From now on, it is important to create a learning environment in which students do not get hurt.

Keyword(s)

student-teacher relationship, Interactions between students and teachers, caring, learning environment , hurt

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-224

Thoughts of Students during Maternity Nursing Training - Comparison of Prior to, during, and following Training and Gender Differences -

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Purpose

The present study examined students' images and thoughts of maternity nursing training, including their changes and gender differences, to help improve maternity nursing training.

Methods

The subjects were nine male and fourteen female students who underwent maternity nursing training in 2012 and consented to participate in the study. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with due ethical consideration. The interviews were recorded with their approval, documented verbatim, and analyzed using text-mining.

Results

Text analysis conducted prior to training extracted the characteristic words "male", "female", and "go + want to do ...?" used by male students, and "image" and "good" used by female students. Text analysis conducted following training extracted the characteristic words "father" and "experience + can..." used by male students, and "child-birth" and "mother" used by female students. "correspondence analysis with bubble charting" was conducted to examine the relationships between the attributes of subjects and their characteristic words, and the words used by male students prior to training deviated from the remainder. As "featured-word-analysis" results, separate clusters were formed for characteristic words used by males and females both prior to and during training. However, following training, no significant differences were noted between male and female students.

Conclusions

Female students had positive images of maternity nursing training prior to participating in it, whereas male students had not understood its necessity prior to undergoing the training, presumably because male nurses would not work on the maternity ward. However, after undergoing training, male students were able to view what they had experienced during the training on the maternity ward and develop future images of themselves as fathers, in the same manner as female students focusing on child-birth and becoming mothers.

Keyword(s)

maternity nursing training, Thoughts of students, gender differences, text-mining

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-225

Issues Recognized by Floor Nurses Working in the Psychiatric Ward, Who Had the First Experience with Providing Students with Guidance about Practical Training

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Purpose

An awareness survey revealed that the floor nurses working in the Emergency/Acute-stage Ward of S Hospital perceived the reception of students for practical training in a positive light, while suggesting that there were issues to be addressed to achieve effective guidance about practical training. This study reports the issues to be recognized by the nurses.

Methods

This study included 20 nurses who answered to the awareness survey and gave their consent for participation in the study. A minimum amount of sentences, from which the intentions of the descriptions of the approach to the guidance of practical training could be understood, were extracted. The descriptions were classified into several categories. They were further divided into the sub-categories based on their similarity, to which names were given.

Results

Out of the sentences described by 20 subjects, 48 were extracted. The figures in parentheses indicate the data count. These 48 sentences were classified into six sub-categories: (1) the need for cooperation between teachers of nursing and clinical nurses (18); expectations for students (11); improvement in receiving environment on the clinical side (8); something to aspire to do oneself (7); worrying issues (2); and expectations for University teaching staff (2). Moreover, they were largely grouped into two categories: collaboration between the University staff and clinical staff (39); and improvement in carrier as teaching staff (9). The data was analyzed with an agreement obtained among four researchers to ensure reliability.

Conclusions

Our study demonstrated that the nurses working in the Emergency/Acute-stage Ward of S Hospital had recognized two issues to be addressed to provide students with effective guidance about practical training: “collaboration between the University staff and clinical staff; and “improvement in carrier as teaching staff”

Keyword(s)

Practical training of psychiatric nursing floor nurses Emergency/Acute-stage Psychiatric Ward guidance about practical training

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-226

The Factors Predicting the Perceived Competency of Nursing Continuing Educators in El Salvador

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Purpose

The aim of this study was to identify predictors of perceived competency of nursing continuing educators in El Salvador.

Methods

This study used the Perceived Competency Scale for Nursing Continuing Educators (PCS_NCE), a scale consisting of 70 items representing 4 superordinate concepts and 8 subordinate concepts. The internal reliability for the full PCS_NCE was high ($\alpha = .984$). The 28 items representing the institutional and individual factors were used in this study. A causal model of antecedent factors and competency of nursing continuing educators was created, and covariance structure analysis was conducted using SPSS Ver.19.0 for Windows and Amos Ver.19.0 for Windows. This study was approved by the ethical review board of St. Luke's College of Nursing (Number-11-023).

Results

The questionnaires were distributed to 177 facilities (21.5% of all facilities) in El Salvador and the number of valid responses was 672 (86.3%). The path diagram of the causal model confirmed that the institutional factor was related to the individual factor and that the individual factor was related to the competency of nursing continuing educators. The indices of model fit were satisfactory: GFI = 0.874, AGFI = 0.847, CFI = 0.904, and RMSEA = 0.072. The path from the institutional factor to the individual factor had a beta value of 0.38. The path from the individual factor to the competency of nursing continuing educators (direct effect) had a beta value of 0.93. Nurse competency related to the competency of nursing continuing educators most in the individual factor.

Conclusions

The individual factor was strongly associated with the competency of nursing continuing educators.

Keyword(s)

Nursing Continuing Educator, competency, causal model

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-227

The Development and Effects of a Simulation Learning Program for Novice Nurses in Emergency Room and Intensive Care Unit

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to develop simulation learning program and to evaluate the effects of the program on clinical competency, clinical decision making competency, communicative competency of novice nurses in emergency room (ER) and intensive care unit (ICU).

Methods

We developed a simulation learning program for novice nurses to improve clinical competency, clinical decision making, and communicative competency that are necessary to provide quality care. The program consisted of five steps. 1st: assessment; learning need analysis of nurses. 2nd: design of scenarios; selection of learning content and learning objectives setting. 3rd: development; completion of three clinical situation scenarios 4th: application; simulation learning. 5th: evaluation. A quasi-experimental non-equivalent control group pre-post test design was used to evaluate the effects of simulation learning program on clinical competency, clinical decision making competency, and communicative competency. The participants were 30 novice nurses, using a coin toss, 15 participants were randomly assigned to the experimental group and 15 to the control group from C University hospital located in G-city. The experimental group was conducted 4 sessions from January through April of 2013, whereas a case study was given to the control group. Data were collected using a questionnaire which included clinical competency, clinical decision making competency, and communicative competency. The data were analyzed by χ^2 -test, Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal-wallis test with SPSS win 18.0 program. Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to treat the covariate about the pre communicative competency between experimental and control group.

Results

After the simulation learning program for nurses, the score of clinical competency, clinical decision making, and communicative competency increased significantly in experimental group compared to the control group.

Conclusions

This study could contribute to providing specific guidelines for developing a simulation program to improve nursing performance of novice nurses in ER and ICU.

Keyword(s)

Patient simulation, Nurses, Competency based education, Decision making

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-228

Changes in Anxiety and Stress Experienced by Students during Maternity Nursing Training Conducted in the School

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Purpose

The present study examined changes in anxiety and stress experienced by students during maternity nursing training implemented in the school to help improve training programs.

Methods

Prior to and following maternal nursing training implemented in the school, a questionnaire survey involving third-year students participating in it, based on the Japanese version of the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, and measurement of their salivary amylase levels were conducted, with due consideration given to ethical issues. The subjects were 77 students. Using SPSS Statistics, anxiety scale scores and salivary amylase levels measured prior to and following training were compared.

Results

Following training, there were significant decreases in the mean state-trait anxiety score and salivary amylase level. However, there was an increase only in “lack of confidence” - a state-trait anxiety item. Following training, 75.9% of students received lower state-trait-related scores, and the salivary amylase level was higher in 41.7% of them. Both state-trait-related scores and salivary amylase levels following training were higher in 15.2% of students.

Conclusions

Most students became anxious and stressed during training, even when it was conducted in the school, using life-sized models. Although their participation in training reduced the sense of anxiety they had had prior to the training session, students identified new challenges, which led to anxiety. Since stress in students was associated not only with their anxiety, but also with the sense of fatigue experienced when they had been strained for a long time, it is necessary to assess individual students for progress in their learning and review the training schedule.

Keyword(s)

anxiety, salivary amylase, State Trait Anxiety Inventory, maternity nursing training

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-229

Development and Application of Simulation-based Learning Scenario Using Standardized Patients - Caring for Neurological Patients in Particular-

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Purpose

This study was to develop the simulation-based learning scenario using standardized neurologic patients, and to evaluate the effect of it.

Methods

This study was a pre-post test design with a single group. Study participants were recruited from fourth-year nursing students at a University. The simulation-based learning scenario were incorporated five features: learning objectives, fidelity within the simulation, problem solving (high level of complexity), student support (cues) and reflective thinking (debriefing), focusing on nursing assessment with neurological observations. Following the development of scenario, a pre- and post-test was conducted to evaluate problem solving ability and clinical performance ability before and after applying the simulation-based scenario using standardized patients to learning. In addition, a post-test was conducted to survey the learning satisfaction. The data were analyzed using the SPSS/WIN 18.0 program.

Results

This study has developed the case scenario for a patient with spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage. In the result of the simulation-based learning using standardized neurologic patients, problem solving ability and clinical performance ability increased significantly, and the satisfaction score after learning was high.

Conclusions

The simulation-based learning scenario using standardized neurologic patients, which was developed in this study, had improved problem solving ability, clinical performance ability, and learning satisfaction. Through this study, the nursing student will grow up to be a professional nurse by learning the nursing assessment including consciousness assessment. Also, the simulation-based learning scenario using standardized patient should be developed in the various fields.

Keyword(s)

Standardized patient, Simulation, Neurology, Intensive care units, Nursing assessment

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-230

Family Influence Upon Readiness for Parenthood of Female Nursing Students in Japan

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to clarify the influence upon readiness for parenthood given by the family of female nursing students in Japan. Readiness for parenthood is a psychological condition as preparation of being a parent and creating a desired style of infant rearing.

Methods

177 female nursing students attending a University in Japan completed a questionnaire including their school year, family structure, readiness for parenthood, and perceived relationships of their parents. The scale of Readiness for Parenthood (Sasaki, 2008) consisted of 9 items for measuring positive feelings toward infants and 13 items for indicating activeness to child rearing. Student's perceived relationships of their parents were measured by using The Child's Perception of Interparental Relationships Scale (Takahashi, 1998), which included 7 items measuring connubial affection and 8 items indicated problem solving of the parents. The Data were analyzed by the T-test, multiple comparisons and Pearson's correlation coefficient using text-mining analysis with IBM SPSS Statistics 21.

Results

As a result of comparing positive feelings towards infants and the presence of siblings, the average score of students who had siblings were higher than the students who had no siblings. In addition, the group with students having 3 siblings had higher average score than the group without any siblings. The Pearson's correlation coefficient of the perceived relations of parents and readiness for parenthood was $r=0.18$.

Conclusions

Female nursing students had positive feelings toward infants, and interest towards them had difference by the presence and number of siblings in their family. School year of the students and their parent's divorce did not influence the Japan female nursing student's readiness for parenthood. Correlation of readiness for parenthood and relationships of their parents were low.

Keyword(s)

Readiness for parenthood, Female nursing students, Family

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-231

Relation between Nursing Students' Sense of Coherence and Stress during the First Nursing Clinical Practice

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Purpose

Some nursing students are unable to cope with stress during the practice. To that end, a practice guidance system must be reconstructed, for use now and in the future, based on nursing students' stress coping ability. This study was undertaken to examine how practice guidance should be done in a proper and effective manner according to nursing students' stress coping ability.

Methods

The study was designed as an observational study. The subjects, 78 first-year students attending nursing universities in Japan. We conducted surveys before and after the practice during August 2012 and September 2012, administering a questionnaire consisting of the SOC scale (13 items), events related to the practice (26 items), and personal attributes (10 items). Of 78 students surveyed, 74 returned the questionnaires (94.9% collection rate). An analysis was performed to ascertain whether differences existed between the two groups in the changes of SOC and the causes of stress during the practice.

Results

The results obtained from a univariate analysis showed relations between the change of SOC and "cooperation with group members" and between the change of SOC and "personal relationships with patients and families". However, the results obtained after adjusting for the confounding factor revealed no significant relation between "cooperation with group members" and "personal relationships with patients and families".

Conclusions

Previous reports of some studies have described a relation between practice in the third or fourth year at University and the rise of SOC. The view does not coincide with those of the practice for first-year University students for the following reasons. Because practice in the first year was completed rapidly, within a week, the time and opportunity were insufficient to improve SOC.

This study was conducted with support from a 2012 Nagoya City University Special Research Grant and a Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B), Research Project Number: 25862118.

Keyword(s)

Sense of Coherence, Nursing Clinical Practice, Nursing Students

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-232

The Literature Study the Importance Caring Contents As Perceived by Nursing Students.

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Purpose

Clinical practice was an important study for nursing students. But it was very stressful. So we thought the students care to each other. That was they do peer caring. Purpose of this literature study was to clarified what the nursing students' perception of the peer caring and contents of caring.

Methods

We used the pub med. In order to see the research trends on peer caring. We found in the past 15 years from 2012 and keywords `peer group`, `caring`, `students` and `caring`, `interaction`, `nursing students`.

Results

53 articles were retrieved. We analyzed ten articles in this; it has been argued that with caring about the students, what in being discussed about the caring scale of peer caring. We were classifying articles into 4 categories; 1) the students perceived caring between peer group; 2) the students perceived important caring for patients; 3) caring educations; 4) the concepts of the peer caring scale. Four consequences were identified: 1) it was "a source feeling " "caring educational" "emotional caring" and "trying to help" "communication" "empowerment" and "development" "the behaviors that are perceived as caring" "giving assistance" 2) "to give patient's treatments and medications on time" and "to have adequate knowledge and skills for providing nursing care" 3) the element of care as the content of the education program 4) "be present" and "help" and "comfortably" and "It will be proposed notice," "the support of emotion".

Conclusions

The contents of caring were almost what was comprehensive of caring theory. And the students perceived "the supports of emotion" "notice" were important as peer caring in particular. It was similar to results of the literature study in Japan. The students perceived important caring for patients were "knowledge" "skills" those were necessary to provide appropriate treatment for patients.

Keyword(s)

PEER CARING, NURSING STUDENTS, INTERACTION

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-233

The Relationship between the Stress Management Self-Efficacy and Vocational Readiness of Nursing College Students

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Purpose

The vocational readiness of nursing students is shown to characteristically decline as they advance in their college years, and it is considered that stress peculiar to basic nursing education may be involved in it. However, what is useful for improving vocational readiness is yet to be clarified. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between the stress management self-efficacy and vocational readiness of nursing students, clarify the factors that have an influence on vocational readiness including basic properties.

Methods

We administered a descriptive self-report questionnaire survey to 211 fourth-year nursing students of three universities in Japan.

Items of attributes and several lifestyle habits that are assumed to affect stress management behavior were set as personal factors.

Vocational readiness was measured with “the Vocational Readiness Scale (VRS)” consisting of 30 items (a four-point Lickert scale).

Stress management self-efficacy was measured with “the Stress Management Self-Efficacy scale with 20 items (SMSE-20)” consisting of 20 items with nine subscales (a four-point Lickert scale).

We conducted this study with prior approval of the research ethics review committee of Hamamatsu University School of Medicine.

Results

Differences were observed among many subscales of the SMSE scores in lifestyle habit items such as meal ($p<0.05$).

In a multiple regression analysis that defined VRS scores as dependent variables, the standard partial regression coefficients of the following SMSE-20 subscales were significant: “motivation” ($r=0.27$), “stress relief” ($r=0.28$), “composure” ($r=0.17$) ($p<0.05$ each).

Conclusions

It has been suggested that it is important for nursing students to have their own relaxation methods and acquire well-balanced dietary habits in order to improve their stress management self-efficacy. In addition, we consider it important to associate with nursing students with a focus on the three items “motivation,” “stress relief,” and “composure” in order to improve their vocational readiness.

Keyword(s)

stress management, self efficacy, vocational readiness, nursing college students,

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-234

Sick-Child Images of Students before Infantile-Nursing Practice

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Purpose

Because of the declining birthrate and the trend towards the nuclear family in our society, recent students of nursing science have relatively less involvement with children and them feel uneasy before infantile-nursing practice. The purpose of this study was to grasp how they imaged sick children after on-campus lectures and seminars of the science of infantile nursing in order to develop an effective teaching methodology in clinical practice.

Methods

A survey was made in March 2013 by asking 90 students of the nursing-science course of a University to describe their sick-child images freely. The descriptive data obtained were analyzed inductively and categorized. I got the approval of the University Ethics Board beforehand.

Results

Of the 90 students, 85 returned their descriptions effectively. Sick-child-image-related 205 codes were classified into the 5 categories below: (i) images based on the effects of illness comprising 8 subcategories such as “restrictions on play and behavior,” (ii) those based on the appearances of sick children comprising 3 subcategories such as “crying,” (iii) those based on the developmental stages of children’s recognition comprising 4 subcategories such as “uncooperative toward treatment,” (iv) those based on how children perceived their illness comprising 4 subcategories such as “fear and anxiety toward the hospital and treatment,” and (v) those based on the characteristics of children’s illnesses comprising 2 subcategories such as “complaint of pain.”

Conclusions

Thus, it was showed that while complaining of not having enough involvement with children, they used their imagination as hard as they could to image how children experienced their illness and how children took their experiences. Many of the images, however, are negative. It is necessary, therefore, to teach them to avoid getting involved with children negatively in clinical practice and understood the importance of their giving such care to sick children as to alleviate the negative aspects.

Keyword(s)

Sick-Child Images, Infantile-Nursing Practice, Nursing Students

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-235

Japanese Research Direction for Refraction Practice in Nursing

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Purpose

In the field of Japan nursing, the concern over reflect has risen. In a study by Ueda(2010), Using reflection studies is mandatory for nursing practitioners because critical reflection increases nursing skill and perceptions about nursing. It is important to develop nursing student's ability of reflection. There are a growing number of studies focusing on reflect in nursing education. However, there have few examinations of review of literature on reflect in nursing education. we aimed to evaluate research directions in reflect on nursing education in Japan.

Methods

We searched within Ichushi, the Japanese medical literature database provided by NPO Japan Medical Abstracts Society. This database consists of approximately 5000 journal titles and posts 6,300,000 articles using thesaurus vocabulary for indexing and retrieval. We used the following search terms: "reflection," "nursing," and "education" and retrieved 239 articles, 84 of which were original research articles with abstracts. Then, we analyzed these articles using text mining software "Trend search" (FUJITSU) to map relational words and analyze relational line size and distance to determine relationship strength.

Ethical consideration : We analyzed anonymous articles.

Results

We searched 239 articles from 2009 to 2013 but only retrieved only 40 eligible articles, which suggests that insufficient research has been conducted in this field. Mapping yielded four wedges: "education of proficient," "education of nursing student," "reflection on nursing practicum," and "education of novice and advanced beginner."

Conclusions

We conclude research is necessary reflection about education of nursing student and that nursing practitioner. It can be presumed relationship between reflection and the effect of nursing practicum. Moreover, it all us can be presumed relationship between reflection and education of nursing practitioner.

Keywords: Reflection, Nursing education, Nursing practitioner

Keyword(s)

Reflection. Nursing education. Nursing practitioner

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-236

Examination of Resilience and Behavior Model to Solve Problems for Japanese University Students of Nursing

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Purpose

This study provides behavior models to solve problems of the high score group and the low score group of resilience scale by interviews of University students of nursing.

Methods

The subjects were six nursing students who were three of high score and three of low score on the resilience scale. We qualitatively analyzed the interview of six nursing students. We explained them that the privacy and anonymity was assured, their participation or nonparticipation in this study was not related to their records at all and obtained their consent. The ethics committee at Seinan Jo Gakuin University gave research approval.

Results

The high score group acted positively to solve problems when they faced difficult problems and obstacles. They could solve problems by intentionally using supports from their family and others and could recognize that those supports were the best means to get over obstacles. Then they were able to have a positive image of themselves future. On the other hand, the low score group gave up solving problems and waited to be supported by somebody. Because they could talk about their problems with nobody, they were going to cope with their problems alone. However, they often had experiences that not to be able to get over obstacles and solve their problems well alone.

Conclusions

Unsuccessful experiences reduced feelings of their self-esteem and connected in repeating that they gave up solving their problems, and that they could not use supports from their family and others well. However, because the low score group demanded the support from others, it may raise feelings of their self-esteem to support that we is appropriate to repeat a success experience that they solve problems. Those behavior models to solve problems showed the need of emotional support to raise feelings of self-esteem for the nursing student of the low score group.

Keyword(s)

nursing students, resilience, self-esteem

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-237

The Differences of Stress and Stress Coping According to Emotional Intelligence Level in Korean Nursing Students

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to identify the differences of stress and stress coping between nursing students who had a low level of emotional intelligence and those who had a high level of that in Korea.

Methods

A cross-sectional descriptive design was used. The study participants were 367 nursing students of three universities in Gyeonggi and Chungnam province in Korea. Data were collected by a self-administered questionnaire from November to December, 2012. Participants were divided into high or low groups of emotional intelligence score by a quartile. Collected data were analyzed using the IBM SPSS 20.0 program with descriptive statistics, independent t-test, one way ANOVA and Scheffe test.

Results

Nursing students below the first quarter of emotional intelligence showed higher level of clinical practice stress ($t=2.26$, $p=.025$) and perceived stress ($t=9.37$, $p<.001$) and less used the problem-focused coping strategies ($t=-7.56$, $p<.001$) compared to the students above the third quarter. Emotional intelligence was higher in male students ($t=2.05$, $p=.013$), having a religion ($t=2.63$, $p=.009$), joining with extracurricular activities ($t=2.32$, $p=.021$), satisfying with nursing as a major ($F=18.80$, $p<.001$), satisfying with clinical practice ($F=8.21$, $p<.001$), and receiving high grades above 4.0 on average ($F=4.57$, $p=.004$).

Conclusions

From these results, it is concluded that emotional intelligence is significantly related with stress perception and stress coping pattern in the nursing students. Therefore, nursing interventions to improve the emotional intelligence should be developed and applied to decrease the stress and improve the stress coping not only in the clinical learning but also University life in the Korean nursing students.

Keyword(s)

Stress, Coping, Emotional intelligence

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-238

Survey on the Needs of Educational Simulation Program for Cancer Patient Nursing

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Purpose

It examined the needs of an educational simulation program for cancer patient nursing among nursing students and new cancer ward nurses.

Methods

In order to develop items for the fore-mentioned demand on cancer patient nursing, total of four interviews were conducted on the focus group which included nurses specialized in tumors (3 persons), nurses with more than five years of career in the cancer ward (3 persons), chief nurses in the cancer ward (6 persons), and nursing students (6 persons). Based on the interview result, 22 preliminary items were composed and its feasibility was examined by two professors in the College of Nursing and a nurse specialized in tumor. Then, 20 nursing students and 20 new cancer ward nurses scored the items based on a 5-point system, giving 5 points for 'very necessary' and 1 point for 'not necessary at all'. The collected data was analyzed by using SPSS 18.0.

Results

Effects of cytotoxic drug (4.7 points), cancer pain management (4.6 points), administration of cytotoxic drug (4.6 points), management of emergent situation (4.6 points), and guidelines for safe handling of cytotoxic drugs (4.5 points) were highly demanded among the nursing students. While guidelines for safe handling of cytotoxic drugs (4.7 points), administration of cytotoxic drug (4.7 points), understanding priority in case of clinical decision (4.6 points), management of emergent situation (4.6 points), effects of cytotoxic drug (4.5 points), management of side-effects caused by cytotoxic drug (4.5 points) and cancer pain management (4.5 points) were demanded most among the new cancer ward nurses.

Conclusions

Among the nursing students and new cancer ward nurses, the simulation educational demand was high in cancer pain management, guidelines for safe handling of cytotoxic drugs, management of side-effects caused by cytotoxic drug, and management of emergent situation.

Keyword(s)

Nurse, student, cancer patient nursing, education, simulation

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-239

The Effect of Basic Life Support (BLS) Training Sessions Held Continuously through Elementary and Junior High School

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Purpose

To elucidate the educational effect on children of BLS training sessions continued through elementary and junior high school.

Methods

The subjects were eighth grade who had experienced the BLS training session for 2 years at the time of the sixth grade and fifth grade (11-12 years old).

After the class, we conducted a questionnaire survey and analyzed the responses. From the contents of the free descriptions, we characterized the educational impact on the children and their feedback throughout the entire lesson. I have extracted "images on cardiopulmonary resuscitation," and categorized them according to similar semantic content.

Results

A total of 96 students underwent BLS training sessions. Questionnaires were collected from 84 of them (87.5%) after they experienced the BLS training sessions. The contents of the free descriptions were classified into four categories: A. Desire to undergo repeated training for cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). B. Motivation to want to practice cardiopulmonary resuscitation. C. Recognition of the need for cardiopulmonary resuscitation. D. Negative feelings regarding cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Examples of each category are as follows:

(A): "I realize the need to learn repeatedly", "understanding deepened by learning again", "look back on the learning that has been forgotten".

(B): "I want to help people if they have fallen", "I want to help friends and family when they fall", "I would be confident that I can do cardiopulmonary resuscitation".

(C): "Aware of the need for cardiopulmonary resuscitation", "realize the importance of life"

(D): "Anxiety about actually doing this", "feel that it is difficult for real."

Conclusions

Continuation of BLS training sessions allowed students to reflect on re-learning what was forgotten and thereby deepen their understanding. Based on these findings, we recognize the need to continue future workshops, such as BLS training, so that students can practice with confidence the skills they learn.

Keyword(s)

BLS, cardiopulmonary resuscitation , continued education

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-240

The Effects of a Learning Support Program using the Community of Practice Method to Nurture People who Practice Embodiment Care for Diabetes Patients

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to implement a learning support program to nurture people who practice “embodiment care for diabetes patients” with Wenger’s Community of Practice method and to clarify the effects.

Methods

The learning support program was structured based on “acquisition of knowledge,” “observation and imitation” and “sharing” to improve the abilities of individual learners and develop a community of practice. The learning support program is workshop-style, consisting of 1) Explanation of the outline of the care, 2) Lectures, presentations and practice, 3) Group discussions and 4) Internet communities. In addition, before and after the workshops, group interviews on expectations and possibilities for participating in the community were conducted. Data analysis was conducted by examining the content of the group discussions and group interviews from three viewpoints; process of situation learning, knowledge acquired by actual practice and development of a community of practice. Our study obtained approval by the Research and Ethical Committee of the University of Hyogo, College of Nursing Art and Science.

Results

In the learning support program, descriptions show the growth process, such as “A nurse can speak considerably to patients since he/she can be relieved from the pressure that he/she has to enable the patients to do this activity.” and “I became more interested in a patient’s care since I realized that I was changing.” The more workshops they attended, the more they understood the community and their way of participating in the community changed with some insights.

Conclusions

We nurtured a nurses’ community of practice using the Community of Practice method to develop the community. We investigated the effects of a learning support program with “diabetes embodiment care.” This study clarified the growth process of a community of practice which coincided with the progress in understanding and acquisition of skills for the practice.

Keyword(s)

embodiment care, chronic illness, community of practice, diabetes nursing

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-241

Effects of Basic Life Support Training on CPR Skill Performance among Nursing Students

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Purpose

This study intends to evaluate the effect of the basic life support(BLS) training program on the cardiopulmonary resuscitation(CPR) performance among nursing students.

Methods

With one group pre-post test design, the BLS course for healthcare providers based on 2010 American Heart Association(AHA) guidelines was run for 6 hours each for 92 students of a nursing college in Seoul from May 1-4, 2012 and its outcomes were collected before and right after the training program. The estimation of the performance was made in two ways, by the observer-evaluation (BLS instructors) using checklists and with the Laerdal PC Skill Reporting System Software. The data were analyzed with t-test, ANOVA, paired t-test, and McNemar test, using the SPSS(version 19.0).

Results

1. Of the observer-evaluation, the total score of the CPR skill performance is significantly increased from 13.9 to 20.7 after the BLS training($p<.001$). All of the check points including responsiveness & breath assessment, EMS activation, pulse check, quality of chest compressions, quality of breathing, and compressions-to-breaths ratio make significant progress after the training.
2. Of the evaluation through the PC Skill Reporting System, the quality of the CPR skill performance such as mean tidal volume, compression rate, compression depth, and average hands-off time is significantly improved. However, the ratio of compression to recoil time is significantly decreased, thus showing chest recoil is not completely allowed.

Conclusions

The findings as above reveal that the AHA's BLS training program helps improve the CPR performance ability of nursing students. They also indicate that, for the accurate evaluation of CPR performance ability, an objective method of measurement like PC Skill Reporting System is supposed to be used.

Keyword(s)

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation. Education. Nursing students

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-242

Outcome of Education for Newly Graduated Nurses through a Systematic Understanding of the Learning Stage Based on Bloom's Taxonomy

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to examine the educational outcome for newly graduated nurses through a systematic understanding of the learning stage based on Bloom's Taxonomy.

Methods

The subjects were four newly graduated nurses in the hospital which is performing them in house training. Their learning stages have been evaluated based on Bloom's Taxonomy (the cognitive domain, the affective domain and the psychomotor domain). The data was collected by one newly graduated nurse and one clinical instructor, using the objective test, the observation method, and the interview for aspects three key of nursing.

Results

It was found that the learning stage of two nurses with negative personalities achieved comprehension level at the cognitive domain, responding level at the affective domain and imitation level at the psychomotor domain. One nurse who acts before thinking, achieved to comprehension level at the cognitive domain, responding level at the affective domain and manipulation level at the psychomotor domain. Of the four study subjects, this nurse had the highest evaluation level in the psychomotor domain. One nurse having many opportunities to gain valuable experience acted with anxiety, achieved application level at the cognitive domain, valuing level at the affective domain and imitation level at the psychomotor domain. Of the four study subjects, this nurse had the best overall balance of skill levels and a consistently high evaluation in the cognitive and the psychomotor domain.

Conclusions

By evaluating each subjects using Bloom's Taxonomy newly graduated nurses learning stages were clearly visible and effective guidance could be offered.

Keyword(s)

Bloom's Taxonomy, Evaluation, Newly graduated nurses' Education

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-243

Effect of Simulation Education on Communication Skills

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Purpose

The nursing practice education of recent, we have been training education using the simulator that is highly computerized in order to cultivate the ability of nursing students to help in clinical practice. Therefore, the purpose of this study is that the simulation education using 3G SimMan is to elucidate the effects of communication skills, understanding of interpersonal relationships, the aggressiveness of problem-solving of nursing students.

Methods

The subjects of this study are 30 nursing students. After it was conducted a simulation education using 3G SimMan, debriefing of practice has been carried out. Use the 45 questions using 5 point Likert scale to measure communication skills, understanding of interpersonal relationships using 5 point Likert scale, aggressiveness of problem solving, the 11 questions that used 5 point Likert scale used the 8 questions.

Results

Through simulation education using 3G SimMan, there was a statistically significant difference in communication skills of nursing student($t=6.995$, $p<.001$). In addition, there was a significant difference in the statistical aspects of understanding of interpersonal relationships($t=4.517$, $p<.001$) and aggressiveness of problem solving($t=2.816$, $p<.01$).

Conclusions

In this study, it was shown that simulation education in 3G SimMan indicates positive effect communication skills, understanding of interpersonal relationships, to the improvement of the aggressiveness of problem solving of nursing students. Therefore, it is intended to be actively using simulation of nursing education, to support a variety of capacity-building necessary to clinical practice of students, would help that they are to adapt to clinical practice.

Keyword(s)

nursing, education, simulation, communication skill

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-244

A Conceptual Analysis of Empathy

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to identify attributes of the clear concept of empathy and to provide basic evidence for nursing.

Methods

The research was conducted using Walker & Avant's conceptual analysis process.

Results

There were six aspects of the concept of empathy: see the world as others see it, spontaneous emotion, nonjudgmental, identify self from others, temporal experience, and communicate the understanding. Antecedents of empathy were verbal and nonverbal communication and interaction. Empirical referents of empathy were empathy ability, communication competency, interpersonal relationship, counseling, understanding literature, and moral education. The consequences of empathy were promoting of interaction, true understanding between peoples, predicting and copying others, helping others, relieving a feeling of isolation, improved feeling of self worth, and acquisition of sociality.

Conclusions

This concept analysis of empathy is expected to contribute to promotion of empathy care in the clinical field by identifying conceptual ambiguity and confirming the true meaning of empathy

Keyword(s)

Empathy Concept analysis

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-245

Attempting to Develop a Method of Visually Evaluating the Attained Level of Skill in Birth Assistance.

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Purpose

The use of visual indices to evaluate the level of skill achieved in birth assistance during the 2nd stage of labor would enable visualization of the extent to which complex birth assistance skills have been learned and could encourage midwifery students to master these tasks.

The purpose of this study was to develop a method of visually evaluating the level of skill achieved in birth assistance during midwifery training.

Methods

Design: Comparative descriptive study

Subjects: Midwifery students: Five midwifery baccalaureate students who had completed practical training. Skilled midwives: five skilled midwives with at least five years of clinical experience.

Setting: A simulated childbirth using the most commonly used practice model in Japan. Physical posture and body movements during simulated birth assistance were analyzed using Dartfish motion analysis software (Dartfish Co., Ltd.), and the novice and skilled midwives were compared with respect to hand movement, arm angle, and body movement.

Results

During the process of birth assistance, there were more differences than similarities between the skilled and novice midwives with respect to physical posture and body movements. However after the expulsion of the fetal trunk, there were more similarities than differences between the two groups.

The analysis of results of the movements and physical posture were visualized using the motion analysis software. Consequently, the students recognized some differences between themselves and the skilled midwives regarding their physical posture and movements.

Compared to verbal feedback, visual feedback more effectively facilitated the students' understanding of their movements and physical posture.

Conclusions

The ability to visualize the extent to which complex birth assistance skills have been learned may encourage midwifery students to master these tasks.

Keyword(s)

visually evaluating, midwifery education , the attained level of skill , birth assistance

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-246

Investigating Integration of Nursing Education and Clinical Experience through Supervisors' Evaluations of Nurse Students' Health Education for Patients with Type II Diabetes

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Purpose

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the integration of nursing theory and clinical practice through supervisors' evaluations of nurse students' health education for patients with type II diabetes.

Methods

The subjects were 9 nurses with more than 3 years of experience of caring for patients with type II diabetes who supervised nurse students from April 2011 to March 2012. The nurses who had submitted evaluation forms and observation records were also interviewed. The evaluations and observations of students and interview data were analyzed in a qualitative and inductive manner.

Results

As a result, the nurses evaluated the health education the students provided to be insufficient in goal setting, contents and consideration for patients. They also indicated that the student nurses were not ready enough for clinical practice nor had the ability to educe notions from experience. On the other hand, the nurses had good opportunities to reflect on teaching and evaluating students their own way, their various levels of teaching and their lack in teaching skills

Conclusions

Nurse students' insufficient preparations for clinical practice is associated with their inability to participate in team conferences and join the nursing team. Nurses need to encourage student nurses to be more actively involved in clinical practice, and grasp the extent of what students learned from experience, while nurse teachers are challenged to enable students to gain a better understanding of the condition of each case and participate positively in team conferences. Further research is required to clarify how effectively health education can be carried out.

Keyword(s)

Patients with type 2 diabetes, Nursing practice, Health education

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-247

A Study on Feedback by Description in Practice Record by Nursing Teachers: Focused on Perception of Nursing Students about Written Comments Recognized the Promotion of their Learning

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Purpose

Our study tried to research how nursing students recognized the promotion of their learning by taking advantage of the feedback on the written comments on the practice record.

Methods

We conducted questionnaire investigation (free answer type) to the 1274 nursing students in universities, junior colleges, diploma schools by network sampling. We delivered the questionnaire forms to each students face to face and 517 (valid response rate 40.6%) collected them by posting.

We were interested in a particular question and the answers that 375 students who answered " There is a useful description comment for the learning activity of the student ".We were analyzed by Berelson's content analysis for the description that asked " How did you use the comment for the promotion of their learning? "

Results

As the results of analyzing, 26 categories were formed. The content indicated that "Acquiring of confidence", "Improvement of the willingness to learn and additional effort", "viewpoint required for the nursing process deployment and promotion of notice", etc.

Conclusions

It was suggested that the feedback on the written comments by the nursing instructors promote (the students') independent learning by promoting and deepening the idea and expanding not only the enrichment of the content but also the view of the student. We will use this study results that nursing teachers support their nursing students for their achievement for academic purpose and also use effective written comments as valued information for feedback.

Keyword(s)

Feedback, Practice Record, Nursing Practice

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-248

The Study about Nursing Students' Experience on Emergency Room Environment Observation

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Purpose

The research about nursing students' experience on the clinical environment observation is essential to developed effective strategy for clinical education and to improve quality for clinical practice of nursing education in universities or colleges. This study is aimed to above goal by the report about nursing students' experience on emergency room environmental observation

Methods

This is a kind of qualitative study that describe and understand the meaning of participants' experience by analyzing their own documented contents about their experience. The number of participants is 20 nursing students who are senior in the practicing at emergence room of University hospital in C city. All the participants were informed of non-disclosure agreement by documented consents prior to the study. The data were collected from April 20 to June 10 in 2013. Starting from the second week of clinical practice, the participants would spend 2 hours to make clinical observations on a selected day and then, submit a written reply on their observation. Data analysis was centered on scrutinizing the contents of the participants' replies in order to deduce any relevant meaning.

Results

From this study, followings themes were deduced. The positive topics stated were 'dynamic nurses', 'communications with patients and guardians according to the emergency situation' and 'role alike traffic controller as nurse of emergency room'. The negative topics stated were 'makeshift thinking', 'conflict with patients' guardians' and 'machine like behaviors'.

Conclusions

Nursing students' experience on emergency room observation will supply the thinking about their own self-portrait in near future, and will give self reflection about correct nursing interventions to nursing students. Also, they will be basement data to develop strategies for effective practical education in universities or colleges.

Keyword(s)

nursing students, emergency room, , qualitative study. experience, clinical practice

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-249

A Literature Review : The Effects of Nursing Education using Audiovisual Aids

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Purpose

The audiovisual aids in nursing education will develop rapidly after the 1990s, and are utilized for nursing education. The purpose of this study was to investigate about articles on the effect which used audiovisual aids for undergraduate nursing education.

Methods

The Ichushi Web, CiNii and PubMed databases were searched for articles between 1990 and November,2012 describing the effect which used audiovisual aids for nursing education. The Ichushi Web database was searched with the use of the keywords : audiovisual aids, nursing. The CiNii database was searched with the use of the keywords : internet, DVD ,moving image, computer assisted learning (CAI), multimedia, VTR, CD-ROM, e-learning, a video on demand (VOD) and nursing. PubMed database was searched with the use of the keywords : audiovisual aids, nursing and undergraduate.

Results

95 articles met the selection criterion. 73 out of 95 was the article of Japan.

The articles in Japan had many contents about the technique of nursing arts, such as aseptic handling technique and blood pressure measurement skill, and the foreign articles had many contents about clinical decision-making, clinical nursing skills, and synthetic knowledge .

There are many quasi-experimental researches which investigated outcomes in foreign articles, and the evidence of undergraduate nursing education using audiovisual aids is studied, but there was almost no article in Japan.

Conclusions

In Japan and outside the country, there was a difference in the content of undergraduate nursing education using audiovisual aids. Sufficient evidence was lacking in support of the effect of undergraduate nursing education using audiovisual aids in Japan.

Keyword(s)

literature review,audiovisual aids,nursing education,undergraduate

[Nursing Education] / WANS-P-250

The Process of How Advanced Beginner Nurses Achieve Job Satisfaction

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Purpose

The purpose of this study is to structure and describe the process of how advanced beginner nurses achieve job satisfaction as nurses. There is a need to define how they overcome conflict and grow as nurses because turn-over is a significant issue in Japan.

Methods

Data was collected by conducting semi-structured interviews with fourteen second-year nurses working at general wards. The data was analyzed using the Grounded Theory Approach.

Results

The process in which advanced beginner nurses felt job satisfaction was shown in three steps: situations, actions, and consequences. Situations: “Challenging work schedules,” “Learning from patients,” “Being in a good work environment,” “Checking for ethical sensitivity.” Actions: “Getting close to patients and families,” “Doing whatever they can within their power.” Consequences: “Feeling rewarded as a nurse,” “Realizing personal growth,” “Becoming conscious of nursing as a profession,” “Feeling empowered through nursing,” “Reflecting on experiences and setting goals,” “Feeling the responsibility of the job instead of job satisfaction.”

Advanced beginner nurses felt job satisfaction after they encountered conflicts with patient care at some point after employment, when they felt strapped for time. First year clinical experiences, relationships built on trust with patients and their families, good work environments, and feelings for the own moral sensitivity led to self-efficacy and motivation. Nurses felt job satisfaction when they could see improvement in patient health or when patients expressed their gratitude.

Conclusions

Advanced beginner nurse job satisfaction might lead to the development and awareness of the profession. In terms of nursing education, results suggest the importance of positive feedback to help them identify job satisfaction.

Keyword(s)

Advanced beginner nurse, Job Satisfaction

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-251

A Study about Sufficient Support Systems for Nurses Who Accompanied Patients Requiring Hemodialysis during Evacuation after the East Japan Great Earthquake

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Purpose

This study addressed sufficient support systems for nurses engaged in nursing activities in disaster sites by discussing support systems for nurses who accompanied patients requiring Hemodialysis during evacuation after the East Japan Great Earthquake.

Methods

A questionnaire survey was conducted for 45 nurses who accompanied patients requiring Hemodialysis during evacuation from one prefecture to another prefecture concerning supports which they appreciated and also they wished to obtain. Response contents concerning support systems were categorized.

Results

There were 26 nurses, participated in this survey, and their engagement term was between 10 days to 1 month. There were 28 codes concerning supports which participants appreciated and those data were classified into the following 5 categories: acts of kindness from staff members in where participants evacuated, relief supplies including foods, utilization of bathing facility, supports for accommodation and transportation, and caring services for patients. There were 15 codes concerning supports which participants wished to obtain and those data were classified into the following 3 categories: sharing accurate information, manpower supports for impoverished staff members, and sufficient and smooth corresponding from municipalities.

Conclusions

It was clarified that nurses, accompanied patients requiring Hemodialysis and evacuated as a group from the disaster site, appreciated support for the basic elements of living such as food, clothing and shelter. Participants showed appreciation not only for supports for them but also supports for the patients whom they provided nursing services. This study also clarified that participants were frustrated toward municipality managements for stagnation of sharing essential information because of the difficulties of obtaining sufficient information for nursing. This study concludes that correct and swift information is required for sufficient support systems for nurses who engaged in caring for evacuees with Hemodialysis in disaster sites.

Keyword(s)

Disaster Nursing, support systems, Hemodialysis during

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-252

Effectiveness of the Career Development Program for the 1st Year Nurses

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Purpose

Career consciousness is compared between the 1st year and 2nd year nurses where the 1st year nurses participated in career development programs in the 1st year training and the 2nd year nurses didn't. The object is to study the significance and effectiveness of the programs.

Methods

At a University hospital in Prefecture A, 73 1st-year nurses received two 3-hour sessions of the career development programs (2012- 2013). The program comprised lecture and group work in which professional career and diversity were discussed. The questionnaire studies were performed against the 73 1st-year nurses after the second session and against 66 2nd-year nurses on March 2013 who had not received the program as a reference group. The studies were permitted by Ethical Review Board. The results were encoded so that no individual was identified. Consideration for privacy was explained in a written or oral form.

Results

For both the 1st and 2nd year, 60% "do not have a particular career plan" although as high as 95% think that "a nurse is financially independent professional career." Further, 99% of the both think that "a skill of physical assessment is very important for life-long career." For this item, "Strongly agree" is more than 10% higher for the 1st year nurses compared with the 2nd year. Moreover, for the items; "taking a larger view," "diversity in nursing" and "pride and dream in nursing," "Strongly agree" is more than 10% higher for the 1st year nurses. They also state "importance to catch up the changes in the society," "better understand the expanded roles of nursing" and "Globalization will accelerate."

Conclusions

The results suggest that the training program for 1st year nurses should include physical assessment and nursing techniques as well as career development and diversity. Follow-up studies will be conducted for turnover rates and the like.

Keyword(s)

Career Development 1st year nurses diversity

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-253

Experiences of Competent Nurses in a Public Hospital in Japan

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Purpose

Recently in Japanese public hospitals the workload of nurses has increased significantly due to shortened length of hospital stay and admission of patients with acute and complex conditions. These affect the working and learning experiences of all nurses. Little is known, however, about the experiences of competent nurses who work in such environments and who sometimes leave the job because of work pressure or problems. This qualitative study explored the experiences of competent nurses to determine their needs for educative assistance and support at work, and to help retain them in the workplace.

Methods

Tape recorded interviews were conducted with 34 competent nurses at a public hospital. The phenomenological approach of Colaizzi (1979) was used to gather and analyze data by extracting and clustering themes and meanings of these.

Results

In this small exploratory study six themes emerged:; Pressure of responsibility in variable roles ;;Conflicts for the role of preceptor;; To explore career paths;;Thinking deeply about nursing;;To get used to the environment of the workplace and the human relations;;Both private and work is well;.

Conclusions

Competent nurses feel the pressure of responsibility in variable roles, and nurse managers should counsel them about their career path.

Keyword(s)

Competent Nurses , Experience

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-254

Distinctive Features of Interprofessional Work Competency of Nursing Staff

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Purpose

This study aimed to identify the distinctive features of the interprofessional work competency of nurses through comparisons with other professions.

Methods

Participants were 2,231 employees working in 6 core hospitals in the Kanto area. Data were collected using a mail-in survey that was developed by the researchers based on an interprofessional work competency scale. The survey period was from December 2011 through February 2012. Data were analyzed using SPSS Ver. 21 for Windows. Mean scores were calculated by profession and comparisons were performed using the Mann-Whitney U test. As ethical considerations, the intent and purpose of the study, voluntary participation in the study, and guarantee of anonymity were explained in writing to the directors of the hospitals and the participants, and consent was obtained from all directors and participants. The study was approved by the Ethics Review Board of Saitama Prefectural University.

Results

Of the 2,231 questionnaires distributed, responses were received from 1,530 participants (response rate: 51.2%). After excluding upper managers, responses from 791 regular employees working as physicians, nurses, and rehabilitation staff were selected for analysis. These respondents were categorized as middle managers (n=121) or staff members (n=670) and comprised 70 physicians, 660 nursing staff members, and 61 rehabilitation staff members. Staff members scored significantly lower on 'team collaboration' and 'mutual understanding' compared to physicians and rehabilitation staff ($p<0.05$), but no significant difference was observed for middle managers.

Conclusions

Compared to other professions, nurses have lower interprofessional work competency. As middle managers showed no significant difference in collaboration skills compared to other professions, building nursing staff teams is expected to influence the development of collaboration skills.

Keyword(s)

Interprofessional Work Competency, Nursing management

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-255

Impact of Professional Autonomy and Nurse Work Environment on Clinical Decision Making Abilities of Clinical Nurses

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Purpose

This study was to explore professional autonomy, nurse work environment, clinical decision making ability and identify factors that affect clinical decision making ability of clinical nurses.

Methods

A cross-sectional study design was used in this study. The participants for this study were 263 clinical nurses in D metropolitan city. The collected data were analyzed using t-test, ANOVA, Pearson's correlation coefficients and multiple regression with the SPSS/WIN 20.0 program.

Results

The mean score of professional autonomy, nurse work environment and clinical decision making abilities of clinical nurse were 160.3, 22.2 and 128.2 respectively. In multiple regression analysis, factors influencing on clinical decision making ability were marital status, professional autonomy and nurse work environment and they accounted for 25% of variance in clinical decision making ability.

Conclusions

This study show that professional autonomy and nurse work environment are important predictors of clinical decision making ability of clinical nurses. Therefore it is recommend that decision making ability training programs for clinical nurses be develop to enhance their professional autonomy and clinical decision making ability. And it is necessary to construct and serve nurse work environments to promote clinical nurses' autonomy and satisfaction with job.

Keyword(s)

Nurse, Professional Autonomy, Decision Making

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-255

Issues in Various In-service Education Systems Faced by Medium-sized Hospitals in Regional Areas of Japan

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Purpose

To investigate issues in the in-service education system for nursing staff at medium-sized regional hospitals.

Methods

A questionnaire survey was conducted on directors of nursing service departments at 40 medium-sized hospitals in a certain regional prefecture of Japan. Questionnaire items included the following: standards for nurse allocation, reason for introduction of the current in-service education system, and other issues. Analysis was performed using simple statistical processing and qualitative content analysis.

Results

Responses were received from 24 facilities (response rate, 60%). Nurse allocation standards were 7:1 at 10 facilities, 10:1 at 7 facilities, 15:1 at 5 facilities, and 13:1 and unspecified at one facility each. As for the in-service education system and reason for its introduction, “connecting with management by objectives” was common to the 5 facilities implementing education according to career ladder (20.8%), while the 8 years of experience facilities (33.3%) had different reasons such as “variation in basic educational background”. A total of 9 facilities (37.5%) had mixed systems involving 7 types of combinations (career ladder and years of experience, career ladder and position of responsibility, etc.). Various combination of reasons also occurred in accordance with the nursing situation in each facility, including “there is no fixed development method for nurses at mid-level and above”, “taking account of age structure and background”, and “high proportion of assistant nurses”. Concerning issues, career ladder facilities had the following common issues: “not being able to put evaluation to use”, and “difficulty in setting outcomes”. Years of experience facilities had the following common issues: “dealing with individual differences” and “lack of sense of competition”. Mixed system facilities had multiple issues, including “difficulty in raising standards of attainment targets”.

Conclusions

The diverse backgrounds of nurses gave rise to both inconsistency with the education systems and insufficient educational functions, indicating a need for reconsideration.

Keyword(s)

Medium-sized regional hospitals, Education system

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-257

Challenge to Support Nurses' Lifelong Career -a Report of Career Counseling for Nurses by Nurse Career Counselors

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Purpose

To discuss about the effectiveness of counseling for nurses by nurse career counselors. This report consists of the attributes of clients and the results of an evaluation questionnaire that clients answered.

Methods

We offered give out career counseling for nurses since Oct. 2010 at a University-based nursing career support center. The unique points of this counseling are 1) every nurse who works at the University hospital can receive counseling for free, 2) certified career counselors are also R.N., but 3) counselors belong to the University. Information was done by leaflet via nursing department, intranet, and at off-the-job-training sites.

Results

For 34 months, 44 clients used this service a total of 59 times. 93% were female, half of them were 26-35 years old, the number of times to receive counseling per person ranged from once to 6 times. The main purposes of visit were about their career plan, going to a higher level education or studying abroad, or changing workplace or quitting the job. 36% of clients answered the questionnaire. All of them were satisfied with the counseling, and overall reported that it was very good system to receive counseling with a counselor who is familiar with nursing and our hospital but who does not belong to this hospital. Furthermore they answered that they want to receive counseling again.

Conclusions

Through the counseling, all clients were encouraged to take actions to move forward on their career path. It is very important for clients to recognize what they want to do or what they want to be, and to make decisions and take actions by themselves for their career. Empathetic understanding by nurse counselors makes that possible. Thus, career counseling for nurses by nurse counselors has positive effects on nurses' career development. Additional research is required to make clear the long term effectiveness of counseling.

Keyword(s)

career, counseling, nursing, career development

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-258

Study on the Evaluation and Dissemination of a Nursing Management Practices Model in Acute Rehabilitation Units

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Purpose

This study assessed the usefulness of a nursing management practices model that empowers nursing teams in acute rehabilitation units and investigated effective methods of popularizing this model.

Methods

1) Workshop details; The workshop was a half-day course that included group discussions about ideas for solving problems existing at each nurse's respective workplace on the basis of the explanation of a nursing management practices model that empowers nursing teams at acute rehabilitation units.
2) Method of gathering data; Both before and after the workshop, subjects self-evaluated interprofessional work and assessed their degree of satisfaction with the nursing management practices model using a questionnaire. Post-workshop interviews regarding problems related to implementation of the model and its usefulness were conducted.

Results

Self-evaluation of the nursing management practices model showed that although the degree of subject satisfaction was not high, there was no change in their self-evaluation of interprofessional work. Managers listed the necessity of continuous consultations regarding implementation of the nursing management practices model.

Conclusions

This study elucidated the effects of understanding the nursing management practices model that empowers nursing teams in acute rehabilitation units. However, a system promoting continuous manager support spread of knowledge about the model

Keyword(s)

nursing management, acute rehabilitation unit, model

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-259

Relation between Nursing Management Competency and Emotional Intelligence of Chief Nurses

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Purpose

Nursing manager training systems in Japan are mostly based on qualitative assessments. Thus a quantitative assessment that could complement such systems was explored. Focusing on the need for emotional intelligence in addition to knowledge, the relation between nursing management competency and emotional intelligence was elucidated.

Methods

1. Ethical Considerations: It was explained to the subjects by an enclosed document that participation is non-mandatory and that no disadvantages will be incurred by nonparticipation. The study was implemented after it had been approved by the research ethical review board of the nursing college to which the researchers are affiliated with.
2. Nursing management competency was measured using the evaluation points (7 areas / 63 items) defined in the nursing manager training program developed by the Japanese Red Cross Society.
3. Emotional intelligence was measured using 65 items in 3 areas from the Emotional Intelligence Scale (hereinafter EQS) developed by Uchiyama and colleagues.
4. The EQS total scores and subscale scores were compared (by t-test) in the nursing management competency points higher-scoring group and lower-scoring group. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS19.0 for Windows.

Results

There were 102 responses (return rate: 46.15%) and among them, 93 were valid responses (response rate: 93.13%). As for the relation between nursing management competency scores and EQS scores, respondents belonging to the nursing management competency points higher-scoring group had significantly higher EQS scores ($t(91) = 6.02, p < .001$).

Conclusions

Chief nurses with high nursing management competency also have high emotional intelligence. It was found that there are possibilities for adding quantitative assessments using emotional intelligence to nursing manager ladder systems used for qualitative assessments. In addition, it was elucidated that emotional intelligence cannot be cultivated solely by experiences as a nurse and nursing management experiences.

Keyword(s)

Nursing manager training systems, Nursing management competency, emotional intelligence

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-260

The Current Salary Status of Nursing Staffs and the Involvement of Directors of Nursing Service Department in Japan

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Purpose

The purpose of this study is to investigate the current salary status of nursing staffs in Japan as well as the involvement of directors of nursing service department regarding wage determination.

Methods

Self-administered questionnaires given by postal mail were conducted in 2011. Respondents to the questionnaires were directors of nursing service department of all 4222 medical facilities (as of January, 2011) in 24 prefectures of West Japan. The privacy and anonymity of respondents was assured. This study plan was approved by the ethics board of Kobe City College of Nursing.

Results

Though the number of responses was as small as 347 (collection rate was 8.2%), all collected responses were valid (response rate was 100%) and the half of the responses provided detailed answers for open-ended questions. Of all medical facilities, 60.8% was private facilities whereas 22.8% was public facilities. The median value of the monthly salary of nursing staffs was JPY 192,100 for starting salary, and JPY 240,300 for those with 10 years of career. Both salaries were lower in private facilities than in public facilities. The median value of the annual salary of directors was JPY 7,000,000. It was evidently low when compared to the average salary of directors for all businesses (JPY 9,508,500). Moreover, more than half of directors were not able to get involved in the wage determination (including allowances and bounces) of their subordinates.

Conclusions

Issues on the salary of nursing staffs in Japan are not only on its low wage but also on its disparity in the amount between public facilities and private facilities. The result of this study suggests that to broaden authority of directors in wage determination is required in order to improve the situation of recruitment as well as to decrease high staff turnover.

Keyword(s)

salary status, private hospitals, directors of nursing, involvement

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-261

Construction of a Specialized Nursing Outpatient Department System through Educational-clinical Cooperation

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to establish specialized nursing outpatient departments and build a system to manage them. In 2003, we established specialized, nursing outpatient departments at our University hospital (institution A) staffed by both educational researchers and department nurses, in order to provide unique and comprehensive care for patients. The special characteristic of this program was the cooperation, input and utilization of academic research nursing staff, clinical departmental nursing staff and midwives to design, implement, manage and run these specialized outpatient departments. This program was used in conjunction with the conventional medical treatment model.

Methods

The action research method was used at institution A in Japan, where the 9 specialized nursing outpatient departments were created and studied. The data collection period was from 2010 to 2012. Moreover, this study was done by obtaining the approval of research ethical review committee of an affiliation organization.

Results

Nine domains were established and management policies established. The nine domains and total number of patients treated during this 3-year study period were as follows: 1) The relaxation massage outpatient department (214), 2) Relaxation outpatient department (218), 3) Lymph edema outpatient department (487), 4) Cancer nursing consultation outpatient department (3609), 5) Mammary gland nursing outpatient department (914), 6) Diabetes-mellitus medical-treatment consultation and foot care outpatient department (1,897), 7) Motherhood nursing outpatient department (318), 8) Nurse-led clinic for neurological patients (439) and 9) Mother's milk outpatient department (2,718).

Periodic meeting were held by the educational researchers and nursing staff to monitor and update these departments. A total of 48 staff (2010), 37 (2011), and 38 (2012) took part in this project.

Conclusions

We have shown that by combining educational and clinical staff together and by creating 9 specialized outpatient departments, we could provide a higher level of care to patients.

Keyword(s)

a specialized nursing outpatient department, cooperation, educational researchers, department nurses

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-262

Changes in the Acquisition of Knowledge Regarding Delirium by Nurses Because of the Introduction of a Care System for Delirium

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Purpose

This study aimed to elucidate the status of knowledge acquisition regarding delirium by nurses both before and after the introduction of a care system for delirium. This system was comprehensively implemented across a wide range of occupations.

Methods

1. Subjects: Hospital ward nurses

2. Study methodology

1) A multi-disciplinary care system for delirium was introduced in two wards of an acute care hospital in June 2012. In total, 3 sessions of practical skills training in delirium care were conducted.

2) In October, after training completion, the degree of understanding of delirium care by nurses was surveyed (8 items).

3) A test (4 items) of the nurses' knowledge of delirium was conducted, and the mean scores before (July) and after the adoption of the system (October) were compared.

3. Ethical considerations: Care was taken to protect patient's identity. The hospital's ethics committee approved the study.

Results

The three items to which over 90% of the 53 nurses participating in this study replied, 'I was able to understand' were (1) basic knowledge of delirium, (2) screening methods and (3) the purpose and method of using the scaling system. The items to which less than 80% replied, 'I was able to understand' were (1) dealing with violence and (2) maintaining functions of daily living.

Compared with that before the adoption of the care system, knowledge acquisition regarding delirium after adoption showed a rise in the mean score for all 4 items.

Conclusions

It is necessary to establish opportunities for nurses to acquire knowledge regarding items they poorly understood and to ensure that the methods of dealing with delirium patients are widely known. Nurses obtained both knowledge and skills regarding delirium care by the introduction of the care system for delirium and training sessions.

Keyword(s)

delirium / a multi-disciplinary care system / acquisition of knowledge

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-263

Job Stress, Job Satisfaction and Organizational Commitment According to Lifo Behavior Type of Early Stage Nurses

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Purpose

This study was purposed to contribute to the effective task performance in clinical nursing and the development of nursing professional by understanding the job stress, job satisfaction and organizational commitment according to LIFO behavior types of early stage nurses and by using the results

Methods

This study was a cross-sectional survey. 313 early stage nurses, who worked in one University hospital located in Gwangju, participated in it. Data were collected through the structured questionnaires that include general characteristics, job stress scale, job satisfaction scale, and organizational commitment scale. The collected data were analyzed with descriptive statistics, ANOVA, Scheffe test using SPSS window 19.0.

Results

In the favorable situation and unfavorable situation, the LIFO behavior type of early stage nurses was shown as Supporting-Giving(S/G type), Adapting-Dealing(A/D type), in order. The job stress score of early stage nurses was 2.71 on the basis of 4 points. The job satisfaction score of early stage nurses was 4.20 and the organizational commitment was 4.13 on the basis of 5 points, respectively. Regarding the job stress according to LIFO behavior types of early stage nurses, there was statically significant difference between in the favorable situation and in the unfavorable situation($F=3.233$, $p=.025$; $F=3.498$, $p=.018$). Regarding the organizational commitment according to LIFO behavior types of early stage nurses, there was also statically significant difference between them($F=2.731$, $p=.047$; $F=3.877$, $p=.011$).

Conclusions

Based on this study, there need behavior pattern educations in order to deduce stress from the job and to enhance the organizational commitment by developing her preferred pattern and making up for her lack pattern, as well. There also needs arrangement of nursing resource in the consideration of their behavior patterns.

Keyword(s)

LIFO behavior, Job stress, Job satisfaction, Organizational commitment

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-264

Practices Employed by Nursing Professionals Who Were Victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake from a Management Perspective

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Purpose

This study aimed to elucidate from a management perspective the types of nursing practices employed under different circumstances by nursing professionals who were victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011.

Methods

Forty-one mentally and emotionally stable nursing professionals (22 nurses, 19 managers) who worked at 10 medical facilities in the areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011 were interviewed. Their responses were qualitatively analysed from a nursing management perspective. Data were compiled between July and October 2012.

Results

‘Environmental improvement to ensure patients’ life and safety’ was considered as one item from a nursing management perspective and included a system to accept patients from areas affected by nuclear accidents, speeding up the discharge of patients from the hospital, and improvements to be made in areas from where patients were temporarily evacuated. In addition, the item ‘Work schedule adjustments for nurses who were victims of the disaster’ comprised improvement of work schedules in places where patients were transferred so that they were better adapted to actual working conditions. While managers were encouraged by the work of their staff members, they also had to make extremely difficult decisions. Furthermore, the managers spoke of the extremely severe working conditions developed because of the nuclear accidents.

Conclusions

The study results suggest improvements to be made during large-scale disasters from a nursing management perspective. They also elucidate the necessity to provide support to managers who prioritised their staff members. This study provides useful information in the field of disaster nursing from a nursing management perspective.

This study received financial assistance from the 2012 Disaster Nursing Assistance Project of the Japan Academy of Nursing Science.

Keyword(s)

the Great East Japan Earthquake, nursing management perspective, qualitative research, nursing practice

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-265

Exploring the Magnetism for Japanese Nurses

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Purpose

To explore the components of nurse work environment that affect nurse outcomes, including job satisfaction, work contributions, intent to stay at their current job, interest in career development, and quality of care.

Methods

A cross-sectional survey using self-administered questionnaires developed for this study was conducted. The subjects were nurses who worked in acute care hospitals in Japan. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, t-tests, one-way analyses of variance, chi-square tests, multiple regression analysis, and binomial logistic regression analysis.

Results

Total 5,402 questionnaires were distributed. There were 1,592 questionnaires returned (29.5%). Of the participants, 95.6% were female, 37.4% were married, and 31.2% had children. The mean age was 33.86 ± 8.97 years, and mean number of years in nursing was 11.72 ± 9.02 . Job satisfaction was associated with work relationships, workplace communication, innovativeness, sharing values, recognition, career support, controlled job pressure, work schedule and benefits, and proper staffing and workload. The level of work contribution was related to relationships with other professionals, nursing management and leadership, quality improvement, and work schedule and benefits. Relationships among nurses, recognition, work schedule, and benefits were also associated with the intent to stay at the current job. Interest in career development was associated with perceived autonomy, proper staffing and workload. Nurse-perceived quality of care was related to relationships among nurses, nurse-doctor relationships, quality improvements, and foundations of professional nursing practice. Nurse participation in organizational decision making was not identified as important.

Conclusions

Sixteen work environment components were identified as the source of the magnetism for Japanese nurses. This information can be used to assess and monitor the nursing work environment and develop strategies in human resource management for nurse retention. Further studies are needed to develop a practical tool to assess the nursing work environment.

Keyword(s)

work environment, magnetism, retention of nurses, quality of care, Japan

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-266

Community Cooperation in a Medical Centre for Dementia and the Role of Nursing Managers

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Purpose

In 2010, this hospital was designated as a medical centre for dementia and is currently conducting a multi-disciplinary project. Because nurses in the community experience difficulties associated with dementia care, there were great expectations that our centre would provide educational support in the form of provision of knowledge and information regarding dementia. To make qualitative improvements to the dementia care provided in the local community, the nursing management staff began working on organizational improvements and expanding the scope of our project.

Methods

1. Organizational improvements: Staff was increased by recruiting three middle managers and two certified nurses specializing in dementia care
2. Educational support project: (1) Two workshops for medical staff, (2) four review meetings for dementia cases and (3) three dementia consultations were planned.

Results

1. In nursing outpatient care for dementia, initial examination of patients included a pre-examination medical history survey and a survey of living conditions. Therefore, medical examinations could be performed more quickly.
2. In the workshops, new knowledge regarding treatment, which could be used while providing care, was shared. In the review meetings of dementia cases, there was an active exchange of various opinions, and several participants expressed the need for more such meetings. The consultations led to recommendations of outpatient treatment or referrals to comprehensive support centres for 17 participants.

Nursing managers with management skills can create opportunities to share knowledge and information regarding community dementia care needs and can expand the scope of projects that utilize the intellectual property of their organizations, which then leads to community cooperation.

Conclusions

Nursing managers can increase the interest in dementia care, which in turn leads to stronger community cooperation, by fulfilling the role demanded by community needs.

Keyword(s)

medical centre for dementia, community cooperation, nursing managers

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-267

The Primary Factor Affects Nurses' Intention to Work of General Health Related with Work Environments, Job Satisfaction, and Quality of Care

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Purpose

Job retention of nurses was one of the most important problem in Nepal. To investigate factors to retention and to improve quality of care in Nepal, we planned to compare data from both Nepal and Japan. Firstly we conducted a study in Japan. We investigated primary factor to intention of job continuity of registered nurses' related to working environment, general health, job satisfaction and their perceived care quality.

Methods

Data were collected using a cross-sectional study design with questionnaires from a hospital in Japan. The questionnaires were distributed from head nurse in some wards and nurses completed and submitted it in the collection box voluntarily. Survey instruments included were; demographic characteristics, practice environment scale of nursing work index (PES-NWI) established by Ogata et. al (2010), general health questionnaire (GHQ), job satisfaction (JS) of Ozaki et. al (1988), and quality of nursing care questionnaire for nurses (QNCQ-NS) established by Horiuchi et. al (1996). The regression analysis was conducted by the SPSS 19 in windows. This study was permitted from the ethical board in the St. Mary's College.

Results

The response rate was 95% (n=200) and 150 valid responses were analyzed. The mean age of the respondents was 34 years. The standardized coefficients of Job satisfaction ($t=0.34$, $p<0.01$) and GHQ ($t=-0.24$, $p<0.01$) were significant. Since the score of R was 0.45, R² was 0.2, and the result of analysis of variance was significance ($p<0.001$), this analysis was useful.

Conclusions

The effective factors to the intention to job continuity were General Health and Job Satisfaction of General Health, Job satisfaction, Work Environment, Quality of care. It found that general health of nurse and job satisfaction may be important factor in Japan to retention.

Keyword(s)

retention, work environment, job satisfaction, quality of care, general health

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-268

Association of Registered Nurses' Work Environment, General Health, Job Satisfaction and Their Perceived Care Quality

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Purpose

We investigated association among nurses' working environment, general health, job satisfaction and their perceived care quality.

Methods

Data were collected using a cross-sectional study design with self administered questionnaires from 150 registered nurses in a hospital in Japan. Hospital head nurse was requested to distribute the questionnaire set to nurses working in the same hospital. After completion of survey data were returned with sealed in envelope provide to them. Survey instruments included were; demographic characteristics, practice environment scale of nursing work index (PES-NWI) established by Ogata et. al (2010), general health questionnaire (GHQ), job satisfaction (JS) of Ozaki et. al (1988), and quality of nursing care questionnaire for nurses (QNCQ-NS) established by Horiuchi et. al (1996). Except General Health Questionnaire all the scales used in study were high score denotes positive results. Statistical analysis Pearson's correlation was conducted in IBM SPSS 19 version. This study was permitted by the St. Mary's College ethical board.

Results

The response rate was 95% (n=200) and 150 valid responses were analyzed. The mean age of the respondents was 34 years. Almost 50% had over 10 years working experience. Working experience was related with job satisfaction in a negative way($r=-.255$, $P<0.05$). Nurses' job satisfaction was highly correlated with their working environment ($r = .694$, $P<0.01$), moderate negatively correlated with general health ($r = -.410$, $P<0.01$). Low correlation was maintained between general health and working environment ($r = -.277$, $P<0.01$). Nurses' perceived quality of care did not show the significant relationship with job satisfaction, general health and working environment. (all the test was 2-tailed test)

Conclusions

This study showed the nurses' job satisfaction is firstly related with their working environment and next their general health. Nurses' perceived quality of care had not significant relation with their job satisfaction.

Keyword(s)

Nurse, Job satisfaction, work environment, general health, nurse perceived quality care

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-269

Fundamental Inquiry of Environment Surface's Cleanliness Using Stamp Agar Culture Methods in Japanese Acute Care Wards

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Purpose

To clarify the status of surgery, internal medicine and obstetric ward's environmental surfaces in Japan.

Methods

This study was conducted at two different-sized hospitals (A: >500 beds; B: 100–500 beds). Samples were collected from surgery (x), internal medicine (y), and obstetric (z) wards (13 locations, including intravenous drip stands, areas surrounding sinks, and the bedside tables of both private and multiple-bed rooms). Samples from each ward were collected 104 times, and each surface was sampled eight in 2 months. Viable microbes were collected using soy casein digest (Nissui Pharmaceutical), and the number of colonies cultured was calculated after 5 days of incubation. Colony data were analyzed by Kruskal-Wallis test. When we collected the data in the bedroom, explained investigation to a patient and obtained its consent.

Results

The average number of colonies detected on the stamp agar culture methods was found to be 12.5 ± 21.6 (A-x), 18.3 ± 38.1 (A-y), 6.2 ± 9.8 (A-z), 8.5 ± 16 (B-x), 16.5 ± 35.4 (B-y), 5.9 ± 11.2 (B-z). The number of times that a colony was not detected was 13(A-x), 11(A-y), 15(A-z), 17(B-x), 11(B-y), 16(B-z). Limited number of times in the bedroom, it was 3(A-x), 2(A-y), 5(A-z), 2(B-x), 1(B-y), 4(B-z). The numbers of colonies at obstetric ward were significantly higher than other wards in A hospital ($p < 0.05$). Though there was no significant in B hospital.

Conclusions

There were many times that the colonies were not detected in obstetric ward. It was thought that this was because it was necessary to keep a cleanliness degree for rooming-in. However, there were many times that no colonies also detected in the surgical ward. It was thought that this was because they performed infection control for the management of the wound severely in surgical wards.

This is considered to be because it is very strictly controlled with respect to infection in Japanese acute care wards.

Keyword(s)

Environment Surface's Cleanliness, Stamp Agar Culture, Japanese Acute Care Wards

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-270

Different Attitudes between the VNSeS toward the Utilization of Website

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Purpose

About 20% of Japanese visiting nurse stations (VNSeS) are set up by the private companies. These VNSeS must pursue benefits by themselves. So they are forced to concentrate on marketing in order to recruit as many users as possible. For those VNSeS that lack resources, website on the Internet can be a marketing tool with high utility value. This report examines whether the VNSeS set up by private companies are more actively utilizing the websites as a marketing and information tool than other forms of VNSeS.

Methods

We visited 220 websites created by VNSeS in Tokyo, in which 73 VNSeS are set up by the private companies and 147 VNSeS are run by medical corporations, social welfare corporations, NPOs, local medical associations, and cooperative societies. Then we made a list of contents on each website and examined to see if there was a significant difference between the websites on the basis of their form of establishment.

Results

We have found that 5 items are $p > 0.001$ (advertise for nurses, list of charges, social resources, nurse training, nurse education), 2 items are $p > 0.01$ (commodity sales, visiting nurse description), and 4 items are $p > 0.05$ (names of the administrators, office hours, office days, cooperating hospitals) .

Conclusions

All items except 'cooperating hospitals' are listed by more VNSeS set up by private companies than other VNSeS. This shows that the VNSeS set up by private companies take more active attitude toward utilizing the websites.(This report was supported, in part, by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research(C) (Number: 24593533) from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan.)

Keyword(s)

visiting nurse station, private company, website, marketing

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-271

Effect of a Clinical Psychology Training Program on Job Satisfaction of Home Health Nurses

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Purpose

The purpose of the present study was to develop a clinical psychology training program for home health nurses and clarify the effects of the program. The shortage of home health nurses is one of the serious problems in Japan. This study will give us some suggestions how to support job satisfaction and retention of home health nurses.

Methods

Nine home health nurses (average age 49.6, SD: 4.6) who were working in Tottori Prefecture in Japan participated in the program. We developed the program using the results of our previous studies and article reviews on job satisfaction. The help of a clinical psychologist was sought for the study, to help with and to consult on the various aspects of the program. The program contained several sessions about; (a) person-centered approach, (b) basic attitudes and skills relating to counseling, (c) assertiveness and (d) group discussion. The effectiveness of the program was measured by each nurse's level of social-support, psychological reward, job satisfaction and intention to stay from both before and after the program. We also asked how this program would affect their daily nursing practice (interpersonal relations, communication skills, reflection and thinking about interpersonal relations) both before and after the program.

Results

The scores for all scales improved, there were no statistic significances thought. Some participants answered that the program made us think more deeply about interpersonal relations.

Conclusions

Our findings suggest that the clinical psychology training program is appropriate to remain job satisfaction of home health nurses. We should refine the program and clarify its effects for further study.

Keyword(s)

home health nurses, job satisfaction, retention, social-support, clinical psychology

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-272

Factors Relating to the Occupational Career Maturity of Mid-career Nurses.

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Purpose

As the majority of mid-career nurses have difficulty in developing their career, the Occupational Career Maturity (OCM) scale can be applied to assess their readiness for career development. The OCM scale consists of three subscales—Concern, Autonomy, and Planning—. Here, we clarified the factors relating to the OCM of mid-career nurses.

Methods

We conducted a survey of 1,506 mid-career nurses with 4 to 15 years of clinical experience from six National University Hospitals in Japan. The survey included the following items: OCM, mentoring, attachment to nursing, and intention to continue working. This study was approved by the Ethical Committee of the National Center for Global Health and Medicine.

Results

A total of 788 nurses responded (response rate: 52.3%), and 775 questionnaires were analyzed (valid response rate: 51.5%). Multiple regression analysis showed that Concern related positively with mentoring ($\beta=.133$, $p<.001$), attachment to nursing ($\beta=.167$, $p<.001$), and intention to continue working ($\beta=.216$, $p<.001$); Autonomy with mentoring ($\beta=.146$, $p<.001$), attachment to nursing ($\beta=.236$, $p<.001$), and intention to continue working ($\beta=.174$, $p<.001$); and Planning with mentoring ($\beta=.188$, $p<.001$), attachment to nursing ($\beta=.226$, $p<.001$), and intention to continue working ($\beta=.148$, $p<.001$). In addition, workload and effort-reward balance related to Autonomy ($\beta=.129$, $p<.001$) and Planning ($\beta=.095$, $p<.01$).

Conclusions

Mentoring from the nursing team is important for improvement of the OCM of mid-career nurses. Our results suggest that nurse managers and faculties can promote attachment and intention to continue working during the early stages of career development. Nurse managers therefore have an important role in maintaining a suitable workload and effort-reward balance.

Keyword(s)

Occupational Career Maturity, Mentoring, Mid-career Nurses, Multiple regression analysis.

[Nursing Management / Leadership] / WANS-P-274

Mediating Effect of Self-Efficacy in the Relationship between Organizational Justice and Perceived Organizational Support among Korean Hospital Nurses

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to identify the relationship among self-efficacy, organizational justice and perceived organizational support and then determine whether self-efficacy has a mediating effect between organizational justice and perceived organizational support in Korean hospital nurses. And thereby provides basic data and foundation for the effective human resource management in nursing organization.

Methods

The research design was a descriptive survey study. The subjects were 324 nurses who were working at 6 University hospitals in Seoul, Gyeonggi-do, and Jecheon from October to November, 2011. The questionnaire included measurement of self-efficacy, organizational justice, and perceived organizational support. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, T-test, ANOVA, Scheffe test, Pearson correlation coefficients, and multiple regression.

Results

Mean scores of self-efficacy was 3.75 ± 0.48 , distributional justice was 2.78 ± 0.68 , procedural justice was 2.75 ± 0.56 , and perceived organizational support was 2.87 ± 0.63 . Significant correlations were found between self-efficacy, organizational justice, and perceived organizational support. Self-efficacy were positively correlated with perceived organizational support ($r=.11$, $p<.001$), distributional justice ($r=.17$, $p<.001$), procedural justice ($r=.89$, $p<.001$), and also perceived organizational support were positively correlated with distributional justice ($r=.23$, $p<.001$), procedural justice ($r=.85$, $p<.001$). And finally self-efficacy acted as a mediator in the relationship between organizational justice and perceived organizational support.

Conclusions

The results of the study indicate that strategies which could enhance the self-efficacy for better organizational justice and perceived organizational support of hospital nurses. Findings from this study provide an enhancement of self-efficacy for hospital nurses and indicate related factors and importance of organizational justice and perceived organizational support.

Keyword(s)

Self-Efficacy, Organizational Justice, Perceived Organizational Support

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-P-275

Sexuality of Persons with Addiction

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Purpose

Interviews of addicts and their families revealed that one of the main causes of addiction was “difficulty living with other people.” This factor in turn is related to low self-esteem, personal dissatisfaction, and dependency on other persons. However, it is important to reconsider close relationships with other persons from the point of view of sexuality. The purpose of the current study is to clarify the relationship between addiction and sexuality.

Methods

Preliminary interviews were conducted. The interviewees were one male who had recovered from alcoholism, one male recovered drug addict, two male recovered alcoholics and drug addicts, a female staff member of a recovery institution who was married to an alcoholic, and a male staff member of the dependency unit of a psychiatric hospital who is a recovered alcoholic. Before conducting the interviews, the researchers explained the purpose of the study, method, and ethical matters, and obtained a written statement of cooperation from the participants. The interview records were then analyzed qualitatively and inductively.

Results

The following important categories were extracted on the basis of the analysis: “sex dependence in the bottom of all dependence,” “addicts’ denial of instincts related to beauty and happiness,” “sex dependence as a useful means for surviving in society,” “innumerable troubles caused by sex dependence,” “dependence on persons of the opposite sex and same sex that had existed before addiction,” “recovery from addiction and release from sexual restraint,” “recovery from addiction through relationships with people,” and “unexplained factors in the recovery of the female addict.”

Conclusions

It is suggested that addicts are dependent on intimate relationships with others—i.e., sexuality—and that an addiction has its origin in such adherence to sexuality in addition to co-dependence.

Keyword(s)

addiction, sexuality, sexual dependence, alcoholism, drug dependence

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-P-276

Clinical Judgment Difficulties Faced by Psychiatric Nurses in Caring for Physical Complications - A Fact-Finding Survey on Physical Assessment Ability

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Purpose

To clarify the difficulty of making clinical judgments by psychiatric nurses while caring for physical complications and the actual situation regarding their physical assessment ability.

Methods

We first conducted a semi-controlled interview of 20 psychiatric nurses having experience in nursing care for physical complications. Next, we conducted a questionnaire survey on the physical assessment by 349 psychiatric nurses who were qualified for the nursing care requirements.

Results

Regarding the difficulty in making a clinical judgment in dealing with physical complications, the following five categories were identified: “Attribution to the characteristics of psychiatric diseases”, “Lack of physical assessment ability”, “Difficulty of assessing the differences observed in regular patients”, “Psychological barriers in the nurse”, and “Various problems attributable to the facilities in a psychiatric hospital”. In the fact-finding survey, it was found that the nurses lacked knowledge in respiratory and circulatory disorders.

Conclusions

It is necessary for educational intervention to strengthen the physical assessment of respiratory and circulatory systems, taking into consideration the characteristics of psychiatric nursing.

Keyword(s)

Psychiatric Nurses, Caring for Physical Complications, Physical Assessment

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-P-277

Varying Levels of Occupational Stress in Employees of Small-and-medium-sized Companies - Analyses Using Occupational Stress Tests and the Effort- Reward Imbalance Model

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Purpose

The present study was conducted to examine occupational stress in employees (excluding executives) of small-and-medium-sized companies, and develop specific methods for helping occupational health nurses provide mental health care required in workplaces.

Methods

The subjects were 91 employees at a transportation company. The survey was conducted using a simple test for occupational stress and the Effort-Reward Imbalance Model (ERI). The stress test consist of four scales to assess workload, control of work, support provided by superiors, and colleagues. The ERI is a scale designed to assess stress due to low salaries paid for great efforts. The survey was conducted in May 2013. Analyses were conducted using correlation coefficients between workplaces. The protection of personal information and participation in the survey based on free will were explained in written form, and the participants signed an agreement.

Results

Valid responses were obtained from 72 employees (79%). In Branch A, the level of stress, determined by the stress test, was the highest, and the levels of support provided by superiors and colleagues were lower than the national means. In Branch B, the levels of support provided by superiors and colleagues and control of work were high, and the level of stress was the lowest. The ERI scores in Branches A and B were 0.74 (mean: 0.6) and 0.47. In Branch A, there was a correlation between two ERI items: "I am often interrupted during work" and "I am treated unfairly at work" ($r=0.88$, $p<0.05$).

Conclusions

In Branch A, stress was caused by interruptions of work and the sense of unfairness. To promote the mental health of employees, it is necessary to improve work environments so that they can concentrate on their tasks. Stronger support should be provided by superiors, and relationships in workplaces should be coordinated.

Keyword(s)

occupational health nurses, occupational stress tests, Effort-Reward Imbalance Model, employees of small-and-medium-sized companies

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-P-279

The Intention of “Coming Out” and Its Related Factors among Community-dwelling Individuals with Mental Illness

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Purpose

The community life of an individual with mental illness provides difficulties whether or not that individual discusses their diagnosis with others. This study tried to clarify the intention, and related factors, of “coming out” with a mental illness.

Methods

A cross-sectional survey was conducted on 150 patients attending a psychiatric daycare facility. The question items assessed basic attributes, state of coming out, awareness of coming out, satisfaction with social support, awareness of stigmata, sense of coherence, and empowerment. A bioethics review board of the authors’ institution provided approval for the current study.

Results

Average subject age was 47.1 ± 12.2 years old. Ninety-nine (66%) and 24 (16%) patients had schizophrenia and mood disorders, respectively. There was no significant difference according to gender, age, marital status, family, and job status between the 91 patients who disclosed their illness and the 58 patients who did not. However, the number “disclosed” patients with schizophrenia were significantly fewer than the number of patients with mood disorders (χ^2 test, $p < .05$).

Positive awareness regarding coming out, and empowerment scores, was significantly higher in the disclosed group than the non-disclosed group (Mann-Whitney U test, $p < .05$). In addition, there was a positive correlation between positive awareness regarding coming out and satisfaction with social support and between positive awareness and empowerment (Spearman = .32, $p < .01$; Spearman = .22, $p < .05$). However, a significant correlation was not observed between awareness of stigmata and sense of coherence.

Conclusions

These results suggest that substantial environmental support leads to positive awareness regarding coming out. Furthermore, empowerment might increase when one has a positive awareness about coming out.

(This work supported by MEXT KAKENHI Grant Number 23660116)

Keyword(s)

mental illness, coming out, community, social support, empowerment

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-P-280

Findings Obtained by Students Undergoing Practical Training of Psychiatric and Mental-health Nursing

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Purpose

Higher education in Japan is shifting, enhances the abilities of students to think and represent their ideas. Therefore, in the psychiatric & mental-health nursing practice, methods of education include a meticulous record of what students saw and heard, and giving students an opportunity to consider some questions. The present study examined the contents of learning and educational methods by students who had finished Practical Training of Psychiatric and Mental-Health Nursing (PTPN). The results may provide valuable data to develop education methods.

Methods

The curriculum in Psychiatric & Mental-Health Nursing is comprised by receiving PTPN after three lectures; Introduction to Psychiatric & Mental-Health Nursing, Characteristics of Psychiatric & Mental-Health Nursing, and Psychiatric & Mental-Health Nursing Care. The goals of PTPN are 1) understanding patients in a comprehensive manner, 2) establish relationships between patients and nurses, 3) determine the direction of nursing care.

Group interviews were conducted involving students who had undergone PTPN. The interviews were recorded, and documented verbatim. Content analysis was the method of analysis. The present study was conducted with the approval of the University's ethics committee. Written consent was obtained from the subjects after providing them with oral and written explanations.

Results

22 students participated in this research. The goals of PTPN-1) had 11 items including [recognizing the relationships among information]. The goals of PTPN-2) had 4 items including [reflecting on their behaviors]. The goals of PTPN-3) had 5 items including [understanding the relationships between theories and practice]. The educational methods to achieve the goals mentioned above had 11 items including [maintaining detailed records] .

Conclusions

The learning of students was equal with the goals of PTPN. The educational methods used such as detailed recording, and asking students questions, is connected with the goals of PTPN. It is necessary to continue to improve these educational methods.

Keyword(s)

Practical-training Educational Methods Nursing Students

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-P-281

**Association of Nurses' Emotional Labor with Their Mental Health
- Comparison between General Nurses and Psychiatric Nurses -**

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to elucidate, by comparing general nurses with psychiatric nurses, differences in “emotional labor” as an influential factor on their mental health.

Methods

A self-administered questionnaire survey was conducted on 246 general nurses and 367 psychiatric nurses, using the Emotional Labor Inventory of Nurse and the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ), from July to September 2009.

For ethical consideration, prior approval was obtained from the Ethics Committee of Faculty of Nursing, Hiroshima International University.

Results

The analyses were conducted on 174 general nurses (70.7%) and 200 psychiatric nurses (54.4%) who responded to the questionnaire. In comparison of “emotional labor”, “Total score” and a subscale “Expression of negative emotion to patients” were significantly greater in the psychiatric nurses than the general nurses. The factor which influences reduction in nurses' mental health was “Inharmony of emotion” ($\beta=.209$, $p<0.01$) in the general nurses. In the psychiatric nurses, “Inharmony of emotion” ($\beta=.162$, $p<0.01$) and “Expression of negative emotion to patients” ($\beta=.214$, $p<0.01$) were the influential factors on reduction of their mental health.

Conclusions

The emotional labor was more dominant in the psychiatric nurses than the general nurses. The possible cause for that was considered to be that the contact time each psychiatric nurse has to spend for a patient is much longer than others.

It is already pointed out that the influential factors on nurses' mental health differ from department to department they belong to. As a finding specific to the psychiatric nurses, this study revealed that “Expression of negative emotion to patients” in the emotional labor influences reduction of their mental health. The factor behind was considered to be that they have to frequently face refusal by patients and/or patient's aggressive attitude.

Keyword(s)

emotional labor, mental health, general nurses, psychiatric nurses

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-P-282

What Is “hikikomori” ? — a Systematic Review of a New Psychiatric Syndrome —

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Purpose

Hikikomori is a new psychiatric syndrome among youth, which is almost complete withdrawal from social interaction and has been paid considerable attention in community mental health in Japan from the 1990s. Hikikomori has become an international concern and there are some cases reported to have occurred elsewhere although it was considered a culture bound trait unique to Japan at first. The aim of this review is to identify international definition, epidemiology, and intervention for Hikikomori in the context of international mental health issues.

Methods

We systematically reviewed studies of hikikomori. We searched Medline using “hikikomori” as a search word, searching the time frame spanning from its inception to June 2013. We sought only English-language publications.

Results

A total of 18 studies were included in the review (9 investigation researches, 2 case reports, 2 review articles, and 5 comments). Seven out of nine investigation researches were conducted in Japan, one was conducted in Korea, and another was a multinational study. Both of the two case reports were from outside Japan. While several studies showed psychiatric disorders were often comorbid with hikikomori, one of the Japanese studies - large-scale epidemiological study - revealed that one half of the cases seem to be the “exclusively hikikomori” without a comorbid psychiatric disorder. It was found that effective intervention for hikikomori includes treatment for a comorbid psychiatric disorder, cognitive behavioral therapy, outreach intervention, and group therapy.

Conclusions

It is clear that the hikikomori phenomenon is not limited to Japan. We need international research and discussion in terms of youth mental health. It is a complex phenomenon, so multiple and individualized psychopathologic process are important for treatment.

Keyword(s)

hikikomori, systematic review, social withdrawal

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-P-283

Process of Male Workers with Depressive Disorders Returning to Work after Long-term Leave – Internal Change in Their Attempt to ‘work Hard’ from the Onset to Long-term Leave –

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Purpose

The purpose of this study is to describe the internal change process of male workers with depressive disorders from when they realized their physical unwellness to when they decided to take a long-term leave. This is a part of the Doctoral dissertation “Theorizing an Internal Change Process of Male Workers with Depressive Disorders who Took a Long-term Leave” which was submitted to St. Luke’s College of Nursing Graduate School in 2011.

Methods

Data from semi-structured interviews were analyzed using continuous comparative analysis. Participants comprised eleven men who had taken long-term (at least one month) leave due to depression and who had been back at work for at least six consecutive months. Participant narratives regarding experiences of returning to work were analyzed (total number of experiences, n = 27). This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of St. Luke’s College of Nursing (approval no. 08-075).

Results

The results revealed that each male worker tried hard to accomplish his work in order to maintain his identity as a ‘normal’ employee, despite the physical unwellness due to depressive disorders. This psychological conditions can be conceptualized as “Ongoing attempts to maintain one’s identity as a ‘normal’ employee”, and the process (1) pushing up the boundary of his efforts; (2) aiming for his recovery; (3) decreasing the level of the status as a ‘normal’ employee; and (4) pretending ‘normal’; were extracted as four main categories. Also extracted were 13 sub-categories.

Conclusions

The results of this study provide the opportunity to understand the experiences of these male workers and to establish a supporting system for these workers before and after their returning to works.

Keyword(s)

Depressive Disorder, Return to Work , internal Change, Male Worker, Long-term Leave

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-P-284

The Associated Factors on Suicidal Ideation in Chronic Schizophrenia

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Purpose

Suicide was considered as a big public concern in recent years because suicide mortality has been increased rapidly. this study was to investigate the associated factors on suicidal ideation among chronic schizophrenia in South Korea.

Methods

The sample was 157 patients from psychiatric hospitals in city and who agreed to participates in the study. Data were collected by staff nurses involved in direct patient care with the participants from May 1, to 30, 2011, and analysed using descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation coefficients, and multiple linear regression with the SPSS/WIN 20.0.

Results

The mean score for the depression, self-esteem, suicidal ideation were 1.91 ± 0.58 , 3.16 ± 0.45 , 0.48 ± 0.34 respectively. There were significant differences in suicidal ideation of chronic schizophrenia according to the psychiatric factors of the number of admission ($t = -2.728$, $p = .007$). There were significant correlations between suicidal ideation and depression ($r = .486$, $r < .001$). Depression, the number of admission and self-esteem accounted for 25.2% ($F = 29.826$, $p < .001$) of variance in suicidal ideation. The results of this study indicates that chronic schizophrenia patients' suicidal ideation is related to depression ($\beta = .497$, $p < .001$), self-efficacy ($\beta = -1.57$, $p = .019$).

Conclusions

Depression, the number of admission and self esteem were related to suicidal ideation. Thus, the significance of this research based programs and services that can be utilized when planning for the chronically mentally ill, suggested that the related factors that can prevent the chronic mentally ill suicidal ideation.

Keyword(s)

Chronic Schizophrenia, Suicidal Ideation, Self-Esteem

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-P-285

Meaning of Being Nursed by Nursing Students Long-term Inpatients of Psychiatry Tell

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Purpose

To clarify the meaning of being nursed by nursing students. We can expect treated effect of psychological disease by the way that the students nurse the patients and that the patients are interested in the students. Also, to prove the effect has the significance to examine the state of nursing for the patients.

Methods

In two psychiatric hospitals, we interviewed ten long-term inpatients who had the experience of being nursed by nursing students. We sampled a part of the interview to them about the change of their lives and feelings while they came in contact with the students. Also, we qualitatively analyzed it. For ethical consideration, we obtained consent from the participants who were informed that participation was voluntary, and the ethics committee at Seinan Jo Gakuin University gave research approval.

Results

The patients enjoyed talking with the students, and that showed there is a possibility that they will form human relations based on the conversational relationship between them and the students. They told the students about the events at the hospital and their disease, hoped that what they said will help the students and enjoyed learning many things in their sickbeds. They cherished letters and pictures from the students and were worried about happiness of the students. In that point, we were able to understand that they have lively memories with the students. They were pleased with the cheerful hospital and the figure of their company looking happy.

Conclusions

The patients wanted to come in contact with the students to live well the present time, and they enjoyed their lives with the students. It hinted a connection with self-reproducing that they form human relations and share their pleasure with the students.

Keyword(s)

psychiatric nursing, long-term inpatient, nursing student, clinical practice, narrative

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-P-286

The Study of Life Stress and the Problem Drinking by Enneagram Types in College Students

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Purpose

The purpose of this study is to identify of life stress and the problem drinking by Three types of Enneagram(Compliants, Assertive, Withdrawns) in college students.

Methods

The study included 146 participants who are students in University were recruited from September 10 to Desember 12 in 2012. Enneagram Personality Types inventory(korea version) was used. These Enneatypes were divided into three subtypes : compliants, assertive, withdrawns. Stress for college students were measured by the revised life stress scale for college students. The problem drinking were measured by the AUDIT-K scale. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, χ^2 -test, t- test, ANOVA, Scheffe test and Pearson correlation coefficient.

Results

The results of this study are as follows:1. The Enneagram types were shown, in decreasing order, Compliants type (39.0%), Assertive type (30.1%) and Withdrawns type (30.8%);2. The problem drinking was seen to be the highest in the Compliants type (44.7%), there were no significant differences among groups;3. In examining life stress of college by Enneatypes, Compliants type was the highest (Mean=1.40, SD=0.63), followed by the Assertive type (Mean=1.39, SD=0.57) and the Withdrawns type (Mean=1.35, SD=0.57), and all three groups showed a high learning stress (Mean=1.83, SD=0.89; Mean=1.91, SD=0.82; Mean=1.99, SD=0.75);4. There were significant correlarions between problem drinking and interpersonal relationship with lover ($r=.335$, $p=.023$) in Compliants type, and problem drinking and economic stress experience ($r=.579$, $p=.001$), value-related stress ($r=.354$, $p=.047$) in Assertive type.

Conclusions

These results may contribute to better understanding of about life stress and the problem drinking that most students in University with the Enneagram of personality types. Therefore, it would be necessary for continuing study about the difference of the Enneagram of personality types and the support system intervention should be planned based on results of the study.

Keyword(s)

Enneagram, Life Stress, Problem Drinking

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-P-287

Factors Influencing the Alcohol Abuse of Disabled Person

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Purpose

This study aims to describe alcohol abuse and to identify factors of alcohol abuse rrelated with disabled persons.

Methods

October 11, 2010 ~ November 23 , over the age of 19, to 700 disabled person . Last surveyed 466 people to respond in good faith, these were included in this study. We conducted on the 466 people with disability in community(disabled with physical disabilities and cerebral palsy) who drinks liquor. The measurement of problem drinking used AUDIT(Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test). For data analyses, descriptive statistic, chi-square tests and multiple logistic regression were using SPSS window 17.0.

Results

First, the alcohol abuse was significantly associated with gender, age, marital status. Second, the adjusted odds ratios were significantly higher in following variables : man(OR=3.01); poor health(OR=2.42); current smoker(OR=2.61); the person who had a suicidal ideation(OR=2.02); the person who does not make an effort for health(OR=1.83).

Conclusions

Through this study, the factors that affect alcohol abuse of people with disabled persons.These issue should be taken into consideration when planning preventive measures to reduce alcohol abuse and related problems which of smoking, suicidal ideation, effort for health. This study proved how can nursing approach to disabled person with alchol abuse .

Keyword(s)

disabled person, alcohol abuse

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-P-288

Relationship between Eating Disorder Tendency and Social Values in Female High School Students

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Purpose

This study was to clarify the relationship between eating disorder tendency and social values, such as family values, gender roles, and gender equality attitudes associated with female high school students.

Methods

This study was conducted using self-administered questionnaires from June to September 2009. A total of 1338 female high school students were selected as analysis subjects. We investigated the relationship between eating behavior (Eating Attitude Test-26 [EAT-26]), social value questionnaire about the family and gender roles and gender equality attitudes (The Scale of Egalitarian Sex Role Attitudes-Short [SESRA-S]). Four groups of disturbed eating behavior were determined based on the EAT-26 score (0 = Non tendency group, 1-5 = low group, 6-14 = medium group, and >15 = high group).

Results

The results of factor analysis of the social value questionnaire were classified into four factors. The first was “Stick to achievement”, the second was “Dependent on parent”, the third was “Public decency” and the fourth was “Efforts for achievement”. Multiple comparison relationships between the social value questionnaire and EAT-26 found that the scores for all factors among subjects in the high group and medium group were significantly higher than the scores among subjects in the other groups. The results of a second factor analysis of SESRA-S were classified into three factors. The first was “Traditional gender roles”, the second was “Gender roles in parenting” and the third was “Independence of women”. The results of multiple comparison relationships between SESRA-S with gender and EAT-26 again showed that the scores for “Independence of women” and “Gender roles in parenting” within the high group were significantly higher than non tendency group.

Conclusions

These results suggest that perfectionism, over-adaptation to social trends or dependency on their parents can affect the eating disorder tendency of female high school students.

Keyword(s)

eating disorder, junior high school students, social values, family values, gender roles

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-P-289

Factors Related to Codependence Tendencies in Nursing Students

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Purpose

We investigate factors influencing the codependence tendencies of students aspiring to become nursing professionals, a support profession characterized by codependence.

Methods

Subjects were 106 sophomore nursing student volunteers (response rate: 54.1%). The questionnaire comprised Saito's Codependence Assessment Scale (1995) and Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale (1965; Japanese version, Munakata, 1987). Relationships were assessed using Spearman's correlation analysis. Differences in codependence scores by codependence levels were assessed using a Mann-Whitney's U test. Logistic regression analysis was conducted to identify predictors of codependence.

Results

Codependence was related with self-esteem ($r = -0.431$) and sense of achievement in academic life ($r = 0.361$), which in turn was related to recognition of intellectual growth ($r = 0.339$) ($p < 0.001$). Attention to others' evaluation was weakly correlated with codependence, sense of achievement in academic life, and recognition of intellectual growth ($r = 0.201-0.229$). Codependence scores significantly differed with respect to self-esteem ($p < 0.000$) and attention to others' evaluation ($p < 0.00$). Low self-esteem (OR: 0.338, 95%CI: 0.17-0.69) and high attention to others' evaluation (OR: 4.15, 95%CI: 1.43 to 12.04) significantly predicted codependence.

Conclusions

Tendency to codependence was influenced by low self-esteem and attention to others' evaluation. Thus, students with low self-respect and self-affirmation tend to pay attention to others' evaluations, which influences codependence tendencies.

Keyword(s)

codependence, nursing students, self-esteem

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-P-290

Risk Factors of Japanese Mother's Depression at Four Month after Delivery

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Purpose

Recent reviews reported that postnatal depression appeared in approximately 10% mothers. A significance of postnatal depression of mothers has been recognized in terms of its adverse effect on their children's development. This study investigated risk factors of depression in mothers at four month postpartum.

Methods

A cross-sectional study design was adopted using a self-administered questionnaire. Mothers and fathers who visited a health check-up for 4 month-old infants were asked to participate in the study. We used the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) to assess a mood disturbance in fathers and mothers. Nine or more of EPDS scores identify probable postnatal depression in Japanese women. We developed an EPDS cut-off score for Japanese fathers and 8 or more of EPDS scores could be considered to indicate postnatal depression among fathers. The χ^2 - test and Mann-Whitney U-test were used to examine the psychological factors, the obstetric factors, the satisfaction of marital relationship and the feeling toward her baby between depressed and non-depressed groups. Logistic regression was used to test the risk factors between maternal depression and variables. Ethical Committee of Hyogo University of Health Sciences approved this study.

Results

A total of 1980 mothers and fathers received the questionnaires. Responses were obtained from 735 mothers and fathers (37.1%). Seventy-three mothers (10.1%) and one hundred and three fathers (14.4%) had depression. Risk factors of mother's depression at four month after delivery were the low satisfaction of a marital relationship and the negative feeling to her baby.

Conclusions

The Depressed mothers at four month after birth had the negative feeling to her baby and a low degree of satisfaction of a marital relationship. In order to prevent depression after the birth, we need to pay attention to their marital relationship. This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Numbers 24593419.

Keyword(s)

Postnatal depression, mothers , risk factors

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-P-291

Evaluation of Nursing Intervention for Alzheimer's Disease Patient with Sleep Impairment

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Purpose

To evaluate nursing intervention for Alzheimer's disease (AD) patient with sleep disturbances by multiple objective indicators.

Methods

From September to December 2012, 27 dementia patients were monitored by the Integrated Circuit tag monitoring system (IC tag) to examine temporal movement at a dementia care unit, Japan. Nemuri Scan (Paramout Bed, Inc, Tokyo, Japan) was used to monitor quality of sleep. Researchers gave regular feedback of monitored data to the unit staff, and the staff use the data for care plan. The case with sleep impairment was chosen for detail analysis. Demographic and clinical information was obtained from the medical record. This study was approved by the Ethics Committees of Osaka University and Asakayama Hospital. Written informed consent was obtained from the authorized proxy.

Results

A male in the early 60's, admitted for domestic violence to his wife. His cognitive function was moderate and had mild dementia. After admission, he often demanded food and exhibited inappropriate sexual behaviors. On 18th day of admission, data feedback was given to the staff. Median distance moved was 1310m. As the persistent demand for food continued, the staff thought his activity level was high. During night rounds, he stayed in bed. However, his median hours of sleep was 18, and sleep efficacy was low (55%). Care plan was implemented in the following day to increase activity level during the day. He was encouraged to participate in the light therapy and occupation therapy. Snack was added to his meal schedule. After 2 weeks, the distance moved decreased to 741m. His median hours of sleep was 18. However, sleep efficiency increased to 84%.

Conclusions

The staff tended to overestimate verbally aggressive patients' activity level. After feedback with objective indicators, appropriate care plans were implemented and were evaluated to be successful.

Keyword(s)

Objective measurement, Nursing intervention, sleep impairment

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-P-292

Comparing the Relationships of Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in Families with Schizophrenics with Their Care Burden, Distress and Mental Health Condition

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Purpose

In this research, we conducted paper-based questionnaire to families with schizophrenics; they either in day care and mental hospital for more than 1 year. We researched their subjective difficulties and burdensome from while taking care after their members with schizophrenics and also researched their PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder), psychological stress responses and mental health. We aim to clarify the relationship between PTSD and the factors preventing inpatients discharge from the hospital and construct a program to facilitate those inpatients to leave from the hospital.

Methods

Seventy eight people agreed to participate in this research, and we conducted paper-based questionnaire. The research period was from October to December in 2010 for three months. For screening PTSD, we used Japanese version of IES-R (Impact of Event Scale-Revised).

Results

Seventy eight people with family members were assigned to either a high risk group (n = 33) or to a low risk group (n = 45). Regards to comparison of the two groups in FBDS, the high risk group was significantly high in total sum of FBDS, subjective burden and depression resulting from the patients illness, and confusion resulting from a lack of knowledge of the illness and anxiety about the future. The comparison of high risk group and low risk group scores of SRS-18 showed that high risk group was significantly high in any of the following fields: depression-anxiety and irritability-anger.

Conclusions

These results indicate that PTSD can be caused by exposure to symptoms of patients with schizophrenia, and that the burden of taking care of patients with schizophrenia affects the physical and mental health of the caregivers.

Keyword(s)

post-traumatic stress disorder, family burden, schizophrenics

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-P-293

Psychological Distress and Associated Experiences of Nurses at 2 General Hospitals in the Disaster Area 2 Years after the Great East Japan Earthquake

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Purpose

The Great East Japan Earthquake, of March 11 2011 devastated the Pacific coast of Northern Japan. Nurses who are working and living in the disaster area have been caring for patients. The aim of this research is to describe their psychological distress and associated experiences to promote their mental health. This report is the cross-sectional result 2 years after the disaster in March and April in 2013.

Methods

All members of the nurses of 2 hospitals were recruited. These hospitals are in the city where was attacked tsunami and are 40 kilometers from the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant that exploded after the Earthquake. The author asked their socio-demographic characteristics and their experiences related to the disaster as a nurse and as an individual. Nurses psychological distress were assessed by the Japanese version of the Impact of Event Scale revised (IES-RJ), Kessler 6 Scale (Japanese version), and Japanese version of Post Traumatic Cognitive Inventory (J-PTCI). And the Resilience Scale and Social Support as the influencing factors to the psychological distress were examined. The regression analysis and the correlation analysis were performed.

Participants were self-selected. After completing written consent form, they answered self-report questionnaire. The Keio University ethical committee and the hospital's ethical committee approved this study.

Results

450 nurses were distributed a self-rate questionnaire, 161 agreed to participate in the study (35.8% response rate). 77.6% respondents felt very scared, horrified, or helpless and 48.4% respondents felt like being killed about acquaintances or themselves. 68.6% respondents worried about family's well being during work. Their experiences were associated with higher scores on the IES-RJ and J-PTCI. The Resilience scale and Social support were associated with IES-RJ, K6 and J-PTCI.

Conclusions

The traumatic experiences related to nurses' mental health 2years after the disaster. It is important to provide long-term organizational support for nurses.

Keyword(s)

Great East Japan Earthquake Nurses' Mental Health

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-P-294

Factors Associated with Recognition of Japanese Nurses about Violence from Patients in Psychiatric Wards

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to clarify factors associated with recognition of nurses about the violence from patients according to characteristics of psychiatric wards in Japan.

Methods

We used semi-structured interview to collect data from 12 nurses working in psychiatric wards in Japan between July and September 2009. The collected data included such as: age, years of work-experience in psychiatric wards, recognition about the violence from patients. Interview records were analyzed qualitatively to clarify the affect of the recognition about the violence. The study was approved by the Ethics Review Committee of Iwate Prefectural University, Japan.

Results

The average age and work-experience was 37 and 10 years. Eight factors were found about to influence the recognition of nurses about violence from patients. Such as the diagnosis of mental disease, frequency to occur, relationship of patients and nurses, assessment of background factors, years of work-experience, the environment of the workplace, sense of value, and image of the violence. They assessed violence behavior of mentally handicapped person was not violence but change for the worse of the symptom. Frequent violence made them to become insensitive about violence. The close relations made nurses to the target of the violence. They did not assess violence if nurses might cause it.

Conclusions

The Japanese nurses often take violence from patients and they do not mind it to be violence, because the relationship of nurses to patients is close. The average length of stay is 298 days of in-patient beds in the Japanese psychiatry. It is longer in OECD countries.

The education of violence preventive measures to the staff of workplace in the health sector is still insufficient in Japan. Therefore recognition about the violence from a patient is different from nurses individually. This work was supported by Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (21792318).

Keyword(s)

Violence, Psychiatric Wards, Safety Management

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-P-295

Issues and Trends in Family Nursing Research in Japan by Domestic Literature Review on Family Support and Family Functioning of Families with Borderline Personality Disorder: Bpd Patient

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Purpose

BPD patients have significant bias cognition, emotion, interpersonal relationships. They are hindered by them. In most cases, family is troubled with the problem behavior of the BPD patient. BPD involve a close person or family. So we have been told that I needed the support of the whole family. However treatment of BPD has not been established. And nurses believed that nursing to BPD patients was very difficult. The purpose of this study is to clarify the issues and trends in family nursing research.

Methods

I made a search of the literature by using the Ichushi Web Ver.5 and Jdream II literature database. We were searched by the logic for each product as "borderline personality disorder", "family support" and "family function". And I got the literature that was in the research agenda further by hand search. Finally I got 22 literatures on "family function" and 50 literatures on "family support".

Results

In the literature on "family function", there was a description of the 16. Literature of reserch was only 6. First author of one of literature was a nurse and psychologist, other was all physician.

In the literature on "family support", there were description of the 18. The contents of which were review of support for BPD patient himself and family support that have been made in that case. Those of that often touched on the need for family support, but there were not research to clarify the actual situation.

Conclusions

Studies have direct approach to the subject with the exception of the case studies have not been observed in Both family functioning of families with a BPD patient, and family support for families with a BPD patient, Reviewed studies suggest that to accumulate evidence and to reveal the reality of family support and family functioning of families with a BPD patient is required.

Keyword(s)

family nursing, family functioning, family support, borderline personality disorder, literature review

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-P-296

How Nurses Who Received Violence from Patients Consider about Attitude of Coworkers

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to clarify support of coworkers to the nurse who received the violence from a patient in psychiatric wards in Japan.

Methods

We used semi-structured interview to collect data from 6 nurses working in psychiatric wards in Japan between February 2012 and January 2013. The collected data included such as; experience about the violence from patients in psychiatric wards, and intervention from coworkers after an incident. Interview records were analyzed qualitatively to clarify interventions by coworker to the nurse who received the violence from a patient, excepted intervention by the manager. The study was approved by the Ethics Review Committee of Iwate Prefectural University, Japan.

Results

Nurses considered intervention by coworkers after received violence from a patient to be supported or be hurt. As a supported case, the interventions were coming immediately, listening carefully, and sharing patient's information in the meeting. On the other hand, being hurt case, nurses considered coworkers' interventions to be lacking help, blaming in the meeting and removing the patient's care even if the intention was to take care of the nurse.

Conclusions

When violence occurs, the coworker who is close is interventions to the nurse who received violence and patient. Therefore, not only administrators but also coworkers need to study generating of violence and the support to the staff.

This work was supported by Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (23792719).

Keyword(s)

Violence, Psychiatric wards, Safety management

[Psychiatric Mental Health] / WANS-P-297

The Influence of Physical, Emotional, Psychological Burn-out on Professional Self-concept among 20-30's Staff Nurses

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to identify influence physical, emotional, psychological burn-out on professional self-concept among 20-30's staff nurses.

Methods

The subjects were 83 staff nurses which working in 8 nursing units of C general hospital in Cheong-ju, Korea. Data were collected through self reported structured questionnaire by convenient sampling methods form December 2012 to January 2013. Research instruments included Burn-out Scale(Pines, Aronson & Kafery, 1981) and Professional Self Concept of Nurses Instrument(Arthur, 1990).

Results

Average age of 29.00(±4.32) a female nurse subjects unmarried(95.2%), college graduates was 55.4 percent, career for less than 3 years 65.1% were occupied. The mean score of physical burnout 22.35(range:6-30), emotional burnout 21.95(range:7-35), psychological burnout 20.13(range:7-35) were moderate. The mean score of professional self concept was 73.77(range:27-108), was upper middle level. Look at the relationship between the three components of the professional self concept(professional practice, satisfaction, communication) and burn-out, professional practice was negatively related to emotional burn-out($r=-.381$, $p<.001$) and psychological burnout($r=-.293$, $p=.007$). Satisfaction was negatively related to physical($r=-.657$, $p<.001$), emotional($r=-.576$, $p<.001$), psychological burn-out($r=-.716$, $p<.001$). Communication was only negatively related to emotional burn-out($r=-.218$, $p=.048$). Among these variables, emotional burnout($t=-3.46$, $p=.001$) and psychological burnout ($t=-2.06$, $p=.043$) accounted for 40.3%($F=19.45$, $p<.001$) of professional self concept of 20-30' Korean nurses.

Conclusions

For improving professional self concept of 20-30' Korean nurses, it is considered to be supporting strategies that can reduce the emotional and psychological burnout. In particular, is considered the 20-30 age characteristics and job characteristics and access considering the possibility of psychological health improvement programs need to be developed.

Keyword(s)

Burnout, Self-concept, Nurses, Republic of Korea

[Theoretical / Methodological Issues] / WANS-P-298

Optimizing Nurses' Workload, Quality of Care, and Cost in Home Healthcare Nursing: a Theory Synthesis

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Purpose

This theoretical study aims to propose a new theory that will help determine the optimum level of nurse staffing to ensure quality of care while also controlling for costs in nursing practice.

Methods

There are currently no theories that simultaneously address inter-relationships between quality, cost, and nursing staffing. In order to develop a new theory revealing the dynamic trajectory between nurse staffing, cost, and quality, existing theories/models were compared/contrasted based on substruction (Dulock & Holzemer, 1991) and analyzed (Fawcett, 2003). A comprehensive review of the literature revealed two distinct streams of research focusing on the relationship between nurse staffing and 1) quality of care as well as 2) cost. The most relevant two theories/models were then synthesized to create a new theory (Walker & Avant, 2011). Substruction of the conceptual-theoretical-empirical linkages was examined as they apply to home healthcare nursing.

Results

Most of the existing theories/models lacked the detail necessary to explain the inter-relationship between nurse staffing, cost, and quality. There are two notable exceptions: 1) Zhang et al.'s (2006) Production Function Theory, which describes the trajectory between quality and nursing staffing and 2) Newbold's (2008) model, which depicts the relationship between cost and nurse staffing, according to quality of care. A synthesis of these two theories led to a new theory, which can help determine the level of spending and nurse staffing required to ensure optimal quality of care. Patients' perception and the ratio of benefit to cost of home healthcare and nurses' workload were then substructured to quality, cost, and nurse staffing, respectively.

Conclusions

The new theory determined the level of nurse staffing required to ensure optimal patient care, and evidence-based insights regarding the cost of implementation were proposed. Research is required to test the theory's utility as well as its applicability to nursing practice.

Keyword(s)

Theory Synthesis, Nurse staffing, Quality of Care, Cost, Optimization

[Theoretical / Methodological Issues] / WANS-P-299

Revisiting Masculinist Research Methodology: a Philosophical Meta Analysis and Inquiry with Regards to Gynocentricity of the Feminist Approach

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Purpose

The study examines concepts of reviving the masculinist research approach concerning the trustworthiness of the feminist research methodology. Following a "research as an instrument," the philosophical analysis of various criteria for judging the quality of research is explored. Conducting quality research in the masculinist methodology involves social validity, subjectivity and reflexivity, adequacy of data and adequacy of interpretation. In response, the questions that should be implied are, "What is wrong with men studying women's issues and vice versa? Does diversity in perceptions and procedures produce richer information?"

Methods

A Philosophical Meta Analysis and Inquiry guided by Guba and Lincoln's constructivism approach was utilized to guide the study process. A range of databases, journals and grey literature sources were searched, and papers were included if they explicitly addressed anti-feminist or masculinist methodology. A Meta-narrative approach was used to review and analyze until saturation was derived.

Results

Among the 16 papers included in the review, two dominant narratives were interpreted from the literature, reflecting the masculinist methodology. The first focuses on demonstrating the effects of the quality of the research outputs which tends to be biased for females; the second focuses on the negative impact among males with regards to principles for quality practice throughout the research process.

Conclusions

The study identifies the strengths of the masculinist methodology represented in each narrative and recommends these are brought together in the development of a flexible framework to help researchers define, apply and demonstrate principles of quality in their research.

Keyword(s)

Research methodology, Feminist Approach, Masculinist approach

[Theoretical / Methodological Issues] / WANS-P-300

A Concept Analysis of Meaning of Work -with Logotherapeutic Perspective-

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Purpose

People spend most of their time working throughout their lives. Meaning of work is a positive individual-level state that makes employees perceive their work differently. The importance of meaning of work has been implemented in the area of organizational behavior and management theory. In the nursing workforce, however, little research was conducted. In order to embrace the concept, it is important to clarify meaning of work to use as a basis for constructing a theory. The purpose of this study was to re-conceptualize meaning of work within a logotherapeutic perspective.

Methods

A concept analysis was used following the procedure of Walker and Avant (2011). Three key terms (“work”, “meaning” or “meaningful”, “meaning of work” and “work”) were searched in the CINAHL, PsycINFO, Business Source Complete, and ABI/INFORM Global online databases.

Results

A total of 290 articles were retrieved from four databases and 54 articles met the following inclusion criteria: (1) a theoretical paper, and (2) an article written in English. After review of the full text, 15 studies were finally included. From the 15 studies, 197 uses of meaning of work were examined and categorized into four critical attributes: significance, purpose, self-actualization, and self-choice. Regarding antecedents and consequences, cognitive shift was identified as an antecedent of meaning of work: while work identity, empowerment, engagement/commitment, productivity, positive emotions, sense of worth, confidence, autonomy, authentic self, quality of life, empowering others & organization, and better work culture were identified as consequences of meaning of work.

Conclusions

This analysis fills a gap in the understanding of meaning of work by providing a re-conceptualization of the concept with a logotherapeutic perspective. Identified critical attributes could help establish a stronger theory of meaning of work in nursing. The new embrace of the concept will guide nursing researchers and administrators to better manage nurses.

Keyword(s)

Meaning of work, meaningful work, logotherapy

[Theoretical / Methodological Issues] / WANS-P-301

An Integrative Review of Infection Control Research in Korean Nursing Journals

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Purpose

This study was performed to analyze the trends of published research papers related to infection control in Korean nursing journals.

Methods

A total of 177 studies published between the period 1970 and 2011 were reviewed using analysis criteria. Subject articles were selected through journal database searches on the website of subject academic societies using the key words related healthcare-associated infections.

Results

Most reports were quantitative studies and the majority of them were descriptive studies. The most common subjects of research were infection control measures for pathogens, followed by disinfection and sterilization, and hand hygiene. Among them, the most descriptive studies were conducted on the knowledge, attitude, and performance of infection control. Theoretical framework, criteria for sample size and ethical consideration were rarely presented in quantitative studies.

Conclusions

Characteristics and the trend of infection control studies published in Korean nursing journals were identified in this study. To enhance the quality of infection control studies and establish infection control studies as a nursing knowledge body, meta-analyses and systematic literature reviews as well as quantitative studies are needed. Moreover, studies employing behavioral science to identify factors influencing the level of knowledge and practice and to change infection control behaviors are also warranted.

Keyword(s)

Infection control, Nursing research, Review

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-302

Provide Power in the Mother Role Acquisition Process - Development of a Measure of Level of Aspiration of Support for Pregnant Women -

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Purpose

This study aimed to create a measure of the ability of pregnant women to request support. This scale measures the powers necessary to utilize the various types of support provided for pregnant women. Factor analysis, reliability and validity were investigated.

Methods

Factor analysis of ability to request support based on principal factor method with Promax rotation was conducted on the survey research regarding aspiration of support of normal pregnant women.

Results

Factors were classified into the following three factors as a result of factor analysis: "self-control," "awareness and action concerning health" and "human relationship". The three factors showed a significant positive correlation with each other. Confidence coefficient of the internal consistency indicated $\alpha = 0.87$, and confidence coefficient of the Spearman-Brown formula was 0.91.

Conclusions

Scale for aspiration of support during pregnancy is composed of the following three subscales: "self-Control", "awareness and action concerning health" and "human relationship". Reliability and validity were recognized. This scale can assist in the assessment of ability of pregnant women to request support and to act as health guidance to help heighten the ability to request support.

Keyword(s)

Ability to request support, Child support, Support of pregnant women

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-303

Birth Environment Facilitated by Midwives Assisting in Non-hospital Births: a Qualitative Interview Study

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Purpose

This study aimed to understand the organization of the perinatal environment considered important by midwives assisting in non-hospital settings and to clarify the processes involved.

Methods

Participants were 20 midwives working at midwifery homes and in home births in Japan. They were recruited through convenience sampling and snowball sampling. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews based on an interview guide.

The method of analysis was the constant comparative method. The process was based on the Grounded Theory Approach of Glaser & Strauss (Glaser and Strauss, 1967), using Kinoshita's Revised Grounded Theory Approach (Kinoshita, 2003).

The study was approved by the Medical Ethics Committee of Nara Medical University (No.310).

Results

Midwives assisting in non-hospital births organized the birth environment from the following three perspectives: (1) an environment facilitating the autonomy of the mother and family (a homey atmosphere prioritizing the whole family, including husband and older children, based on a relationship where the mother can say no); (2) an environment promoting birth (ideal room temperature, natural and indirect light, elimination of tension, not obstructing pre-delivery sleep, support for the nesting instinct, guiding and trusting natural movement); (3) Scrupulous safety preparation (prior arrangements for urgent medical procedures in an emergency, referral and transport of mother and baby before they become exhausted, arrangements for more than one midwife to be available, creation of an appropriate place for birth assistance).

Conclusions

Independent midwives considered it important to create a candid relationship between the midwife and the woman/family from the period of pregnancy to facilitate birth in which the woman and her family are autonomous. They also organized a distinctive environment for non-hospital birth, with preparations to guarantee safety. Experiential knowledge and skills played a major part in creating an environment to promote birth, and the effectiveness of this needs to be investigated objectively in future research.

Keyword(s)

midwife, qualitative study, environment, non-hospital birth

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-304

Literature Review Based on Factors for Choosing a Place to Give Birth

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Purpose

This study reviewed literature on factors affecting expectant mothers' choice of the place of delivery to identify future research topics/themes.

Methods

The following database was used to find original papers published between January 2007 and October 2012: CINAHL, MEDLINE, PsycINFO, PubMed, and Cochrane (for English-language papers); and, the Ichushi Web (provided by the Japan Medical Abstract Society), CiNii Articles, and Medical Online (for Japanese-language papers). We conducted a key word search using the terms "delivery", "facility", and "choice". Extracted papers were reviewed and analyzed by 3 researchers specializing in Maternity Nursing and Midwifery.

Results

We extracted 63 English- and 53 Japanese-language papers. Among them, 17 of the English- and 14 of the Japanese-language papers dealt with factors affecting expectant mothers' choice of a place to give birth. Most of the questionnaires were originally developed, and no common scale was used. The age of the subjects ranged from 15 to 49 years old. Factors affecting the subjects' choice included: economic reasons, cultural background, location and accessibility, and emergency response systems. In addition to such hitherto known factors, amenities, respect for independence or personal initiatives of the subjects, as well as the evaluation/reputation of medical services and personnel, were recently cited as influencing factors.

Conclusions

Research on factors for choosing the place of delivery was scarce, with only 31 papers. Based on our literature review, we suggest that future research should investigate issues related to service quality improvement efforts among healthcare providers, such as the introduction of systematic maternal education for all women before pregnancy, and promotion of information provision by childbirth facilities.

Keyword(s)

delivery, facility, choice, give birth

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-305

Relationship between the Oxidative Stress and Antioxidant Potency in the Early Puerperal Period

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Purpose

Oxidative stress is defined as “the breakdown of balance between the oxidative and antioxidative processes in the body.” Although there are many studies oxidative stress, the changes in oxidative stress and antioxidants during the puerperal period remain unclear. The aim of this study was to elucidate the relationship between changes in oxidative stress and antioxidative potency in the early puerperal period.

Methods

The test group consisted of 55 women who delivered in a hospital. Blood samples were obtained one time on the 2nd day after delivery and samples were assayed for reactive oxygen metabolites (d-ROMs) and biological antioxidant potential (BAP) by F.R.E.E. Also we analyzed age relationships, times of delivery, method of delivery, and intrapartum abnormal hemorrhage by SPSS statistics 19.

Results

The mean age was 29.6 ± 4.0 years. Oxidative stress was 610.1 ± 119.4 U.CARR, and antioxidative potency was 2025.4 ± 209.1 μ M in the early puerperal period. There were no significant differences in age relationships. Oxidative stress of primiparous women was significantly higher than multiparous women ($p=0.01$). The duration of delivery was not significantly correlated with oxidative stress and antioxidative potency. Antioxidative potency in normal delivery was significantly higher than in abnormal delivery ($p=0.02$). Although there were significant differences in intrapartum hemorrhage, red blood cells, hematocrit value, and hemoglobin depending on intrapartum abnormal hemorrhage, there was no significant differences in oxidative stress and antioxidant potency. The rate of length of fundus uteri related significantly with the rate of antioxidative potency ($r=-0.12$, $p=0.04$).

Conclusions

It was clarified that oxidative stress was quite strong and antioxidative potency was borderline in the early puerperal period. The factors involving changes in oxidative stress were related to primiparous women, duration of delivery, and the use of parturifacients in the method of delivery. The factors involving changes in antioxidative potency were related to normal delivery, and good regressive changes in the early puerperal period.

Keyword(s)

oxidative stress, antioxidant, puerperal period

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-306

Changes in Levels of Parenting Stress and Emotional States of Japanese Mothers from the Second to Fourth Years Post-delivery: A Longitudinal Questionnaire Survey

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Purpose

This study aims to clarify the changes in the parenting stress and emotional state scores of Japanese mothers from the second to fourth years post-delivery and stress-related factors.

Methods

A self-report investigation was conducted with 109 subjects. The questionnaires included Araki's Parenting Stress-Short Form Scale (2005) and Sakano's Emotional State Scale (1994). The questionnaires were filled out at three time points: the second, third, and fourth years post-delivery.

Results

The average age of the mothers was 35.0 years. In total, 44.0 percent of them were working, and 44.0 percent had experienced a second delivery. Of the children, 12.8 percent had some disease or health issue. The average parenting stress scores at the three time points were 54.6, 54.6, and 56.9 points respectively (n.s.). In addition, the emotional state scores showed that only "refreshed mood" changed significantly during parenting time and that there were no significant changes in the other moods (i.e., tense and excited, fatigued, depressed, and anxious). The score on "refreshed mood" was the highest in the fourth year, followed by the second and third years post-delivery ($p < .05$). As for the relationship between parenting stress scores and the stress-related factors, there were significant relationships between parenting stress and disease/health issue, having someone to help with child care, having a job before the delivery, and having 1 hour per week for a hobby ($p < .05$). Moreover, positive correlations were found between parenting stress scores and almost all mood state scores ($r = 0.435\sim 0.648$).

Conclusions

It is important to improve the mental health of mothers in consideration of these findings.

Keyword(s)

parenting stress, emotional state, Japanese mothers taking care of her infants, longitudinal questionnaire survey

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-307

Postpartum Progress Patterns among First-time Mothers over Age 35 at 4 Months after Childbirth: Fatigue, Depression, and Maternal Role Attainment

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Purpose

This study aimed to examine progress patterns of fatigue, depression, and maternal role attainment among first-time mothers over age 35 at 4 months after childbirth.

Methods

A longitudinal survey of 21 first-time mothers over age 35 was carried out at day 4, and 1, 2, and 4 months after childbirth. Survey items included the self-report Accumulated Fatigue Checklist, Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS), Maternal Role Confidence Scale, Parenting Stress Index-Short Form (PSI-SF), and background of the mothers.

The Chiba University Graduate School of Nursing Institutional Review Board approved the study. All subjects provided informed consent.

Results

Progress of fatigue was classified into five patterns. Accumulated fatigue scores (1) were highest at day 4 but decreased by 1 month; (2) increased from day 4 through 1 month, with the highest at 1 month but decreasing by 2 months; (3) were highest at 1 or 2 months but decreased by 4 months; (4) increased during the first 2 months and were constant until 4 months; (5) were low from day 4 to 4 months.

Progress of depression comprised four patterns. EPDS scores (1) were highest from day 4 to 1 month but decreased by 2 months; (2) increased from day 4 and through 1 month but decreased by 4 months; (3) were highest at 4 months; (4) remained low from day 4 to 4 months.

Progress of maternal role attainment reflected four patterns: (1) maternal confidence scores were high from day 4; (2) maternal confidence scores were low at day 4 but increased by 1 month; (3) maternal confidence scores were low at 1 month; (4) PSI-SF scores were relatively high from 2–4 months.

Conclusions

Some participants had not been doing well since discharge from the hospital. Nurses should assess new mothers' postpartum progress and provide individual follow-up care.

Keyword(s)

Fatigue, First-time mothers, Maternal role attainment, Postpartum depression, 35 years of age or over

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-308

Psychological and Social Changes in Japanese Couples during Pregnancy and Support for the Process of Becoming a Parent

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Purpose

Pregnancy is regarded as a period of preparation for becoming a parent; however, such a process in couples has not yet been fully examined. This study aimed to clarify psychological and social changes in them during pregnancy, and determine appropriate support for the process of becoming a parent.

Methods

A qualitative and descriptive study was conducted, involving 5 primiparous and 5 multiparous married couples with a normal course of pregnancy. With the approval of the Ethics Committee of the study University, facilities' and subjects' informed consent for cooperation was obtained. A 60-minute interview and support session was conducted in a hospital counseling room around weeks 20, 28, and 35 of pregnancy, focusing on the couples' views on becoming a parent and attitudes toward children.

Results

In each session, the following categories were extracted: primiparous: week 20: [unclear feelings of becoming a parent] and [concerns over parenting]; week 28: [looking forward to becoming a parent] and [a vague uneasiness about becoming a parent]; and week 35: [clearer feelings of becoming a parent and enhanced recognition of parental roles] and [anxiety about not being able to become a parent]; and multiparous: week 20: [looking forward to becoming a parent of 2 children] and [being too involved in parenting to recognize feelings of becoming a parent again]; week 28: [preparing for children-centered life]; and week 35 [joy and happiness in life with children] and [concerns over and stress due to care for the first child]. Furthermore, as the effects of support, [enhanced mutual understanding] and [increased awareness of changes during the process of becoming a parent] were extracted.

Conclusions

Support for couples during pregnancy may be a valid method to support the process of becoming a parent by enhancing their mutual understanding of views and changes.

Keyword(s)

pregnant women, process of becoming parent, psychological and social, intervention

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-309

A Preliminary Study for Developing a Questionnaire to Assess Parental Response Capability Raising Children with Food Allergies

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Purpose

This study aimed to develop a scale for assessing the competence of mothers raising children with (food allergies food allergy response capability).

Methods

The subjects comprised 280 mothers with children aged 0 to 6 years who had been diagnosed with food allergies (FA) and were receiving treatment by a physician. A FA response capabilities questionnaire composed of 34 items and rated with a five-point scale was distributed via hospitals with pediatric departments and pediatricians in clinics in western Japan.

Results

FA response capabilities: Seven items for which ceiling and floor effects were observed were removed and a factor analysis was performed with the remaining 27 items (unweighted squares and direct oblimin method). Items that did not meet the 0.40 factor loading were removed and analysis was repeated. As a result, we eventually adopted the following five factors containing 17 items: “stress coping”, “skill in performing the elimination diet”, “gathering information from healthcare professionals”, “knowledge of food allergies” and “husband’s cooperation” (cumulative proportion of variance explained: 56.1%). There was a significant positive correlation between each factor and FA response capability overall score ($r=0.53-0.68$, $p<0.01$). Cronbach’s coefficient alpha for all 17 FA response capability items was 0.81, and 0.74 to 0.89 for each factor. These results confirmed the reliability of this scale.

Conclusions

This FA response capability scale assesses coping stress, the food allergy knowledge and skill, and the level of support from husbands of mothers with children with food allergies. Therefore it appears to be useful for providing necessary nursing care to mothers.

Keyword(s)

Food allergy, mother, developing a questionnaire

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-310

Networks and Parenting Stress of Older Primiparas after Childbirth

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Purpose

Delivery at maternal age 35 years and over has increased in Japan. Our study aimed to examine the size and characteristics of their social networks during childrearing and to clarify the relationships between the size of social networks and parenting stress.

Methods

An experimental group of 16 primiparas over 35 was compared to a control group of seven primiparas below 30. The Network Survey (Brandt P. A.) and Parenting Stress Index (PSI) questionnaire (Abidin, R.R) were administered three months after delivery. Mann-Whitney U Test and Spearman's correlation coefficient by rank were used to perform statistical analysis. This study was approved by ethical committees of the University and hospital.

Results

There was no difference in average size of personal or professional networks of the two groups (personal 5.8 vs. 5.1, $p=.720$; professional 1.1 vs. 1.6, $p=.413$). Personal network range was 2-13. The husband (91.3%) and mother's mother (95.7%) were most commonly listed. Also listed were husband's mother (39.1%), mother's father (34.8%), sister and other relatives (34.8%), friends (69.6%), colleagues (21.7%), neighbors (8.7%). The two groups showed no statistical differences in numbers of people listed under these categories. Professional network range was 0-4; 60.9% mothers listed one or more. Older mothers reported significantly greater 「Child stress: Hypersensitivity/Adaptability」 ($p=.014$) and 「Parental stress: Social isolation」 ($p=.027$) than the control group. This study demonstrated no correlation between personal network size and parenting stress, but negative correlation between professional network size and 「Parental stress: Depression/Guilt」 ($r=-.529$, $p=.009$).

Conclusions

Network size of older mothers was the same as that of the control group; older mothers felt more child stress and social isolation than younger mothers. If the professional network was large, Depression/Guilt was small.

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Keyword(s)

Networks, Parenting stress, Older primiparas

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-311

Perception and Current Conditions of Fathers' Participation in Child-care

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Purpose

The objective of the present study is to reveal perception held by fathers of preterm neonates participating in child-care to reinforce materials for future child-care support.

Methods

The research method is as follows. Self-recording survey forms were handed to fathers with preterm neonates and collected by mail. This survey was anonymous so as to make it impossible to identify individuals. Data collection period was December 2008 through December 2009. Survey items were Marital Background, What Being the Parent of New Baby is Like (WPL-R), Inventory of Functional Status after Childbirth (IFSAC), and Father's Social Support Scale and (FSSS) Method.

Results

According to the survey results, fathers are satisfied with themselves as fathers and highly attentive to their children. However, discrepancy between their wills and actual conditions was observed; they want to participate in child-care but they are too busy, do not in what occasion they should participate, or they do not have appropriate child rearing techniques. The present research revealed that fathers fail to participate in child-care due to their confusion and lack of knowledge about specific ways to participate.

Conclusions

To promote fathers' participation in child-care in the future, it is necessary for staff involved in child-care support to hold concrete parenting classes intended not only to mothers but also fathers to create environments where fathers can obtain proper information regarding child-care.

Keyword(s)

Child-care, Father, Perception

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-312

To Strengthen Disaster Risk Management at Maternity Wards in Hospitals and Clinics.

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Purpose

This study aimed to help hospitals/clinics create disaster risk management manuals specific to maternity wards in order to strengthen their risk management practices.

Methods

Among 289 hospitals damaged during the Great East Japan Earthquake, four hospitals having maternity wards and one maternity clinic were chosen for this study. Semi-structured interviews or postal questionnaires were conducted with 8 maternity nursing managers and 19 maternity nursing staff. This survey was conducted within 6-to-18 months of the Earthquake. The data were analyzed qualitatively in order to identify those aspects of disaster management most important to learn from.

Results

All nurses, regardless of whether they served as staff or managers, made it their top priority to dedicate their nursing skills for extended periods of time after the Earthquake. Managers had found that previous seminars on disaster preparation were very beneficial; they tried their best to keep staff motivated and up-lifted. Nursing staff realized the importance of being similarly trained, and felt the need to acquire knowledge and skills that extend beyond their skills in maternity nursing and midwifery. A source of reliable private, emergency power generation was considered essential, as was promoting breastfeeding as much as possible. Other critical concerns included: learning how to procure drinking water and food for patients and their families, as well as for staff, during the first 72 hours following a disaster; the availability of disaster kits for delivery and emergency caesarean section, and emergency supply kits for mothers; extra stored supplies of milk and diapers; and establishing maternity networks, such as the access to information that will allow mothers and babies safe passage to protected shelter .

Conclusions

Their lessons and experience will help managers and staff working at maternity wards in other facilities to create new disaster manuals and to prepare for future unexpected disasters.

Keyword(s)

disaster nursing, risk management, maternity

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-313

**Practice-based Knowledge Development by Japanese Expert Midwives
- Comparison of Independent Midwives with Hospital Midwives -**

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Purpose

This narrative research was conducted to explore how expert midwives acquired practice-based knowledge through their clinical experience.

Methods

Using the episodic interview approach, 19 midwives, eight working at hospital (average midwifery experience of 16 years) and eleven working independently (22 years), were asked to talk about memorable experience concerning pregnancy and delivery care. Narratives were analyzed using Kelly's method. This research was approved by the Ethical Committee of Sapporo Medical University.

Results

Five categories of practice-based knowledge were identified from hospital midwives - judging the delivery progress and timing for medical intervention; body change difference between a case for medical intervention and natural childbirth; following the mother's emotion to ensure her satisfaction with experience; inextricable link of pregnancy, natural childbirth and breastfeeding; and using tact in dealing with the obstetrician". Seven categories extracted from independent midwives were - judging the delivery progress; assessing the timing for hospital transfer; diagnosing the fetal condition and mother's inner state; recognizing the innate ability in childbirth; ensuring satisfactory childbirth for the mother; childbirth as a reflection of life; and building rapport with the doctor.

Conclusions

Midwives shared a common experience of providing continued care throughout pregnancy, engaging with mother/baby during normal or abnormal progress, realizing one's limits and failures, learning from senior colleagues and doctors, and own childbirth/parenting. Experience unique to hospital midwives was challenges of involvement with breastfeeding support and conflicts with the obstetrician, while only independent midwives provided continued care to increase the woman's physical awareness, sharpened their five senses and had a sole responsibility for prenatal care. The key driver for knowledge development was avoiding medical intervention if clinically possible for hospital midwives, and discretion and responsibility as a sole practitioner for independent midwives. Knowing the direct implications of one's activities motivates one to become a reflective practitioner and encourages learning from experience.

Keyword(s)

Expert midwives Practice-based Knowledge Pregnancy and Delivery Care Narrative analysis

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-314

Review of Literature on Support for Pregnant and Parturient Women after Stoma Surgery in Japan

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Purpose

There has been little research in Japan on support for childbirth after stoma surgery, and many women were advised to give up on childbirth. However, there are cases of women wanting children and giving birth in light of reproductive health rights.

We investigated and report the present state of support for pregnant and parturient women after stoma surgery.

Methods

We searched Japan Medical Abstracts Society from 1989, when reports of childbirth after stoma surgery first appeared, to February 2013 with the keywords “stoma”, “pregnancy” and “childbirth”. From the results, 34 articles were extracted, of which 11 articles with content specifically on support were selected for analysis, excluding conference minutes.

Results

The number of published articles was 5 in the 1990s and 6 in the 2000s. In support for pregnancy and childbirth, pregnancy was not contraindicated in many cases, and the course of pregnancy was also often smooth. While there were cases of caesarean section in childbirth for reasons such as CPD, 4 of the articles reported the stoma was essentially not a factor which influenced the mode of delivery.

Conclusions

Changes in stoma diameter were observed with increased abdominal girth, but they progressed without problems with appropriate modifications of equipment, which suggested that multidisciplinary cooperation, including obstetricians, surgeons, midwives and WOCNs, is required to support pregnancy and childbirth after stoma surgery.

Keyword(s)

Stoma, Pregnancy, Childbirth, Support

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-315

Image of Gynecological Examination in Young Women

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Purpose

According to 2011 OECD, uterine cancer screening rate was 89.5% in USA, but only 24.5% in Japan. Negative image of gynecological examination appears lead the low rate of uterine cancer screening in Japan. The aim of this study was to examine what kinds of gynecological examination young women has.

Methods

Eighty female University students ranging from 20 to 26 years old were recruited. Questionnaire for gynecological medical examination, based on other research papers, was filled out before and after imitative posing in a gynecological examination chair. This study was approved by the Ethical Committee of Taisei Gakuin University, and conducted in accordance with the revised version of the Helsinki Declaration. The data were analyzed using SPSS 20.0 software.

Results

Most of the participants (88.8%) before posing for gynecological examination felt “nervous”, 83.8% “the stand felt high”, 83.8% “embarrassed”, 78.8% “uncomfortable” and 76.3% “scary”. On the other hand, 78.0% of the participants after posing felt “the stand felt high”, 76.3% “nervous”, 72.5% “uncomfortable”, 62.5% “scary” and 60.0% “embarrassed”.

Conclusions

Thus negative image was improved after the imitative posing in the gynecological examination chair. To raise the uterine cancer screening rate, the healthcare provider should decrease negative image of gynecological examination among young women who have never gynecological examination.

Keyword(s)

gynecological examination, image, young women.

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-316

Literature Review Regarding Support for Japanese Mothers to Continue Breastfeeding

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Purpose

Most pregnant women in Japan hope to breastfeed. In fact, the breastfeeding rate in Japan is 42.2% for the first month and 34.7% for the first six months after birth. It has been reported that the number of mothers who continue breastfeeding up to two years after birth will continue to dwindle (Maternal and Child Health Corporation, 2006). Breastfeeding is emphasized around the world and mothers are encouraged to continue breastfeeding; however, breastfeeding has been difficult for mothers to continue in Japan. Success with breastfeeding affects mothers' self-efficacy and continuance of breastfeeding is related to self-efficacy (Nakata, 2008). However, few studies have examined care that improves self-efficacy as a method for supporting mothers to continue breastfeeding. Therefore, this study identified care that supports the continuation of breastfeeding in Japan based on current research on interventions for continuing breastfeeding and improving self-efficacy.

Methods

Data were collected by searching the Japan Medical Abstracts Society database using "breastfeeding" and "self-efficacy" as search terms. After excluding conference minutes, a total of 17 articles published between 1998 and 2012 were identified. Data about successful breastfeeding experience, methods for improving self-efficacy and care that supports continuing breastfeeding were analyzed and categorized. Collected data were subjected to categorization by two professionals to achieve content validity. Differences in opinion were solved by discussion until a consensus was reached.

Results

Success in breastfeeding requires explanations of the advantages of breastfeeding, demonstrations of specific techniques and assistance with breastfeeding. Breastfeeding was continued by mothers who had positive experiences with breastfeeding and received physical and mental support that improved their self-efficacy. Mothers' self-care ability was improved by learning breastfeeding techniques, utilizing social support and receiving motivation to breastfeed.

Conclusions

To continue breastfeeding, mothers need information about breastfeeding, early contact with the child, instruction during breastfeeding, successful experiences, and psychological support.

Keyword(s)

Breastfeeding, self-efficacy, care, literature review

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-317

Women with IBD – Complications and Support during Pregnancy, Birth and Parenting –

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Purpose

In Japan cases of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), specifically Crohn's disease (CD) and ulcerative colitis (UC) are on the rise. Their impact on pregnancy, childbirth and childrearing has received little attention, despite affecting patients of reproductive age including women, and their potential affects on fertility, contraception, fetal well-being, childbirth and mothering. The aim of this study was to better understand difficulties and care during the perinatal period for women with IBD.

Methods

Using a qualitative approach, 8 child-rearing women with IBD (CD:5, UC:3), participated in one-to-one, semi-structured interviews lasting approximately 1 hour. Participants ranged in age from 27 to 41 and were recruited via application online or by gastrointestinal specialists at outpatient clinic in Ageo city, and interviewed in their homes. Interviews were recorded, transcribed, and analyzed using the framework of reproductive chronology to identify their accounts of IBD, its treatment, pre-conceptual conditions, pre-conceptual advice, pregnancy, birth, childcare.

Results

There tends to be insufficient knowledge due to lack of education regarding preparation for birth, and childcare, as well as anxiety about effects of IBD medication on fetal well-being. Some women had high risk babies taken to the NICU and were separated from their baby due to high risk conditions immediately after birth, and faced poor support if long term separation was necessary. Some were hospitalized for IBD relapse. When hospitalized for IBD relapse, they had to coordinate childcare and support on their own. They were often tethered to the nearest lavatory by frequent intestinal troubles during childcare.

Conclusions

Findings offers new insight to the significance of having an up to date, easily accessible knowledge base and a reliable interprofessional care and support network including gastrointestinal nurses and midwives with experience dealing with IBD patients to offer support during the perinatal period and help prepare the mothers fully for healthy parenthood.

Keyword(s)

IBD, Crohn's disease (CD) , ulcerative colitis (UC), reproduction, women's health

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-318

A Comparison of Recognition about Childbirth Safety in Pregnant Women from Two Regions Living far from Any Birthing Institution

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Purpose

This study aimed to clarify the recognition pregnant women, living far from any birthing institution, who could give birth unexpectedly, had about their delivery/safety upon hospitalization.

Methods

Participants were 8 expectant Japanese mothers (Area A: 4; Area B: 4), living far from their birthing place. Data obtained from semi-structured interviews was analyzed qualitatively. This study was approved by the author's IRB.

Results

Participants from both areas "Couldn't help feeling anxious about distance" and "were worried about risks involved with their pregnancy/delivery. They also "prepared for sudden hospitalization" and "organized necessary transportation". In Area A, women "realized their delivery was out of their control", were "worried about using emergency-services as a last resort" and "put importance on judgments/decisions from their delivery place". They also realized the reality of their delivery by "acting normally while being conscious of protecting their baby" and "deciding to rely on their family to overcome difficulties". In area B, women thought "giving birth was something they could overcome" but realized that "they couldn't rely on their own judgment/actions". However, they felt relieved they could "discuss their worries with doctor or midwives" and "rely on their family unconditionally". They also prepared themselves for birth by "wishing for an easy birth for both themselves and their child". In Area B, having reassurance from medical professionals and feeling relieved they could "discuss their worries with doctor or midwives" emerged as a theme. However, in Area A, a similar theme did not emerge. Furthermore, in Area A, women realized they couldn't control their own birth which decreased their sense of self-efficacy and may lead to an increased uncertainty.

Conclusions

In this study difference in recognition could be found. However, we have not yet elucidated whether this difference in recognition influences the outcome of safety during delivery. This is a topic for further research.

Keyword(s)

recognition of childbirth, rural area, pregnant women, moving a great distance, preparations for a safe childbirth

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-319

Effects of a Childcare Support Program for Pregnant Mothers on Stress

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Purpose

Recently in Japan, trends toward nuclear families and the weakening of ties with neighbors have made it difficult for women to find people around them to serve as a model of motherhood and offer advice. A major social problem in this context is that mothers in the child-rearing stage feel anxiety and stress, leading in some cases to infant abuse. This study aimed to assess the effects of a childcare support program on stress in pregnant mothers.

Methods

This was a quasi-experimental study to evaluate the effects of a childcare support program on ten mothers at the end of normal pregnancies. Stress was evaluated before and after implementation of the program. Salivary amylase levels, LF/HF based on TAS9 (Tokyo), and the physical exhaustion scale were used to assess physical stress. For psychological stress, the new State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) and Hanazawa's Feelings toward Baby Scale were used. This study was approved by the ethics committee of A University.

Results

The mean age of participants was 31.5 ± 4.9 years, and the mean number of weeks into pregnancy was 28. Salivary amylase increased from 44.0 to 50.8 kU/l, and LF/HF and physical exhaustion levels decreased from 1.20 to 1.13 and 61.9 to 59.8, respectively, after implementation of the program. Furthermore, state anxiety significantly decreased from 42.2 to 34.5. With respect to feelings toward one's child, the proximity score increased from 29.6 to 31.6, while the avoidance score and antagonism index decreased from 7.1 to 6.2 and 24.4 to 20.2, respectively.

Conclusions

The childcare program relieved anxiety in mothers and led to a positive change in feelings toward their children. Future issues include increasing the number of participants, and offering support and evaluating the effects of the program on stress into the child-rearing stage.

Keyword(s)

Pregnant Mothers on Stress Childcare Support Program

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-320

Characteristics of Female Olfactory Threshold and Odor Detection Ability

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Purpose

To investigate the characteristics of healthy female olfactory thresholds and odor detection abilities by using 3 types of stimulants (androstenone, phenylethyl alcohol and nonenal).

Methods

The study participants included healthy females with regular menstrual cycles between the ages of 20 and 39. All of subjects were non-smoker. Three odorous substances were used as the stimulants: androstenone (5 α -androst-16-en-3-one, Sigma-Aldrich), phenylethyl alcohol (2-phenylethanol, Sigma-Aldrich), and nonenal (trans-2-nonenal, Tokyo Chemical Industry).

Olfactory detection ability was measured by obstructing the vision of participants and applying a stimulus 10 times; the number of times an odor was detected was recorded. The experiments were conducted about once a week, for a total of 8 times.

The participants' physical condition and mood were confirmed using the Menstrual Distress Questionnaire (MDQ Form T).

Statistical analysis was conducted using JMP (ver. 10.2). One-way factorial ANOVA and pair-wise multiple regression were used in the analysis.

Results

Individual differences were confirmed for all 3 stimulants with respect to olfactory threshold and detection ability ($p < 0.001$). Three participants scored lower than the average olfactory threshold; 5 scored near the average; and 1 scored higher than the average. Moreover, This study found a similar grouping of participants for odor detection ability.

This suggested a correlation between the olfactory threshold and odor detection ability ($r = 0.50$).

Mental and physical stress symptom (MDQ score) does not have a direct correlation with the olfactory threshold or odor detection frequency.

Conclusions

Individual differences of female olfactory were confirmed. Intrasubject olfactory threshold and odor detection ability has a correlation.

Mental and physical stress symptom does not have a direct correlation with the olfactory threshold or odor detection frequency.

Keyword(s)

female olfactory, olfactory threshold, odor detection ability

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-321

Ultrasound Examination Performed by Midwives during Pregnancy: Integrative Review

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Purpose

The aim of this study was to evaluate the performance of midwives who conduct diagnostic ultrasound examination and antenatal care.

Methods

This study entailed a review of the literature on ultrasound examination by midwives, using the integrative review method of Whittemore & Knafl.

Results

We analyzed 31 Japanese-language articles from the Japan Medical Abstracts Society (1984–2013) and 103 English-language articles from Pubmed (1972–2013); selected articles in both languages use the keywords “ultrasound scan” and “midwife”. According to an integrative analysis using the method of Whittemore & Knafl, we identified 15 articles whose main theme is the performance of midwives who conduct diagnostic ultrasound examination; we also identified 15 articles on antenatal care. From these analyses, we extracted the following four concepts: conducting nuchal translucency screening for antenatal diagnosis during the first trimester of pregnancies in which the fetus is affected with Down’s syndrome, fetal measurement, diagnostic skills involving measurement of fetal presentation and direction, and antenatal care. In the context of antenatal diagnosis, pregnant women’s decision-making, emotions, and experiences were the major concerns, whereas husbands (partners), parents, and midwives were rarely discussed. In addition, we found a larger number of articles that review vaginal ultrasound examination in the context of prematurity and ultrasound examination in developing countries, but a decreasing number of articles that discuss umbilical blood velocity waveform analysis, Doppler examination, and multiple pregnancy.

Conclusions

Ultrasound examination performed by midwives for the purpose of nuchal translucency screening is a source of information used for antenatal diagnosis. Our study on pregnant women’s understanding of antenatal screening revealed two findings. First, information obtained from nuchal translucency screening during the first trimester did not affect later pregnancy-related anxiety. Second, the provision of information obtained from this screening to pregnant women and their husbands by medical staff should be improved.

Keyword(s)

midwife, ultrasound examination, pregnant, integrative review, antenatal care

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-322

Job Seeking Stress, Stress Coping Styles, and Perimenstrual Symptoms in Female College Students

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Purpose

This cross-sectional study was designed to investigate the relation of job seeking stress and stress coping styles to perimenstrual symptoms in college women.

Methods

The study was conducted, based on a sample of 408 female college students in Muan in Korea. The instruments utilized in this study were CMI(Cornell Medical Index), SCS(Stress Coping style), and MSQ(Menstrual Symptomatology Questionnaire). The Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, t-test, Pearson correlation and with SPSS WIN 19.0 program.

Results

There were significant differences in perimenstrual symptoms between upper and lower group of job seeking stress($t= 3.45$, $p=.001$). As a result of correlation analysis, overall relationships among job seeking stress($r=.15$, $p=.002$), stress coping styles($r=.21$, $p<.001$) were significant with college women's perimenstrual symptoms. There were significantly positive effects between job seeking stress and stress coping styles. Also, perimenstrual symptoms were positively associated with active ($r=.13$, $p=.008$) and passive($r=.22$, $p<.001$) stress coping styles. College women frequently using the passive coping styles reported higher perimenstrual symptoms.

Conclusions

The group of higher score on job seeking stress and passive coping styles got significantly higher score on perimenstrual symptoms. For the effective management and prevention of female college students' PMS programs including job seeking stress and stress coping styles should be established. Further research is necessary in order to draw consensus on roles of the related factors of PMS.

Keyword(s)

Job, stress, coping styles, perimenstrual symptoms, college women

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-323

Autonomous Midwifery Practice as Learned from Midwifery Experience in the United Kingdom

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Purpose

Measures for midwifery care in the United Kingdom (U.K.) were initiated for a long time, and the autonomous activities of midwives have garnered attention.

Given the above background, the experience was gained on the actual conditions of midwifery education, and midwifery care in the U. K. with the objective of obtaining findings for midwifery care in Japan.

Methods

The period of experience of midwifery education at Middlesex University in the U.K. occurred between December 2011 and February 2012, and clinical experience at Whittington Hospital from October to November 2012. These visits were funded by an overseas training grant from Okayama University.

Results

The findings obtained through midwifery education and clinical experience in the U.K. that differed greatly from the situation in Japan were as follows:

Education: Standards are set by the European Union, in which a far greater number of hours were spent and cases experienced in practical midwifery training than in Japan. Mentorship program was incorporated into clinical education, ensuring that midwifery students had attained a sufficient level of quality in clinical education, and competency at the time of graduation, which is particularly important qualification system given that no national examinations are conducted in the U.K.

The curriculum is subject to inspection and by the Nursing and Midwifery Council every five years as part of a constant effort to enhance the quality of educational contents.

Midwifery practice: Midwives provide midwifery care to pregnant women on a one-on-one basis in principle, and stay close during the all delivery stage; and postnatal care up to 28 days. Abnormalities during care were promptly managed through collaborative care with doctors, indicating a backup system was in place for safe childbirth.

Conclusions

Based on the findings obtained from the above experience, I hope to review the cultural, social, and medical systems of the two countries and contribute to midwifery care in Japan.

Keyword(s)

Autonomous midwifery practice, Midwifery experience

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-324

A Comparative Study on Late-pregnant and Postpartum Women with Depression and Its Related Factors in Japan and Thailand

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Purpose

The study was to investigate and compare depression and its related factors among late-pregnant and postpartum women in Japan (pregnant=224 subjects, postpartum=289 subjects) and Thailand (pregnant =125 subjects, postpartum=160 subjects).

Methods

In order to screen depression, the Center for Epidemiologic studies depression scale (CES-D) was employed. In evaluating related factors of depression, the following scales were used: the Perceived Stress Questionnaire (PSQ), Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale (RS-E) and Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS). A screening cut-off score for depression was set at 16 and over of CES-D.

Results

The mean age of Japanese subjects was 30.6 ± 5.1 years old (pregnant= 30.74 ± 5.06 , postpartum= 30.42 ± 5.19) and 24.9 ± 6.4 years old in Thai subjects (pregnant= 24.95 ± 6.76 , postpartum = 24.91 ± 5.96). The Japanese mean age for pregnant and postpartum women were significantly different from those of Thai.

Using the cut-off point of CES-D scores ≥ 16 , the screening rate of depression became 29.9% (67) for pregnant and 33.2% (96) for postpartum Japanese subjects; 61.6% (77) for pregnant and 75.0% (120) for postpartum Thai subjects. The screening rate of depression proved significantly higher in Thai subjects than those of Japanese counterparts.

The mean score of CES-D (depression) was significantly lower in Japanese subjects than in those of Thai a score of 21.99 ± 5.50 for pregnant, 21.89 ± 5.50 for postpartum in Japan and 24.52 ± 6.00 for pregnant, 24.47 ± 6.37 for postpartum in Thai. Depression (CES-D) was closely related to the other factors such as self-esteem and social support negatively and stress positively (γ s, $p < 0.00$). The mean score of Thai subjects on CES-D (depression) and RS-E (self-esteem) were higher than those of Japanese. On the other hands, the score of PSQ and MSPSS were significantly lower in Thai subjects than those Japanese.

Conclusions

This study suggested that mother with depression decreased in high level of social support and in high level of self-esteems.

Keyword(s)

pregnancy, postpartum, depression, support, self-estemm

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-325

Current Situations and Challenges of Nursing Research on Menstrual Symptoms in Japan

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Purpose

The aim of this research is to clarify the current situation and challenges in nursing researches on menstrual symptoms in Japan by examining related literature.

Methods

The keywords of “nursing”, “menstruation” and “symptom” were used in a search within Japan Medical Abstracts Society (Igaku Chuo Zasshi) website (ver. 5), a database website listing medical documents. Documents published during the period from 2004 to 2013 were searched. The document classification of the document type of “Original article” were used in the search. The search took place in May, 2013. In handling the literature, the author paid utmost consideration not to infringe the copyright.

Results

From the search on the website of Igaku Chuo Zasshi, 161 documents were extracted. After excluding those documents which did not accord with the aim of this research, finally 84 documents were extracted as the subject documents for this research. Those research contents were classified into the following: “Affecting factor on menstrual symptoms(30)”, “Assessment of intervention for alleviate the effects of menstrual symptoms(23)”, “The actual situation of menstrual symptoms(16)”, “Coping methods for menstrual symptoms(7)” and ” Others(8)”. Twenty three of the 84 papers of the searched studies were interventional study; only three papers was randomized controlled study.

Conclusions

These findings suggest that intervention study had extended because nursing care for alleviate the effects of menstrual symptoms was able to be used by nursing assessment. It is expected that randomized controlled study will increase in the future.

Keyword(s)

menstrual symptoms, nursing research, current situation, challenge, literature

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-326

Japanese Mothers' Menstrual Education and Advice to Their Daughters

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Purpose

Dysmenorrhea and infertility associated with endometriosis are becoming increasingly common. This necessitates a change in menstruation-related coping behaviors among adolescents. As mothers' attitudes have a noteworthy effect on their daughters, this study examines the views regarding menstruation of mothers with adolescent daughters, and the education they impart to their daughters in this regard.

Methods

Qualitative content analysis was conducted to describe the views of mothers with daughters aged between 7 and 17 and the education that they impart to them about menstruation. Eleven mothers participated in the study. Semi-structured and interactive interviews were used to collect the data. All interviews were recorded and transcribed.

Results

Several primary themes, main themes, and sub-themes emerged from the transcripts. The main themes consisted of elements related to "first menstrual education in school," "the education or advice obtained by the participants from their own mothers," "coping behavior," "education or advice imparted by the participants onto their daughters," and "anxiety due to insufficient information." Mothers received little education in primary school regarding menstruation and could rarely obtain new and dependable information later. When they experienced headaches or stomachaches, they used painkillers, sometimes enduring the pain. These behaviors were influenced by their own mothers. Participants paid attention to their daughters' physical and mental states, advising them on the basis of their own experiences. Therefore, they often felt anxious about such advice.

Conclusions

Mothers felt anxious because of inadequate information about menstruation and related diseases. Hence, adolescent girls need opportunities for menstrual education, both in the school environment and at home. There is a need for a system that provides accurate and dependable information about menstruation to mothers, to enable them to educate their daughters and have open discussions with them.

Keyword(s)

menstruation education mother daughter adolescent

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-327

Nursing Teachers' Views of Menstrual Problems in Primary and Secondary Schools in Japan: A Qualitative Study

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Purpose

Not all nursing teachers are nurses in Japan, making them sometimes unable to adequately deal with students' menstrual problems. The purpose of this study is to describe nursing teachers' views of menstrual problems in primary and secondary schools.

Methods

Data were collected through focus group discussion. The transcript of the discussion was analyzed through a combination of qualitative data analysis and theoretical coding. Participants consisted of 8 nursing teachers in primary and secondary schools. Semi-structured, interactive interviews were used to collect the data.

Results

Themes involving students included "menstrual education," "choosing and using menstrual sanitary products," "difficulty using toilets with an old Japanese design," "no time to change pads," "mother's influence," "coping behavior," and "never having learnt etiquette at home." Schools operate on strict schedules, leaving no time for students to tend to themselves during menstruation. Some students need to learn how to use toilets with a Japanese design, which are used in nearly all schools, while they are accustomed to toilets with a Western design at home. Themes involving nursing teachers included "education about menstruation," "less information about ailments relating to menstruation," and "people for students to consult." The nurses further thought that current education on menstrual issues was inadequate, and also indicated that they had inadequate information or no time to educate the students as required.

Conclusions

The findings showed that nursing teachers in schools are concerned about students' etiquette and ability to take care of themselves. They also felt anxious about being poorly informed, as well as their inability to resolve the problems that have been identified. Evidently, there is a need for a system that provides accurate and dependable information about menstruation and women's health to nursing teachers.

Keyword(s)

nursing teacher menstruation problem primary school secondary school

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-328

Daily Life Impact Variables and Heart Rate Variability in Women with Irritable Bowel Syndrome

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Purpose

The purpose of the study was to examine life impact variables of quality of life and heart rate variability in women with irritable bowel syndrome based on their severity of bloating symptoms.

Methods

This study compared daily life impact variables and heart rate variability by classifying 183 adult women into minimal bloating, mild bloating, and moderate-severe bloating. Daily ratings of life impact variables as reported on the Women's Health Research Diary (WHRD) were measured by eight items. A comprehensive set of standard 24-hour heart rate variability summary indices was computed. The one-way ANOVA statistic was used to compare the mean variables of women with IBS in the B-Minimal, B-Mild, and B-Moderate groups. Tukey's method for pair-wise comparison was used.

Results

The average age was 32 years old, and more than 90% were Caucasians. There was no significant difference in heart rate variability between the groups; however, daily life impact variables were related to the bloating severity of the women with irritable bowel syndrome.

Conclusions

The findings highlight the importance of considering levels of severity of bloating when interpreting studies of IBS.

Keyword(s)

irritable bowel syndrome, women, heart rate variability, quality of life

[Women's Health] / WANS-P-329

The Effect of Aroma Inhalation Therapy on Nausea, vomiting, Anxiety , and Pain in Gynecological Laparoscopy Patients

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of aroma inhalation therapy on nausea, vomiting, anxiety, and pain for gynecological laparoscopy patients.

Methods

The study design was nonequivalent control group non-synchronized design. The study was conducted from May to December, 2012, and the participants were 60 patients (experimental group: 30, control group: 30) who underwent gynecological laparoscopy patients. The participants in the experimental group had to wear a necklace with 0.5cc of aroma oil from the moment when they were transferred to a ward after their surgery while the control group wore a necklace with 0.5cc of saline solution. As an effectiveness of this intervention, state of anxiety and BP was measured before operative day. Nausea and vomiting, and pain were measured were measured four times 6, 12, and 24 hours after they wore the necklaces, and right before they left their ward.

Data was analyzed descriptive statistics using χ^2 -test, t-test, and repeated measures ANOVA in the SPSS program package.

Results

1. The experimental group with aromatherapy showed significantly lower scores in nausea and vomiting than the control group. 2. The experimental group with aromatherapy showed significantly lower scores in anxiety than the control group. 3. However, the experimental group with aromatherapy showed no significant differences in pain scores than the control group.

Conclusions

The aromatherapy helps relieve nausea, vomiting, and anxiety of patients who had an gynecological laparoscopy surgery under general anesthesia. Therefore, it is considered that aromatherapy can be recommended as nursing intervention for surgery patients, complementary method along with medication.

Keyword(s)

Aromatherapy, Nausea, Vomiting, Anxiety, Pain

[Child Health Nursing] / WANS-P-330

Effect of Ubiquitous Mentoring Program in Promoting Socialization among Children in Low-income Family

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Abstract

Purpose

This study aimed to compare the effect of ubiquitous mentoring program in promoting socialization among children in low-income family before, during and after. Also, this study aimed to identify the problems and needs of children brought about by family economic struggle.

Methods

This is a one-group pretest and posttest design in which 13 mentor students in two nursing college and 26 mentee students in fourth, fifth or sixth grade in two cities participated. They participated in this study from October, 2012 to March, 2013. The experimental group members have created online mentoring program for their studies and counseling services about their concerns in learning process during their 12 sessions. The type of mentoring is traditional mentoring (one mentor to two mentee) in which the mentor-to-mentee ratio is not greater than 1:4 and e-mentoring online. Mentoring can take place in a wide array of settings, such as in a school, community settings and in a virtual community (e-mentoring). The dependent variables are self-esteem, school adaptation and parental attitude for rearing children. The Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test was used to identify the difference among children before, during and after the u- mentoring program.

Results

There were no significant difference among the groups in self-esteem and parental attitude but school adaptation was found to be significant especially in school record ($Z=4.224$, $P=.000$) and norms ($Z=2.157$, $P=.031$) between before and after the u mentoring program.

Conclusions

Participants showed positive results in school records and norms after the program. This implies that u mentoring program has positive impact in improving the school adaptation in the form of academic performance and norms.

WANS-P-331

Current Status and Issues of NGOs Implementing Health-related Activities in the Plantation Sector in Sri Lanka

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Purpose

The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka is well-known as the country that succeeded in Maternal and child health with other developing countries. However, there is a large gap in the conditions among Urban and Rural areas, and Plantations. Particularly in Plantation sector is not well. We visited NGOs that work with health-related issues in Plantation sectors.

Methods

Subjects: NGOs in Plantation sector in Central province. Period: 24 to 25 August, 2011. Survey method: Semi-structured questionnaire. Analysis methods : Analysis was categorized for each problem that is based on previous research. [Ethical considerations] The survey activities were approved by Kyoto Municipal Junior College of nursing (1 May, 2011(No.3)

Results

There were two international NGOs that focused on maternal and child health activities. When the NGOs first became involved, plantations were excluded from their health policy. Citizenship-related features were non-existent and education was very poor. Types of activities: Health, Education, Promoting Pre-schools, Income Generation Program, Women's Development Programs, and Facilitating the Issue of National Identity Cards, Birth Certificates and Marriage Certificates. Local issues: Malnourished children and underweight children are serious problems, for which effective remedial action has yet to be implemented. Efforts to provide education to improve sanitary and housing conditions are difficult due to the long working hours of the populace. Low-income households suffer particularly from poor household management.

Conclusions

NGOs are performing educational activities and support. However, they are sometimes unable to make the time to educate plantation workers. Cooperating with management also proves difficult. It may be necessary to consider other methods for education; it has become apparent that the current system is not fully equipped to provide systematic health education. This work was supported by ISPS KAKENHI Grant Number 23401016.

Keyword(s)

NGOs, Plantation sector, maternal and child health

[Nursing Management / Leadership] WANS-332

Issues in Various In-service Education Systems Faced by Medium-sized Hospitals in Regional Areas of Japan

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Purpose

To investigate issues in the in-service education system for nursing staff at medium-sized regional hospitals.

Methods

A questionnaire survey was conducted on directors of nursing service departments at 40 medium-sized hospitals in a certain regional prefecture of Japan. Questionnaire items included the following: standards for nurse allocation, reason for introduction of the current in-service education system, and other issues. Analysis was performed using simple statistical processing and qualitative content analysis.

Results

Responses were received from 24 facilities (response rate, 60%). Nurse allocation standards were 7:1 at 10 facilities, 10:1 at 7 facilities, 15:1 at 5 facilities, and 13:1 and unspecified at one facility each. As for the in-service education system and reason for its introduction, “connecting with management by objectives” was common to the 5 facilities implementing education according to career ladder (20.8%), while the 8 years of experience facilities (33.3%) had different reasons such as “variation in basic educational background”. A total of 9 facilities (37.5%) had mixed systems involving 7 types of combinations (career ladder and years of experience, career ladder and position of responsibility, etc.). Various combination of reasons also occurred in accordance with the nursing situation in each facility, including “there is no fixed development method for nurses at mid-level and above”, “taking account of age structure and background”, and “high proportion of assistant nurses”. Concerning issues, career ladder facilities had the following common issues: “not being able to put evaluation to use”, and “difficulty in setting outcomes”. Years of experience facilities had the following common issues: “dealing with individual differences” and “lack of sense of competition”. Mixed system facilities had multiple issues, including “difficulty in raising standards of attainment targets”.

Conclusions

The diverse backgrounds of nurses gave rise to both inconsistency with the education systems and insufficient educational functions, indicating a need for reconsideration.

Keyword(s)

Medium-sized regional hospitals, Education system

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-333

The Relationships among Health Locus of Control and Resilience, Social Support and Health Promoting behavior in Patients with Coronary Artery Disease

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to identify the relationships among health locus of control, resilience, social support and health promoting behavior in patient with coronary artery disease.

Methods

This study utilized a descriptive correlational design using survey method. The subjects were 165 coronary artery disease patients followed up through cardiology out-patient clinic at the C university hospital. Data were collected through a variety of using instruments: MHLC, RS, ESSI, HPLP scale. Data were analyzed by SPSS/WIN 18.0 descriptive statistics, t-test, one-way ANOVA, Pearson's correlation coefficient and hierachical multiple regression.

Results

The major findings of this study were as follows; 1)Statistically significant diffrences were found in health promoting behavior according to existence of spouse, living arrangement of family, total cholesterol and frequency of exercise. 2)There were significant positive correlations between internal health locus of control and health promoting behavior; between doctors health locus of control and health promoting behavior; between resilience and health promoting behavior; between social support and health promoting behavior; and between resilience and social support. Among predictors, internal health locus of control ($\beta=.29$), social support ($\beta=.29$) and resilience ($\beta=.26$) had statistically significant influences on health promoting behavior.

Conclusions

These results propose that internal health locus of control, social support and resilience have important influences on health promotiing behavior. Therefore, it is suggested that nursing intervention to enhance internal health locus of control, resilience and social support is very essential for patients to promote their health behavior with coronary artery disease.

Keyword(s)

Coronary artery disease, Health locus of control, Resilience, Social support, Health promoting behavior

[Health Promotion / Disease Prevention] / WANS-334

**The Partnership in Psycho-social Group Intervention for cancer patients
—The factors to Create the Group Dynamics—**

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to conduct a psycho-social group intervention consisting of 3 parts, education on methods for coping with stress and for solving problems, group discussion and progressive muscle relaxation (PMR), for cancer patients and to investigate the way that group dynamics work in psycho-social group interventions in Japan.

Methods

Three facilitators and 2 sub-facilitators who conducted the group intervention for breast cancer patients were qualitatively and inductively analyzed using a phenomenological approach.

Results

Three facilitators and 2 sub-facilitators who conducted the group intervention for breast cancer patients were qualitatively and inductively analyzed using a phenomenological approach.

Conclusions

It was considered that these 3 intervention forms are involved in group dynamics in which participants have smooth discussions, and are techniques necessary for group interventions contributing to changes in the QOL of participants.

Keyword(s)

Psycho-social Group Intervention, Partnership, Group Dynamics